NORTH-CHINA HERALD

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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PRAISEWORTHY CALMNESS

A cheering sign of the capacity for Chinese and Japanese authorities to combine in maintaining calmness in delicate circumstances has been afforded by the way in which the deplorable tragedy near the Hungjao aerodrome has been handled. For Mr. O. K. Yui, who had just been formally installed as Mayor of the City Government of Shanghai, it must have been specially disconcerting to be almost immediately confronted by what past experience would have shown to be an issue of extreme gravity. His prompt and dignified approach to the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. S. Okamoto and to the Japanese Naval Commander received a generous response. It was highly indicative of the solicitude of the Japanese authorities for the preservation of Shanghai's calmness that no steps were taken to order specific action by the Landing Party. This, of course, reflects an admirable spirit on both sides, but the point deserves emphasis for it would be unfortunate if the presence of a conciliatory attitude did not receive recognition as otherwise it might be felt such wisdom was wasted. There is no need, at the moment at all events, to discuss the circumstances which so unhappily resulted in the death of two Japanese and one Chinese in the affray. The statement that the Japanese and Chinese authorities seek to settle it diplomatically is of prime importance. No doubt the discussions will lead fruitfully to the establishment of arrangements which will diminish the danger of a recurrence of such incidents and will more readily ensure here the peacefulness so generally desired.

A MISTAKEN NOTION

A Chinese correspondent puts admirably into words what, apparently, has been in the minds of some but not many of his countrymen who, properly distressed at the present situation, perceive how dangerous it is to the interests of foreigners in China. In short he suggests that foreign intervention—and he evidently has the British nation chiefly in mind—should operate not merely in China's interest but for the sake of protecting foreign commerce here. He seems to imagine that there has been a complete silence in Great Britain and in British journals on the subject of Japanese aggression. This is at once disproved by a study of the pronouncements of British spokesmen and the general attitude of the British press. But, of course, his argument is not satisfied solely by words; it demands action. On this point it is best to be frank. Great Britain's international policy rests on the doctrine of collective security which, bitter experience in recent years has shown to be quite ineffective in coercing an individual nation. The only way in which it can be maintained is by persuasive demonstrations of its value with the willing consent of all parties. That is why the British Government has proceeded by the cautious process of forming a Non-Intervention Committee rather than by action through the League in dealing with the situation in Spain. There remains the problem of British interests in China. There, again, the policy of intervention would find no favour with a single section of responsible British opinion. Great Britain has done much to give China technical advice and support in the adoption of certain measures for the improvement of her monetary position. She is continuing that friendly co-operation. More she cannot and will not do. The situation in Europe itself is a bar to any acceptance of commitments involving potential military or naval action in the Far East on such a scale as would be of any significance in the present crisis. Any thought that by some turn of events here Great Britain could be drawn into the Sino-Japanese dispute will be dismissed by those who can claim the slightest contact with world affairs and the trend of British opinion.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE

One of the features of the present exodus from Shanghai is the manner in which various craft in the harbour have been overcrowded by the refugees. Some of the vessels plying up and down the coast have been loaded by human freight to such an extent that one ship leaving Shanghai on Wednesday evening actually had people perched on the beam which would support the awning on the top deck, while the rest of the vessel was so packed that had anything happened to her a major catastrophe must have been the inevitable result. The same may be said of many of the launches plying in the harbour which have been so overcrowded that passengers have been unable to find space on the deck and have clung on as best they could, with a precarious foothold on the rubbing strake. Much allowance has to be made because of the times through which Shanghai is at present passing, and it is perhaps inevitable that conditions such as this should prevail on the harbour, but it is a matter for comment that in more peaceful times a certain amount of overcrowding takes place, which is emphasized by what is happening now. Immediate precautions against a serious accident may be difficult to take, having in view all the circumstances, especially as the enforcement of any regulations, even if they could be passed, would be a matter of very considerable difficulty in view of the feelings of those who are thus endeavouring to flee from the trouble which they think is to come, but if the authorities profit by present experiences, and, when opportunity offers, introduce regulations to prevent this most dangerous practice, the sad object lessons which may be seen daily from the Bund will not entirely have lost their value.

DANSE MACABRE By SAPAJOU

GEOGRAPHICAL WISDOM

In these days of stress it is pleasant to find that London can take a little intelligent interest in the geography of China. Havas unkindly refuses to disclose the name of the wiseacre who feared that "gunboats whose gauge permits passage up the Yangtze River might go as far as Nanking", for it would be exceedingly satisfactory to pay him a real tribute of applause. If he should be inclined to come out and take a sufficiently shallow gunboat on the perilous passage to Nanking he would be interested no doubt to stop at Chungking on the way and perhaps spend an hour or two at Hankow when proceeding from Shanghai to Woosung. Hankow does not have to worry about gunboats for it can entertain cruisers—even flagships—on occasion, but it will be a little puzzled to know how Nanking has managed to attain to such exclusiveness that it only pretends to accommodate gunboats—and shallow ones at that. However London must not be expected to appreciate these trivialities. The river there has real L.C.C. steamers on it and though there is an irreverent habit it is believed of throwing cricket balls across the Thames from the Lords' terrace to St. Thomas' Hospital, it is sternly forbidden below London Bridge lest the Tower should get annoyed.

LAWFUL OCCASIONS

One of these days the world, having newly discovered its sense of humour, will venture to distinguish between the lawful occasions of the citizen and the filibustering activities of nations. The front pages of hapless newspapers compelled to record the events as dictated by statesmanship's omissions or commissions are cluttered with portentous developments. Threats issued by one government to another government, action taken here to enforce the will of the strong over the weak, desperate proposals for round-table conferences—although the name is so discredited that a euphemism is usually attempted—and jeremiads over the impending doom of humanity all make their respective contribution to the news record. Yet somehow or other mankind seems to manage to pursue its own personal activities. Financial deals are made, stocks rise and fall, money is found to launch some beneficent scheme on a moderately hospitable community, babies are born, engagements, which may eventually lead to the same results, are announced, critics discover new film stars, impresarios tear their hair over the temperaments of those already on the astral plane. It is difficult in such a medley to know what is and what is not important or to use the vague precision of the political essayist, significant. It does seem a little disturbing to think that engagement in the constructive work of choosing test cricketers, of luring amateur tennis players into professional ranks, of improving polo handicaps and of turning the golfing rabbit into a colourable imitation of a tiger should be menaced by the arbitrary divagations of politicians and statesmen with their attendant or dominant frankensteins in shining armour. Perhaps the answer is that the land is an unsafe place for the residence of the peaceful citizen. If the population of cities could be accommodated aboard round-the world cruisers the armament pundits could have their occasional tournaments without doing harm to any sane denizen of this planet. For the world would be perpetually at sea and in that state it would be spared the necessity to reform itself by suicide at the cannon's mouth.

U.S. SUPREME COURT JUDGE

With the appointment of Senator Hugo La Fayette Black, of Alabama, to a seat on the U.S. Supreme Court Bench, President Roosevelt has settled all speculation as to who would be the successor of Justice Willis Van Devanter who resigned a short while ago. It is quite possible that he has stirred up a deal of controversy by the self same action, for Mr. Black has proved himself to be an ardent supporter of the administration and leading advocate of its wages and hours legislation. It was hoped by some that Mr. Roosevelt would have followed a middle course by selecting someone of not too pronounced political views, but eminently a man of considerable juridical experience. After obtaining the Ll.B degree at the University of Alabama, Mr. Black began practising in 1907, and in 1910 was appointed a police magistrate which position he occupied for eighteen months. From 1915 to 1917 he was prosecuting attorney for Jefferson County, Ala, and in 1919 went back into general practice which he left when he was elected for the first time to the U.S. Senate in 1927. The senator is now serving his second term in that office. It is possible that the appointment will be criticized by the President's opponents on the score of the comparatively little judicial experience the new Supreme Court Judge has had, though in fairness it has to be conceded that even without such experience a man might be sufficiently learned in the law to make an efficient member of the highest court of appeal in the United States. Be that as it may the action of the President in selecting so pronounced a supporter of his policies indicates his intention of conceding nothing to his opponents, and of strengthening the side of the Supreme Court most favourable, or likely to be most favourable to his doctrines. It has always been contended in the past that once a man has been appointed to the Supreme Court he has risen above politics, and of that fact there have been some notable examples, but the very obvious belief which Mr. Roosevelt has in the political bias of the Court which so completely wrecked his New New Deal legislation may have led him in this instance to take such action as may serve to change that traditional contention and if so somewhat modify the attitude of the general public towards it.

THE GERMAN ADVISERS

Uninformed criticism has unfairly called in question the position of the German military advisers who for some years have been engaged by the Chinese Government. It is natural that at a time like this uncomprehending resentment should lead judgment astray, but it seems particularly unfortunate that the German military mission should be so maligned. Actually, of course, the responsible Chinese authorities would indignantly repudiate such suggestions for they know, as no-one else so well knows, the quality of the advice which they have been given and the genuine enthusiasm which the military experts from Germany have thrown into the task. All who have come into contact with these German officers are rightly convinced of their integrity and, indeed, their exercise of perfect discretion in a situation which, even before the present crisis, would have had its delicacies had they been less single-minded in the performance of their duty to the Chinese Government. Normally any tribute of this kind might be almost regarded as an impertinence, but in view of the hospitality given in some quarters to the rumours referred to, perhaps this record of the opinion of responsible observers may have a salutary influence and help in securing justice for distinguished officers who deservedly enjoy confidence and esteem.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN MUST GO

The gravity of the situation is further indicated by the announcement that the British Naval authorities are arranging for the evacuation of women and children by boats leaving Shanghai this week. The statement makes it abundantly clear that the evacuation thus proposed is essential for the proper defence of the Settlement. This is where women know how to do their part. By removing them and their children from the affected area, their menfolk will assure themselves not only of the safety of those dear to them but of their own best chance of coming through a perilous situation which demands that concentration on defence should not be hampered by any avoidable commitment. It will be possible to get all women away this week if the arrangements proposed are faithfully and loyally supported by the community. In certain circumstances which are admitted by the responsible authorities to be cogent, the presence of women and children may be a positive menace to the lives of their menfolk. Comparisons with former experiences cannot safely be made. The task of coping with this situation is immeasurably complicated by the enormous strength of the conflicting armies round the Settlement, apart from the growth of modern armaments of which both Chinese and Japanese have a generous supply. Although neither Government in Nanking or Tokyo may desire to involve the settlement is it not perfectly plain that they are helpless in view of the occurrences of the past week? At any rate it is eminently unsafe to rely on any forbearance on their part, however much they may desire otherwise. Of the political evolution which makes it impossible to defend the Settlement on the same lines as on previous occasions it is not necessary to speak. It is sufficient to accept the considered opinion of the Commander-in-Chief of the China Fleet that evacuation is vital to the needs of the moment and to the task which the British naval and Military forces and the Settlement authorities have to discharge to the best of their ability.

SHANGHAI AT THE OVAL

The heroine of the drawn women's test match between England and Australia last month at the Oval was Miss E. Snowball the home wicket-keeper who just missed a century by one run and disposed of three opponents behind the wicket. The match drew serious approval from male critics who were much impressed by the evidence that the game which is now recognized by many girls' schools and, in particular, the Physical Training Colleges as a useful medium for developing feminine physique, had reached a high standard of perfection. The women—having emerged from the futilities of the "mixed match" wherein men batted one-handed with broomsticks and fielded and bowled with the "wrong" hand—have wisely decided to make their game exclusive. The result is that it has acquired a distinction of its own and, incidentally the excellence of the fielding has been much admired. The Australian women have been paying a visit in return to that paid them in Australia by the first women's touring side. Honours have been easy: one victory each and one draw being the result. Shanghai has a direct interest in the Oval match for another good batswoman was a Shanghailander, Miss M. Hide—women cricketers keep severely to initials and scorn the easily familiarity of the "Betty," "Joan," "Molly" "Pam" of golf or tennis. Miss Hide made 64, the next best score to the 99 of Miss Snowball, and it is understood that she has played some excellent innings for her county, Surrey, this season, including a century against the Australians. She also bowled at the Oval, taking one wicket for thirty runs in Australia's first innings and no wicket for 29 runs in the second. Altogether she bowled 33 overs, thirteen being maidens. In the first Test match which Australia won by 31 runs at Northampton, she did not come off with the bat but she took five wickets for 60 runs and in the second Test match at Blackpool, won by England by 25 runs, she took nine wickets altogether for 48 runs and made 34 and 31 respectively.

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CHINESE POLITICS

CHINA COMPELLED TO TAKE ALL SELF-DEFENCE MEASURES

Waichiaopu Issues Official Statement: Incidents of Last Six Years Reviewed

Nanking, Aug. 15.

Having been pressed to the limit of endurance by Japan's ceaseless aggression, China is now compelled to take all measures of self-defence according to an official statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the present Sino-Japanese situation last night. The statement in full read as follows:

"During the recent years the Chinese Government and people have devoted their united efforts to the building of a modern China capable of realizing her ardent aspirations for achieving a status of independence and equality in the family of nations.

"Internally, China's efforts have been directed towards economic and cultural rehabilitation, while externally she has upheld the principles of peace and justice. Believing in the harmony of her aspirations for national independence and co-existence with other nations, she has scrupulously observed all international treaties to which she is a signatory, such as the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Nine Power Treaty and the Paris Peace Pact.

"Unfortunately, since September 18, 1931, Japan has seized from China the four North-eastern provinces and plunged the important port of Shanghai into a devastating conflict. Launching further attacks from Jehol she indulged in indiscriminate killing and extensive incendiarism along the Great Wall. She has set up and is in full control of the puppet régime in East Hopei. She has caused bandits and irregulars to disturb peace and order in north Charhar.

Aerial Sovereignty

"In addition to such grave assaults upon China's territorial integrity she has further violated our aerial sovereignty by causing her military and other aeroplanes to make innumberable flights over different parts of China. She has acquiesced and lent support to organized smuggling by her nationals on an unprecedented scale, causing enormous loss to China's national revenue as well as to legitimate trade of other countries. Nor did she hesitate to stoop to such unscrupulous practices as the encouragement of illicit drug traffic and the supply of arms to bandits and robbers. She has magnified and made use of all kinds of incidents, real or imaginary, by presenting preposterous demands upon China and also using them as pretexts for taking unilatoral action.

"Although none of these aggressions could be tolerated by any nation in the world without endangering its independence and existence, China has time and again endured the intolerable, hoping all the while that Japan might realize her mistakes. But even this last ray of hope has been shattered by the incident which Japan created at Lukouchiao.

Lukouchiao Affray

"The outbreak of the Lukouchiao incident must be fundamentally attributed to the excessive increase of the Japanese garrison at Tientsin and the frequent manœuvres unlawfully held at places not permitted under the Treaty of 1901. Such actions were sufficient to cause the outbreak of incidents almost at any moment in the area involved.

"Late on the night of July 7, the Japanese troops chose again to hold such unlawful manœuvres at Lukouchiao which is situated in the neighbourhood of Peiping, and followed it up with a sudden attack upon the city of Wanping. The Chinese Garrison there was constrained to take defensive measures and the subsequent hostilities resulted in the destruction of thousands of Chinese lives and immense property by Japanese gunfire. All these facts are now well known to the world.

"The actions on the part of the Japanese after the outbreak of the Lukouchiao incident are further worthy of note. While repeatedly giving assurances that the Japanese Government did not desire to aggravate the situation, large numbers of additional troops with several squadrons of aeroplanes, tanks and other kinds of ultramodern implements of war poured into Hopei province from Manchuria, Korea and Japan Proper. Such acts of systematic armed aggression cannot be obscured by mere verbal professions.

"Anxious to seek a peaceful settlement the Chinese authorities in a most conciliatory spirit entered into discussions with the Japanese with a view to averting the imminent danger of a catastrophe. On July 12 the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs suggested to the Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy the immediate cessation of military movements on both sides but received no response from the Japanese Government.

"On July 19 the Chinese Government formally renewed its proposal in writing for the simultaneous cessation of troop movements and mutual withdrawal of troops to their respective original positions on a date to be agreed upon by both sides. It was also unequivocally stated that for the settlement of the unfortunate affair, the Chinese Government was prepared to accept any pacific means recognized by International Law and treaties such as direct negotiations, good offices, mediation, or arbitration. Unfortunately, all these demarches failed to elicit any response from Japan.

"Meanwhile the Chinese local authorities, actuated by the desire to maintain peace had accepted certain terms of a settlement proposed by the Japanese to which the Chinese Government, with the greatest forbearance, did not raise objection. But no sooner had such a settlement been effected than the Japanese troops, without any pretext, directed further attacks on the Chinese positions at Lukouchiao, Langfang and other places.

"An ultimatum was delivered on July 26, demanding among other things the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Peiping which was entirely outside the terms of the settlement already reached. Such demands being absolutely impossible of acceptance, the Japanese troops without even waiting for a reply before the expiration of the time limit set in the ultimatum, started a fierce offensive against Peiping and Tientsin, centres of Chinese culture and international trade respectively in North China. Chinese troops stationed in the environs of Nanyuan suffered tremendous casualties as the result of sudden attacks by Japanese bombing aeroplanes and tanks.

Tientsin Assault

"In the course of a bloody assault on Tientsin an immense number of Chinese and civilians were mercilessly killed or injured, while public buildings, shops, dwelling houses, and educational and cultural institutions were deliberately destroyed by artillery and aerial bombardment. After having committed these atrocities the Japanese forces are now advancing toward southern Hopei and carrying the war scourge into Charhar with fierce attacks on Nankow. Thus the Japanese have been consistently provoking hostilities and extending their war operations while at the same time making magnificent professions of their desire to effect a local settlement and to avoid further aggravation of the situation.

"While hostilities were raging in North China, the Chinese Government, solicitous of the immense commercial and other interests both foreign and Chinese concentrated in the important metropolis of Shanghai, repeatedly ordered the municipal authorities of Greater Shanghai and the peace preservation corps there to take special precautions against the occurrence of any untoward incident. In the evening of August 9, however, a Japanese officer, accompanied by a seaman, attempted to force an entry into the Chinese military aerodrome at Hungjao, regardless of Chinese warnings and thus precipitated an incident resulting in the death of the two Japanese and a Chinese sentry belonging to the Peace Preservation Corps.

Shanghai Situation

"The Chinese municipal authorities proposed that an equitable settlement be sought through diplomatic channels but the Japanese Government has dispatched to Shanghai a large number of warships and additional armed forces and at the same time, presented various demands calculated to undermine or reduce Chinese strength for self-defence. Japanese aeroplanes have flown over Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo and other cities near the Kiangsu and Chekiang coast, undoubtedly with a view to commencing military operations. On the 13th instant, Japanese armed forces launched vigorous attacks on the Chinese Civic Centre at Shanghai. Such action together with the dispatch of immense numbers of Japanese troops into Hopei after the outbreak of the Lukouchiao incident, clearly shows that Japan is bent on executing her traditional policy of continental expansion and conquest.

"Using the Shanghai Armistice Agreement of May 5, 1932, as a pretext, Japan has sought to prevent China from taking legitimate measures of self defence during the present acute emergency. It must be borne in mind that the aim and spirit of the Agreement were to ensure that within a specified area, both parties would exercise self restraint and moderation in order to avoid any armed clash prejudicial to the progress of peaceful negotiations. If one party after having violated its undertakings by advancing troops at its own will attempted to impose on the other party, restrictions of such a nature as to render it completely powerless against aggression, such an attempt was indeed based on a perversion of the Agreement which could not be justified either legally or morally.

Nanking's Stand

The Chinese Government now solemnly declares that China's territorial integrity and sovereign rights have been wantonly violated by Japan in glaring violation of such peace instruments as the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Nine Power Treaty and Paris Peace Pact. China is in duty bound to defend her territory and her national existence as well as the sanctity of the above mentioned treaties. We will never surrender any part of our territory. When confronted with aggression we cannot but exercise our natural right of self defence. If Japan did not entertain territorial designs on China she should use her efforts to seek a rational solution of Sino-Japanese problems and at the same time cease all her armed aggression and military movements in China. In the event of such a happy change of heart China would, in conformity with her traditional policy of peace, continue her efforts to avert a situation pregnant with dangerous possibilities both for East Asia and for the world at large.

"In this our supreme fight not only for a national but for a world cause, not only for the preservation of our own territory and sovereignty but for the maintenance of international justice we are confident that all friendly nations while showing sympathy with us will be conscious of their obligations under the international treaties to which they have solemnly subscribed."—Central News.

Dr. H. H. Kung Obtains More China Credits

Berlin, Aug. 13.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, to-day signed an agreement with a group of Swiss and Netherlands bankers for a substantial credit to China. —Reuter.

DR. H. H. KUNG SAYS CHINA TO RESIST

Hopes Placed in Far-Sighted Japanese Statesmen

Berlin, Aug. 14.

"The present conflict in North China is a further step in Japan's programme of territorial expansion on the mainland," declared Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, in an interview with Reuter to-day.

"It is but another phase," the Minister said, "in Japan's cherished dream, particularly dear to her diehard militarists, for hegemony in Asia and supremacy over Western Powers," Dr. Kung stated.

"By tricking General Sung Chehyuan into the belief that they were sincerely seeking a local settlement," the Minister proceeded, "Japanese militarists launched a surprise attack on the Chinese troops, forcing them to withdraw from Peiping and Tientsin.

"If a major conflict must come. China can have no alternative but to resist force with force. Personally I believe there are reasonable, far-sighted statesmen in Japan who see the folly, and ultimate disaster to Japan, in the mad policy of their militarists."

"Unfortunately," Dr. Kung added, "they are dominated by militarists who are fanatical in their belief about 'Japan's sacred mission' in the world.

The Chinese Minister concluded by expressing the hope that saner and more far-sighted views would arise in Japan to restrain her militarists.

Before his departure for Prague, Dr. Kung had lunch with Field-Marshal von Blomberg, the War Minister, and other high officers and officials of the War Ministry.

Subsequently it was announced that he had signed an agreement with Swiss and Netherlands bankers for substantial credits to China.—Reuter.

"CHINA'S ENDURANCE TAXED TO LIMIT"

Waichiaopu Issues Statement on Japanese Actions: Acts of Aggression are Reviewed

Nanking, Aug. 12.

In connection with the general Sino-Japanese situation, from the outbreak of the Lukouchiao incident on July 7 to the Hungjao aerodrome incident on August 9, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs made the following statement tonight:

"Since the outbreak of the Lukuochiao icident, the Japanese have repeatedly professed that they have no intention to aggravate the situation, but their actions have been diametrically opposed to their verbal professions.

"In North China, the Japanese at first professed their desire for a local settlement, but they have since brought in huge reinforcements, with which they attacked Peiping and Tientsin and indulged in wanton acts of indiscriminate killing and incendiarism.

"Now they are extending their operations by launching a fierce attack on Nankow and threatening various places in southern Hopei. Their actions clearly indicate that there is no limit to their territorial ambitions.

In Shanghai

"At Shanghai where an incident occurred on August 9, involving the loss of lives of one Chinese sentry and two Japanese naval men, the Japanese have verbally agreed to our proposal that an equitable settlement be sought through diplomatic channels.

"But in spite of this undertaking, the Japanese government has dispatched to Shanghai large numbers of warships, aeroplanes, marines and other armed forces. At the same time the Japanese have presented various demands, calculated to remove or undermine the Chinese defence.

"Japanese aeroplanes have made illegal flights over Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo and other places, evidently with a view to commencing military operations.

"All these actions infringe upon Chinese territorial sovereignty and violate various international treaties. Under these circumstances China's endurance has been taxed to the limit.

"There is no other way for her but to act in self-defence by resisting aggression and violence. The responsibility for future developments of the situation must rest entirely with Japan."—Central News.

DR. KUNG OBTAINS FRENCH CREDITS

Chinese Finance Minister Now in Berlin

Paris, Aug. 9.

A financial agreement providing for the grant of a special credit intended to increase Chinese reserves of foreign currencies was signed here to-day by Dr. H. H. Kung, the Chinese Finance Minister, with a group of French banks.

Before leaving Dr. Kung said this act of co-operation was inspired by mutual recognition of the fact that Chinese monetary reform had been of advantage to the trade of both countries.

As the countries which he had visited realized more fully the immense possibilities of economic development and its significance in their relations with China, they, one after another, had shown increasing interest and readiness to extend active economic co-operation.

Consequently, Dr. Kung declared, he had been able to conclude important financial and economic arrangements aiming at the promotion of such co-operation.

"The arrangements I have had the satisfaction of concluding with France," Dr. Kung added, "bear concrete testimony to this friendly attitude. As France championed the cause of liberty, equality and fraternity in Europe, so we are struggling to uphold it in the Far East."—Reuter.

Support For Currency

Paris, Aug. 9.

The agreement with a French banking consortium for a large credit to China is said to be Frs. 400,000,000 and is for supporting Chinese currency.

Dr. Kung said he did not consider it necessary at present to draw the total amount, but it would be on deposit here and available for diversified credits.

It was understood here to-day that Czechoslovakia was equally desirous of extending credit to China.—United Press.

GENERAL PAI CHUNG-HSI TO STAY IN NANKING

Nanking, Aug. 11.

General Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Fifth Route Army, who arrived in Nanking on August 4, has decided to indefinitely extend his stay here, it was reliably learned here to-day. Generally regarded as China's best military strategist, General Pai will devote his entire attention to devising ways and means of coping with the present critical Sino-Japanese situation.—Central News.

PLENARY SESSION DATE

Nanking, Aug. 12.

The standing committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang has decided to convene a plenary session of the Central Executive Committee on September 15. It will be the fourth plenary session.—Reuter.

Nanking Receives Two Japanese Demands

Nanking, Aug. 12.

Demands for the immediate withdrawal of the Paoantui from the neighbourhood of Shanghai and removal of all defence works, were presented to the Nanking Government at 4 o'clock this afternoon by Mr. Shinrokuro Hidaka, Japanese Chargé D'Affaires. The two demands, Mr. Hidaka told Mr. Chen Chieh, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, were in conformance with Japan's policy of non-aggravation of the already tense situation.

Mr. Chen, Domei learned, replied that China was equally eager to avoid complications. If investigations showed that the Chinese were responsible for the Hungjao incident, Mr. Chen is reported to have added, the Central Government would not hesitate to shoulder the responsibility. The Government, he is said to have stated, is anxious to settle the incident amicably and is in accord with the Japanese Government's policy of non-aggravation of the situation.—Domei.

FRENCH BANK LOAN DETAILS TOLD

Credit to China May Reach Frs. 200,000,000

Paris, Aug. 11.

The names of the French banks with which Dr. H. H. Kung, the Chinese Minister of Finance, signed a financial agreement a couple of days ago providing for the grant of a special credit to the Central Bank of China, were given to-day by the "Agence Economique."

They are the Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas, Lazard Freres, Banque de l'Indo-Chine and Banque Franco-Chinoise pour le Commerce et l'Industrie.

The loan, according to the "Agence Economique," may eventually reach Fr. 200,000,000, and is intended to increase Chinese reserves of foreign currencies.—Reuter.

Sino-German Trade Studied

Berlin, Aug. 11.

Means of increasing the volume of Sino-German trade are said to have been the topic of discussion during a lengthy interview yesterday between the visiting Chinese Minister of Finance, Dr. H. H. Kung, and the German Minister of Economy, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht.

The session took place at Dr. Schacht's country home at Butow near Berlin, where afterwards a luncheon was given in Dr. Kung's honour, among those attending being the Defence Minister, Marshal Werner von Blomberg; the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. von Mackensen, representing Baron Konstantin von Neurath, and the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Cheng Tien-fang.

To-day Dr. Kung is calling at the Wilhelmstrasse for an interview with Dr. von Mackensen, or with Baron von Neurath if he returns in time. To-morrow Marshal von Blomberg will be host at a lunch in Dr. Kung's honour, and on Friday Dr. Schacht will entertain him again before his departure for China, via Prague and Rome.—Havas.

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BIRTHS

McLENNAN.—On Wednesday, August 11, 1937, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. McLennan, a son, Iain Alasdair.

THOMAS.—August 15, 1937, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Eleanor (Née Smith) wife of Mr. S. W. Thomas, River Office, Customs, Kiukiang, a girl, Rosemary Eleanor Broughton. (Hankow papers please copy.)

MARRIAGE

Miss Sylvia Zee and
Mr. L. I. Tsok
in Kuling
August 14, 1937

DEATHS

BRILL.—In Berlin, on August 10, 1937, Martha Brill, dearly beloved wife of Richard Brill.

ERDMANN-JESNITZER.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, 1937, at his home, 35 Lincoln Terrace, Alexander Erdmann-Jesnitzer, aged 53 years.

MACLENNAN.—On August 8, 1937, at Tsingtao, John Hugh Stewart Maclennan, aged 7 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Maclennan of Shanghai.

MEHTA.—On August 12, 1937, at Tsingtao, Zarin J. N. Mehta.

POWELL.—On August 8, 1937, at Faberkrankenhaus, Tsingtao, Christiane Phyllis, darling daughter of Charles and Gabrielle Powell, aged one year.

STRUCKMEYER.—On Friday, August 13, 1937, at the Shanghai General Hospital, Max Wilhelm Struckmeyer, aged 65 years.

ZOERNER.—On August 9, 1937, Professor Dr. Hans Zoerner, after serious illness.

The following list of deaths are announced by the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road, from whom further information may be obtained.

BURCHSTEIN.—On August 14, 1937, Mrs. Reese Burchstein, aged 55 years, Jewish, shrapnel wounds.

CHANG.—On August 15, 1937, Mr. Chang Wei Chao, aged 60 years, Chinese, natural causes.

CHOW.—On August 15, 1937, Mr. C. L. Chow aged 42 years, Chinese, shrapnel wounds.

CHUN.—August 15, 1937, Mrs. L. D. Chun, aged 56 years, Chinese, natural causes.

ESTRIN.—On August 14, 1937, Mr. Alexander Sergievich Estrin, aged 35 years, Russian, shrapnel wounds.

HONIGSBERG.—On Aug. 14, 1937, Mr. Hubert Sylvester Honigsberg, American, shrapnel and burns.

HONIGSBERG.—On August 14, 1937, Mrs. Eugenia Honigsberg, Russian, shrapnel and burns.

LOH.—On August 14, 1937, Mrs. Loh Zee Tse, aged 36 years, Chinese, natural causes.

NASHTASHEVSKY.—On August 14, 1937, Aron Nashtashevsky, aged 60 years, Jewish, shrapnel wounds.

RAWLINSON.—On August 14, 1937, Dr. Frank Rawlinson, aged 66 years, American, shrapnel wound.

REISCHAUER.—On August 14, 1937, Dr. Robert Karl Reischauer, aged 30 years, American, shrapnel wounds.

RIMER.—On August 14, 1937, Mrs. Ann Rimer, aged 38 years, American, natural causes.

SILVA.—On August 14, 1937, Carlos Augusto da Silva, aged 19 years, Portuguese, shrapnel wounds.

TURPIN.—On August 14, 1937, Mr. Walter Turpin, aged 22 years, Russian, gunshot wounds. Funeral on August 17 at Hungjao Road Cemetery at 4 p.m.

WILLIAMS.—On August 14, 1937, Mr. A. A. Williams, British, shrapnel wounds.

IN MEMORIAM

PERLMAN.—In ever-loving and cherished memory of my dear mother and friend, Mrs. Freda Perlman, who passed away on August 13, 1936. Deeply mourned by her daughter (Esther Robertson). "You are not lost, mummy darling, but simply gone ahead." (London papers, please copy).

By SAPAJOU

THE NAKED SOVEREIGN

WILL SANITY WIN?

Aug. 11.

Madness alone can permit the present Sino-Japanese tension to lead to major hostilities. Both sides are vehemently announcing the inevitability of war and appear to be taking measures in accord with that determination. The world, as a whole, recognizes the relentlessness of Japanese aggression. It sympathetically discerns China's physical handicap. Although, admittedly, it can do little or nothing to sway the course of events, its opinion, as freely expressed, may show the way to peace. Apart from the serious economic consequences of the burden of a continental campaign. Japan has much to gain by restraint. Whatever criticisms may be levelled against her, she would at least be entitled to her share of gratitude for an eleventh-hour settlement. Such a termination of the crisis would redound more materially to her advantage than engagement in an extensive "punitive" expedition which would inevitably involve a heavy expenditure of lives and money, weak though the opposition might be. China, on her side, is fortified in the effort to secure peace by the knowledge that her distressing dilemma is widely recognized, both within and without. A decision to refuse to plunge thousands of her people into the horrors of war which, in the long run, could have nothing for her but destruction and slaughter, would be a signal act of wisdom. It would be more: it would show that China has a Government which can achieve the most difficult of all feats of statesmanship—the display of moral courage in facing and acting on unpalatable facts for the ultimate good of the nation and the proper discharge of its own primary responsibilities, as custodian of the people's welfare. Even now the frantic demonstrations of apprehension emphasized by spontaneous movements of masses of the population to points of imagined safety would justify any government in the conviction that a peaceful settlement is the greatest boon which it can bestow upon the nation.

The discussions between Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe and emissaries from Nanking suggest that all is not lost. In the last week General Chiang Kai-shek has had the opportunity of personally consulting some of the chief representatives of China on the policy to be followed by his Government. It may be assumed that there has been plain speaking and, better still, plain recognition of the facts. However bitterly Japanese aggression may be resented it can hardly be denied that its extension would be encouraged rather than stayed by physical resistance from the Central Government and would be accompanied by such complete destruction of China's resources that all hopes of national reconstruction might have to be indefinitely postponed. The ills of compliance with Japanese demands may be great and disconcerting. They would not be mitigated by resistance—indeed they might well be enhanced. The last state of China might then be worse than the first. No-one can fail to sympathize with General Chiang Kai-shek and his colleagues in their poignant situation. They have done their best to state to the people the conditions under which resistance can be successfully offered to the present aggression. Those conditions have included the acceptance by the people of certain responsibilities for a united, sustained and effective effort. It has been made painfully apparent that, however willing the spirit may be, the flesh is weak, not perhaps from any lack of patriotism but rather because of the physical disabilities inherent in the present polity. No doubt the Government has endeavoured to make what use it can of its available resources to put the country into a position of defence. Events since the beginning of last month have deprived that position of whatever strength it had, for the situation, in the event of war, would now demand either defence in the form of an offensive which it is quite beyond the capacity of the Chinese forces to start, or a further surrender of territory to the Japanese invaders in order to recover such initial advantages as defence could give. This does not imply reproach of China or her Government but it justifies even the most desperate efforts to secure Japanese acquiescence in a peaceful settlement.

In hoping for avoidance of the catastrophe of war no commentator in China can be described as quite disinterested. War between China and Japan can bring nothing but disaster to the Far East. It can minister in no way to the stabilization of which Japanese spokesmen glibly talk. It rather will shatter, for many years to come, the lately developed prospects of progress and economic revival. Yet there are even more impressive reasons for deprecating an armed solution of this Sino-Japanese *impasse*. They subsist in the realities of a conflict which, terribly one-sided as it is fully perceived to be by even the most negligent student of affairs, would conceivably set-back China's national progress for generations to come. Is it surprising that the leaders of the Government at Nanking feel grave hesitation in embarking on specific measures of resistance. They have made it clear that their contemplation of so desperate a course is inspired only by an apprehensive sense of the humiliation which compliance with Japanese demands will entail. They probably desire to be firmly supported by an overwhelming proof of the people's realization of the tragedy of resistance. On that account the recent discussions with provincial governors have been sought and, perchance, revealed the way of escape. It is to be hoped that this reading of the situation is correct, but it demands expedition in formulating decisions. Mr. Kawagoe's presence affords an opportunity for resuming contact with Japanese diplomacy in co-operation for peace. The Chinese Government cannot usefully prolong the process of making up its mind. It would be fatal if it allowed that task to be discharged by the Japanese Army. The period of drifting cannot be indefinitely protracted. The gathering tension has already had a depressing effect which, in itself, is pregnant with danger. The logic of the hesitations of the last few weeks cannot be much longer ignored with safety. Statesmanship has to come to the rescue of military disability. The Government at Nanking has now unmistakable evidence of a widespread desire for an honourable composition of the dispute. The courage and vision which it has shown in pressing forward with its plans of reconstruction should not falter. It should look at that programme with a determination to save it from ruin and so preserve the country against a relapse of which no man can foresee the consequences.

HAVING NO SPADES

Aug. 13.

Distrustful or impatient of diplomatic spadework, the Japanese military forces in the North have been endeavouring to create conditions favourable to the advance of Sino-Japanese co-operation in economic adventure and to the dissipation of "anti-Japanese" sentiments. Having no spades, in fact, the player resorts to clubs. The result is seen in the definite assumption by the Japanese of control over Peiping and Tientsin, but whether the other objectives will speedily be secured the event alone can tell. There are Chinese forces charged with the duty of resisting Japanese aggression, unless the negotiations tentatively being conducted between Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe and certain Nanking emissaries prove that the spades are of some use after all. Failing a peaceful settlement, Japanese plans in the North will presumably include a clearance of Chinese troops from Hopei and, perhaps, the regions down to the Yellow River. To secure appropriate protection for this operation the strengthening of Japanese naval dispositions within reach of Nanking and Shanghai is necessary. That seems, primarily, to be the strategic object of the sudden descent of the Third Japanese Fleet upon the Whangpoo. The Admiral in command has been careful to indulge in no extravagant pronouncements. He lays stress on the desire to maintain rather than disturb ordered conditions in Shanghai. This, no doubt, made it easier for the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. S. Okamoto, to give a satisfactory answer to the proper representations which Mr. N. Aall, as Senior Consul, had to tender to him yesterday in expression of an international desire that the international concord of Shanghai should be faithfully respected. Mr. Aall made a similar approach to Mr. O. K. Yui, the Mayor of the City Government, and received equal satisfaction. It cannot be said that subsequent developments have allayed anxiety.

Marked difference of opinion on the need for Japan's resort to clubs does not necessarily prevent acceptance of her intention to avoid a threat to Shanghai's peace. Unfortunately intentions have to be judged by actions. The despatch of the strong naval reinforcements can hardly be regarded as arising out of the Hungjao Road incident; the plans are far too clear-cut and extensive for that theory to be tenable. In the light of pronouncements from Tokyo during the last month China can put only one interpretation on a naval movement which if applied to any other country would straightaway be treated as an act of war in itself. It is therefore superfluous really to discuss the exact significance of the activities of the Peace Preservation Corps, especially as it has now been reinforced by soldiers of the regular Chinese army. Without despairing of the possibility of a peaceful outcome, it is idle to deny that the situation here is critical. Official announcements from Consular sources show that. In surveying the situation it is necessary once more to record the view that Japanese actions seem to be inspired by a regrettable, though avoidable, misconception of conditions in China. For months past organs of public opinion in Japan have been induced to take a gloomy view of Sino-Japanese relations. It has seemed as if it imagined that China's "anti-Japanese" activities had, somehow or other, been developed in a vacuum. Measures taken by Japanese military and naval forces to cope with this reading of the situation have actually tended to produce the very danger against which provision is now being so spectacularly made. Faced with an unmistakable threat to her integrity and, knowing her weakness, China has been driven to a state of nervous excitement in which atmosphere the generation of "incidents" is inevitable. A vividly tragic example has lately been afforded to Shanghai. The praiseworthy efforts of the Chinese and Japanese authorities here to maintain calmness and reasonable restraint have not been unsuccessful, but they have been sadly prejudiced by the tension directly arising from the arrival of the Japanese naval reinforcements. Even now it is hoped that a sense of proportion will assert itself to avert a final deterioration of conditions here. Both sides, however, are caught in a coil of mutual distrust which, however beneficent the intentions of the wielder of the stronger club, is bound to aggravate the crisis. Unless some desperately sane stroke of diplomatic correction can be promptly applied catastrophe can hardly be avoided.

There remains the general issue as between the Governments at Nanking and Tokyo. At this stage it is an arid task to elaborate the view that Japan is taking a military and naval sledge-hammer to crack a nut. It is more useful to point to the smoothly developed potency of the sledge-hammer with the object of ascertaining whether, by the exercise of any special quality of statesmanship, the Government of China can avert the exposure of its administration to a shock of the utmost gravity. Considerable confidence rests in the personality of Mr. Kawagoe who, in an unenviable position, has shown a praiseworthy readiness to persevere in diplomatic contact with Nanking. The Chinese authorities have now been considering the situation for over a month. It has gradually developed on lines which, as the days have passed, have absolved them from reproach if they made a desperate effort to extricate themselves from the dread disaster of war. Nor can they be blamed if, in bewildered contemplation of the sweeping inexorability of Japanese demands and the growing concentration of Japanese might on Chinese soil, they are irresistibly carried along on the stream of outraged national feeling. That gradual development, however, impels attention to the need for coming to grips with actualities now represented by Japanese military control of the North and Japanese naval strength on the Yangtze. Recognition of this urgency does not imply lack of sympathy with the Chinese Government in the predicament which it creates. Sympathy has been freely expressed and is active, but at this critical juncture it is of no practical value. Indeed reiteration of such sentiments might be regarded as a supererogatory affront to Chinese feelings. Time is now the essence of the problem which the Chinese Government has to face. The last fortnight—as was expected in a survey which

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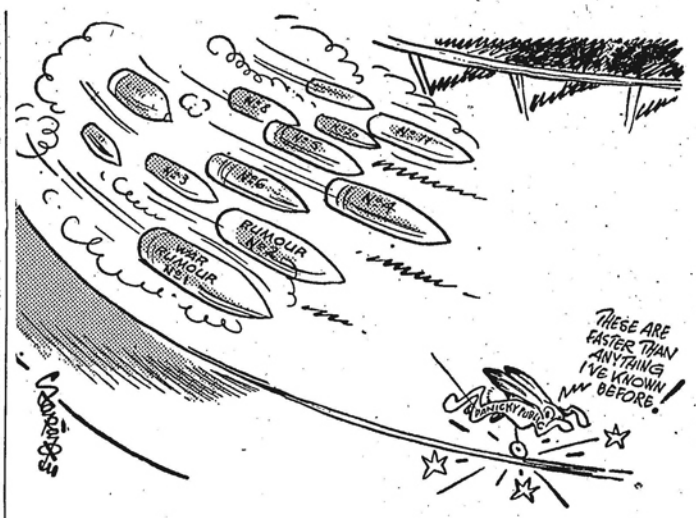
this journal gave to the situation on Aug. 2—has seen a steady approach to the breaking point. Discussion and argument have to give way to concrete decisions. It is to be hoped, for China's sake, that her Government can now brace itself up to take those decisions, fearlessly and promptly. Even though the club hand is being menacingly displayed spades might still be the call, provided due regard be paid to time and consequence.

POINTS OF PRINCIPLE

Aug. 14.

Although the immediate task before Shanghai is to strain every energy toward mitigation of the asperities of the present crisis, it is important that the basic causes of the upheaval should be recognized. Shanghailanders have naturally a lively desire to ensure the safety of their city. Exploitation of that desire for the purpose of establishing theories which Japanese spokesmen would like to be accepted should be critically examined. The parallel with 1932 can be too closely pressed. Conditions are not altogether the same as in that crisis of five years ago. Discerning the resentment here at what seems to Shanghai to be an unwarrantable threat to its peace, Japanese apologists, as can be gathered from Mr. Shemeasu Okamoto's attitude at the abortive meeting of the Joint Commission, seek to throw the blame on the Chinese authorities. It is contended first that, in permitting the Peace Preservation Corps, formed with Japanese approval in 1932, to develop military activities, the Chinese have breached the agreement of that year. Those activities have included the preparation of defences in Chapei and other parts of Chinese territory and the reinforcement of the Corps by the despatch of regular soldiers of the 88th Division which distinguished itself in 1932 in the defence of Chapei. Both sides have given assurances that they will not take the initiative in attack. Those assurances are genuine enough but fundamentally weak. The Japanese contend that the approach of Chinese troops so close to their lines in the Settlement may compel them to take up certain positions which may or may not involve entry into Chinese territory. The Chinese are believed to have stated that, while they will not attack they are bound to resist any movement of Japanese troops into Chinese territory. Events yesterday proved how slender has been the safeguard thus offered.

The trouble about topographical discussions of this kind lies in the overriding importance of the main issue between the Chinese and Japanese Governments. A state of "undeclared" war has been proceeding in the North since the first week in July. Pronouncements by both sides have indicated a marked divergence of view. Although desperate efforts are being made to devise a peaceful solution, the progressive deterioration of the situation has induced both nations to make provision against extremity, each in its own way and according to its own conception of its requirements. The Chinese Government has been reticent regarding its actual measures of defence. The Japanese Government has followed the same reticence but not so closely, for the mobilization of its reserves, the issue of flamboyant appeals to its people and the thundering menaces indulged in by its military and civilian spokesmen have left no doubt in any reasonable man's mind that action is being methodically prepared to support words—and the words talk of peace only in terms of extraordinarily oppressive demands from China. It would not be unfair to suggest that Japan is, in fact, behaving with such minatory aggressiveness that, in spite of the lip service paid to the cause of peace, she would really be disappointed if that service by some fluke became honoured by the event. It is true, of course, that she has reason to complain of palpable dilatoriness and other irritating evasions which have hampered her in a tentative approach to settlements, but she has so consistently kept the velvet glove negligently loose on the mailed fist that it has been frequently impossible to tell where intimidation had given way to conciliation. In such circumstances is it to be wondered at that the Chinese authorities feel impelled to make some show, at any rate, of equipping their people for defence? In so doing they have no doubt anticipated rather than waited on Japanese actions, as, for example, by the steady reinforcement and arming of the Peace Preservation Corps during the past week. It is regrettable that they should have felt impelled to take this action, for it was understood that they had definitely decided that Shanghai's embroilment should be avoided at all costs, in the interests of China, political and economic. Yet it is impossible to blame them exclusively for developments which have clearly derived from circumstances not under their sole control. In the light of the emotions created by the movements from Japan is it to be wondered at that the atmosphere became electrical, thus giving rise to just such an unpremeditated clash as caused the deplorable tragedy at Hungjao? Is it not pertinent to observe how difficult it has been for the Japanese themselves to control actions taken with the avowed object of preserving military and naval enclosures from outside intrusion? On the top of all this comes the Third Japanese Fleet, slipping without notice into Shanghai's harbour with all the paraphernalia of a "punitive" expedition. Apparently the Hungjao incident did not bring that armada, although it is being at once used to stimulate attention to Japanese demands. Whatever efforts may be in the process of development toward a peaceful settlement of the main issue between the two countries, the Chinese authorities can hardly be expected to allow this plain threat to their territory round Shanghai to be offered without any provision to meet it, despite their desire to avoid conflict in this area.



THE "WAR" DOGS By SAPAJOU

Critics cannot have it both ways. They cannot ridicule Chinese weakness or Chinese disorganization and at the same time object to the naughtiness of the little animal which defends itself against attack. Straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel seems to be the congenial occupation of these critics. They seize upon any omission here or there to justify tearfulness over Chinese ineptitude which they construe as provocation. They are superbly blind to the whole significance of Japan's armed fist and provocative speech, of the specious arguments of Japanese apologists who take the view of the ducal bride that honeymoons are too good for the lower classes. What in the Japanese is but a choleric word is in the Chinese flat blasphemy. Thus does the "new concept" of equality and economic co-operation beautifully receive its militarist apotheosis. No doubt diplomatic restraint has not been so tongue-tied as to prevent these considerations from being communicated to the Japanese Government, but it is as well to make them clear in print because, in view of the strenuous efforts of Japanese spokesmen to fit facts to their peculiar theories, some well-meaning observers might be misled and mislead others. If China and Japan unhappily become involved in hostilities without chance of withdrawal it will be an unsatisfying occupation to inveigh against the follies and mistakes of the past. It is all the more necessary now that a plain statement of the general trend of foreign opinion on this subject should be placed on record. It is not pleasant to have thus to criticize the representatives of a great and friendly nation, but the true friend is not he who withholds a word of criticism at a time of need. There is another and, perhaps, more urgent cause for frankness. Japanese attempts to blame the Chinese authorities might be thought by some to be approved if they were not rebutted. Shanghai, too, in its justifiable desire to maintain the peace which neutrality demands cannot be exposed to the criticism that its citizens fail to recognize the larger issues now confronting China. The Chinese Government has a right to know that in the travail through which their people are passing and in the poignant anxiety of the difficulties in deciding upon the course best calculated to safeguard its country's welfare and integrity, it has the generous sympathy of Shanghai and of all who can bring to the study of affairs reasonable intelligence, vision and fidelity to principle.

A TRAGIC LESSON

Aug. 16.

Japanese and other foreigners and Chinese resident in Shanghai find common cause today in condemnation of the decisions which led to the terrible slaughter of peaceful civilians in the International Settlement, French Concession and certain parts of Chinese territory on Saturday. The Chinese Air Force made a ghastly debut. In a few short hours it did more harm to its country's cause in the eyes of the world than could be achieved by months of political blundering. Its attack on the Japanese cruiser proved how far human capacity falls short of the deadly efficiency of the weapons it has invented for destruction. The objective was unscathed with the result that the Chinese bombers indulged in what was virtually blind bombing. The military value of the exploit was nil. The heavy roll of deaths shows that in the first major clash between the forces of China and Japan in Shanghai the combatants suffered negligible casualties. The sacrifices were made by over one thousand foreign and Chinese victims. It is safe to say that all nationalities in Shanghai—including both Chinese and Japanese—care nothing for the niceties of mutual recrimination at this moment. They insist—and it is earnestly hoped that their official spokesmen have been able effectively to press the point home to avert further disaster—that whatever demonstrations have to be carried out to arbitrate on the military issue between China and Japan, they should be removed away from this City where 3,000,000 people endeavour to live together in quietude, harmony and concord. Shanghai, as a whole, magnificently rose to the occasion, sick at heart and physically repelled as it was by the sights which desecrated its streets. There was no bitterness among nationals as they braced themselves to meet the extensive dislocation of the whole civic organization caused by the insensate recklessness of those who sent the aeroplanes on a military adventure which was transformed by the very limitations of the instrument of death into an orgy of civilian murder.

There was only bitterness against the blind callousness of the militarist mind which could so little perceive the consequences of its actions. Of the punctilios governing the attack and defence Shanghai takes no account. "A plague on both your houses" is the poignant thought as the shambles in Nanking Road and Avenue Edward VII are recalled. Shanghai knows full well that it is not the first city in recent months to be faced with this ordeal. It recalls, however, that five years ago it had a tragic enough foretaste of the experience of this week-end. The world was horrified enough. Since then, in Madrid especially — and lately in Tientsin — the savagery which exposes civilians to dangers of death and mutilation from the air has inured the mind to such happenings. Yet that does not console Shanghai or weaken its contention that its international composition, its lack of defined polity should give those who are nominally responsible jointly and severally for its security and welfare, ground for immediate action to stay the hand of destruction. Morale in this city has been wonderfully maintained, thanks to the admirable conduct of the police, military and volunteer forces, as well as of those numerous ancillary organizations, such as the fire brigade, ambulance services, medical and nursing personnel all of whom displayed a heroism for which their fellow-citizens are grateful beyond words. The private citizen too is to be commended as he or she, bewildered and distraught, contributed a general resistance to demoralization. The question which all Governments have to ask themselves is whether this magnificent spirit is to be promptly reinforced by remedial action or whether Shanghai has to face further deterioration imposing a strain of impossible intensity.

Stimulus to concerted diplomatic pressure on the responsible Chinese and Japanese authorities should be inspired by the knowledge that neglect of their manifest obligations has been fundamentally the cause of this horror. Ever since 1932 it has been plain that exposure of this international enclave to the danger of its use as the basis of military operations had to be seriously taken into account. In the Shanghai Municipal Council's efforts to restore peaceful and harmonious relations after the pact of May 1932 conditions were tacitly allowed to develop in further breach of the Settlement's neutrality. The process of hair-splitting was brought to bear on this development. The foreign powers on whose shoulders lies the responsibility for the Settlement's security were perhaps misled by this glossing over of inconvenient facts. However that may be, they must have been to some extent made aware of the potential gravity of the situation as they received from their trained observers information on the trend of Sino-Japanese conflicts, physical and mental. It may be asking too much to suggest that an appeal to the militarists of China or Japan will be more than a waste of breath. It should not, however, be impossible through their respective governments to bring them to a sense of the enormity of their crime against humanity. It is useless to argue that they are engaged in defending their own people. To-day they are faced by the fact that their defence has actually resulted in the ghastly murder of some of the very objects of their ostensible solicitude and of other nationals in no way concerned in their dispute. The Chinese Air Force in particular has to consider that among the victims of its prowess, forsooth, were probably many humble Chinese who had actually contributed to the purchase of the aeroplanes in the name of "national salvation". Japanese citizens who are mourning to-day must perforce think bitterly of their own warship whose presence in the heart of this City, designed to give them protection, came ironically enough to be the cause of their undoing. If they could be asked, they would probably say that they would care nothing for appearances or other attributes of national dignity if the ship were removed and they were allowed to rely on the mutual forbearance and sense of comradeship which this tragedy has evoked among the citizens of Shanghai. But the word lies with the various Governments—foreign and Chinese—and they are now given the opportunity to justify the reliance placed upon them. They must call a halt to this travesty of national defence. Otherwise Shanghai may have the unenviable privilege of providing the latest grim monument to the failure of modern statesmanship and the futility of war.

CROSS PURPOSES

Aug. 12.

Germans and British alike will regret the sudden disturbance of relations between their two countries over the question of the withdrawal by the Home Office in London of the permits accorded to three German journalists and the action which the German Government announces its intention to take in consequence. The reticence of the British official statement in regard to the three Germans may have at first created an impression that some sort of press discipline was being exercised. Criticism of this reticence, in so far as it permitted that misapprehension to grow, cannot be supported without knowledge of the precedent discussions which must certainly have taken place between the British and German Governments before the permits were withdrawn. Semi-official British explanations have made it clear that the three men were not out of favour because of their professional work as journalists, but because of other activities in which they have been engaged. This, of course, does not carry the inquirer much further, although, in the light of certain occasional revelations in the British courts, it enables the student of affairs to draw conclusions. More significant perhaps is the statement that it may be necessary to be precise in defining the activities to which the British authorities have taken exception. That statement occurring in the comment of "The Times" which now finds itself challenged by the German Government, was quoted in the British Broadcast on August 10. It will be observed that the German Government already realizes the basic irrelevance of its attempt to eliminate Mr. Norman Ebbutt from the ranks of the foreign journalists in Berlin, for one of its organs has now discovered that certain foreign journalists, including by implication Mr. Ebbutt, have not contented themselves with journalistic work but "have to a great extent interfered with German home politics". This phrase may cover a wide field. Hardly any journalist charged with the duty of interpreting the political situation in the country of his residence can avoid contacts to which it might by a convenient stretch of imagination be applied. It is not likely that the British Government will permit this specious after-thought to pass without correction.

It is difficult, without specific details of the activities to which the British Government has objected, to do more than make general observations. Obviously the withdrawal of the permits was not the first step taken by the authorities at Whitehall. It must, as already suggested, have been preceded by representations made, perhaps first to the men direct, and then to their Government through the usual diplomatic channels. The German Government, therefore, must be in full possession of the facts and must know that the British action is not dictated by any objection to journalistic activities. The proposed reprisals will not deceive the outside world into the belief that the affair is simply due to Great Britain's desire to fetter the liberty of the Press, even though that commodity does not exist in Germany. British people have no concern with the machinery whereby the Nazi organization finds it necessary to work. They know that it demands the existence of special representatives of the party who in various parts of the world where German communities are, as in Germany itself, act as reporters to the Party Headquarters with the object of ensuring that Nazi ideals and methods prevail. This work entails much the same supervision of officials and non-officials alike as has marked the "party" discipline of Communism in Russia and Fascism in Italy. Non-Germans can have no quarrel with it, in so far as it

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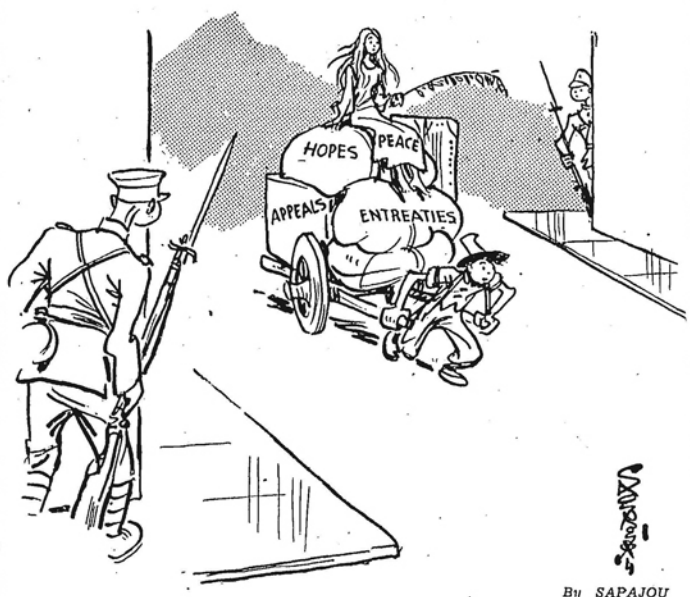
exclusively concerns Germans and is recognized by them as suitable to the requirements of their totalitarian régime. No doubt Germans in England have to keep in touch with these Nazi agents and so long as they are German citizens, no difficulty is likely to arise. It has been evident, however, that certain German residents in Great Britain who are either refugees from their former country or who are not *en rapport* with the present régime, have been subjected to a form of surveillance which has led to breaches of British law and involved issues demanding official notice. It is plainly intolerable that such activities should be carried on under cover of occupations which happen to enjoy special facilities as are available to journalists—in Great Britain and other countries where the Press is still part of a democratic system.

It seems probable that the Home Office's action has been dictated by considerations of this kind. No doubt it is difficult for the German Government in its present form to understand the distinctions thus drawn between legitimate journalistic enterprise and propagandist activities which have no connection with journalism, for although there are many able, fair-minded and responsible German journalists the iron control over the Press to which they belong makes it impossible for their professional ability to find full scope. They have the poor consolation that their difficulties evoke the warmest sympathy from their colleagues of other nations and a lively admiration for their gallantry. The situation seems unfortunately inclined to develop, for Mr. Norman Ebbutt's reputation makes the German Government's action particularly open to criticism. The denial that "The Times" has been asked to send a more amenable correspondent is not likely to affect that journal's decision, for, in present circumstances, the appointment of a successor to Mr. Ebbutt would in effect give tacit endorsement to the notice of expulsion. Correspondents of "The Times" do not pretend to infallibility any more than other members of their profession, but as the "News-Chronicle", with the generosity to be expected of a paper of its traditions, bluntly puts it, the standards and standing of such correspondents are well-known the world over and in applying the rigour of its conceptions of journalistic ethics to so conspicuous an ornament of a distinguished staff, the German Government cannot expect to receive much support from the world outside. It is to be hoped that the decision will be reconsidered, for great importance has been attached to the recent improvement in relations between Germany and Great Britain. The report that the expulsion of other journalists is being contemplated does not encourage hopefulness, but perhaps the meeting of the Foreign Press Association will result in the formulation of views which may guide the German authorities to a way of escape from an embarrassing position. One thing is clear: whatever may be the merits of the Nazi "reporting" system in German eyes as a contribution to the solidarity of the German national front in Germany itself, it is not acceptable as an exotic associate in British politics. It is to be feared that German authorities are inclined to over-value the idiosyncrasies of certain British journals which pose as ostensible admirers of the Nazi creed. Big circulations do not necessarily connote extensive influence. If a careful study were given to the record of the journals which have been courting Nazi smiles, the patriotic German might be inclined to pray that his Government should be saved from its friends. The acrobatics of the Rothermere Press, for example, have long been a standing joke in Fleet-street and Westminster. In the effort to fly through the totalitarian air with the greatest of ease, its charming young men on the flying trapeze of proprietorial whims cut remarkable figures—but precious little ice.

A STAND ON HATS

In approving the wearing of plain clothes by C.P.O.s and petty officers of the Royal Navy "when proceeding on leave from and returning to home shore establishments, subject to no use being made of Service boats, and provided that in no circumstances are the men to come on board or leave one of H.M. ships out of uniform", their Lordships of the Admiralty take a notable stand which will meet with the warm approval of the hatting trade. They moreover strike a blow for tailors. They add that "hats are to be worn" and that the concession will be withdrawn in "cases where the standard of appearance does not come up to that which the men would normally present in uniform". This indication of their Lordships' notions of the importance of decency in dress will be welcomed by all who have begun to wonder where the present hatless, open-necked, tie-shunning and trouser-eschewing young male of to-day is leading his generation. The hatless young man, who cultivates a permanent wave in place of the "kiss curl" of a remote period, will not find much encouragement to join the Royal Navy. Or, if he does, he will be speedily told that sloppiness is not regarded as essential to the freedom which the concession is expected to give. Perhaps this authoritative service comment on the dress which the civilian should be prepared to adopt will have a soothing effect on the feelings of the Editor of the "Tailor and Cutter" who, nowadays, must suffer agonies even worse than those enjoyed at his annual visit to the Royal Academy, as he gazes upon the slipshod masculinity of to-day. But for the susceptibilities and bank balances of his clients he probably would sometimes be inclined to say "Let's get back to woad and make a good job of it".



By SAPAJOU

IS SHE ALSO EVACUATING?

SHANGHAI NOTES

NAVAL REINFORCEMENT

The arrival of the strong Japanese fleet in the Whangpoo and at Woosung gave a new turn to the situation arising out of the Sino-Japanese crisis. Obviously it had no local significance in respect of the unfortunate tragedy near Hungjao Aerodrome. Moreover it appears that the co-operation of the Japanese and Chinese authorities with the object of preserving peace in Shanghai still holds. On this point Japanese spokesmen have been definite and the admirable liaison established by Mr. S. Okamoto with Mr. O. K. Yui reinforces that view. It is impossible to pretend to divine the intentions of the Japanese Government in despatching so formidable a naval force to the Yangtze. Perhaps some pronouncement may give light on that subject before long. It has been evident that as the days pass the plans of the Japanese for completing their control of North China will come more clearly into the picture. Measures taken to that end may or may not lead to fighting on a large scale. It would be quite in accordance with strategic requirements to take naval action for the purpose of dealing with possible developments in the Yangtze Valley. If, for example, the Central Government could not see its way to agree to a peaceful settlement of its relations with Japan in view of the menace to the North, the Japanese warships might be called upon to carry out demonstrations in reply to such a definition of China's attitude. The arrival of these ships in Shanghai does not justify feelings of immediate alarm. It is unwise of course to ignore the possibilities in a situation involving so extreme a tension as must exist when two nations are to all appearances on the brink of war, but in any event the duty of sensible citizens is to avoid making panicky decisions or indulging in wild speculations. The problem is delicate for, in the peculiar circumstances, the local municipal authorities cannot reasonably commit themselves to assurances the validation of which is beyond their competence. All that can be said is that responsible observers have no reason to believe that the peace of Shanghai will be wantonly disturbed. That condition will be all the more readily maintained if, to use a homely phrase, Shanghailanders exercise their customary caution and refuse to take their fences before they come to them.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS

M. J. Em. Lemière, the oldest working journalist in China, commenced yesterday and continues to-day to celebrate his eightieth birthday. The reason for the two days celebration is the fact that he was born so close to midnight separating August 11 and 12, that there appears to be some uncertainty about it, and, to make sure that the proper day is marked, both days are included in the rejoicings of M. Lemière and his host of friends. Besides anyone who attains the age of eighty, and is so hale and hearty as M. Lemière, deserves to have a two-day celebration. Emil Lemière, for everyone knows him as Emil, has had a long and interesting career in the Far East. Somewhere about half a century ago he left France and after a stay in Japan came to China where he made Shanghai his home, returning to France for a brief interregnum but eventually coming back to China. He has served the community in many ways, but chiefly by his journalistic work will he be remembered, for, especially as editor of "L'echo de Chine," he kept the French point of view before the cosmopolitan foreign community in Shanghai. On his retirement from daily journalism M. Lemière assisted in foundng "La Revue Nationale Chinoise," with which he is still actively connected, and in which recently he has been publishing a series of most interesting memoirs. Apart from his journalistic work he took a great interest in amateur theatricals, and indeed formed one of the brilliant coterie, which, including M. and Mme. Portier, did so much not only for the French but also for the British amateur theatrical clubs, so much so that, in recognition of his willing assistance, the Shanghai A.D.C. made him an honorary life member a few years ago. Emil could not only act a part, but could produce a show and if necessary paint the scenery, in fact an all round man when it came to the stage. To-night he is being entertained to dinner by a large number of his friends with whom all who know him will join in wishing him many more years in which to take an interest in the affairs of this part of the world and to take part in the domino school in which he plays a good hand, and, with other experts at the game, wields an appropriate vocabulary.

ROUTINE

Shanghai, with customary calmness, fell into the routine which periodical alarums and excursions have taught it to develop. Some of that routine, however, seemed no less distressing on that account. The weary, bewildered and forlorn streams of refugees frequently evoked sympathy from even the most hardened passer-by as they renewed their grim pilgrimage. Yet even among them the spirit of adaptability was remarkably evident. Cheerfulness could not be said to be rife, but it was not entirely absent and the matter-of-fact way in which they set about the task of composing themselves to the situation was as notable as the smoothness of the mobilization of the Volunteers who donned khaki and betook themselves to Headquarters for orders as if they had been doing nothing else for weeks. The transactions for transport and accommodation must have given considerable profit to the owners of those facilities, but it is unfair to imagine that profiteering has been general. Those who have studied the rent situation in Shanghai will not be surprised to learn that cash in advance was the request made by property owners who themselves were possibly by no means flush in cash. There will be every agreement with condemnation of profiteering and racketeering but a sense of proportion should prevent exaggeration of the extent of the evil. After all, when a landlord has suffered under a failure to receive his rents for months past it is asking too much of human nature that he should take steps to limit that liability for involuntary hospitality when occasion shows that his accommodation is pressingly in demand.

MR. A. WILLIAMS

Amid the urgent pressure of Saturday's travail the staff of this journal had the additional sorrow of learning that among the killed in the air-raid on Nanking Road was Mr. A. Williams who for many years had been the Accountant of the "North-China Daily News". Mr. Williams' death is deeply regretted. He normally would not have been in office so late as afternoon but the heavy increase in work involved by the crisis impelled him to delay his departure with the result that he was waiting for his bus in Nanking Road just when the air raid occurred. To his widow, who is unhappily lying sick at the Country Hospital, the sympathy of all his colleagues by whom he was held in high esteem is respectfully tendered. His cheerful good-nature and loyal devotion to his work will be gratefully remembered.

DR. FRANK RAWLINSON

A great friend of China and fine type of Christian gentleman fell among the victims to the bombing raid on Saturday, when Dr. Frank Rawlinson in the presence of his wife and daughter was killed by a shrapnel bullet. As Editor of the "Chinese Recorder" Dr. Rawlinson was known to many people in China outside Shanghai and his influence in the affairs of this city was consistently exercised on the side of co-operation, harmony and progress. He was particularly vigorous opponent of militarist doctrines. His sympathies were accordingly always readily engaged in advocacy of collective security. In civic affairs he was prominent in his interest in labour questions, particularly the rickshaw problem and his constructive criticism was highly valued by all concerned in its solution. To his widow and young daughter the deepest sympathy of the community will be readily forthcoming. In a time of great general distress they have the heavy blow of a sad personal bereavement to bear.

GOOD WORK

The vigour and efficiency with which the Shanghai Municipal Council's permanent staff has tackled the emergency must impel a word of tribute if only to show that the community as a whole is not too preoccupied to note it. The strain to many of the departmental heads is specially testing for some of them are acting for colleagues on leave and others have but lately joined the service. In the Secretariat, at the head of the Police, Public Health, Public Works departments these conditions apply and special admiration has been forthcoming for the way in which they met an unparalleled catastrophe. The Volunteer mobilization scheme and the calling out of the specials worked admirably and it is hoped that officers and men are encouraged by the confidence placed in them by the residents of the Settlement.

A COUNTRY DIARY

Aug. 7.—Many people are doubting Thomases on the subject of birds and I am often asked how it is that so many rare specimens cross my path, or how it happens that birds I want to study build their nests in my garden. "Can you expect such coincidences to continue?" says the modern counterpart of the doubting Saint—I can only reply that as regards the rare birds it is a case of "he that has eyes to see let him see;" and that nesting birds are easily explained by the fact that I put out suitable food and encourage them to build just where I want them. Something which certainly looked like a coincidence happened when I was studying at the British Museum in London: a black redstart, seldom if ever seen in the great City, chose the Museum grounds as its resting place and actually perched on the window-sill of the bird-galleries, where it was immediately recognized. Perhaps scores of these birds have settled in the gardens of London dwellings and have been seen but not identified: I can well imagine Liza (a sharp-eyed woman) calling out to her husband, "Bill, there ain't 'arf a funny-lookin' sparrer in our yard": to which Bill would reply, "Shurr-up, gimme my beer" and so on through all grades of society. And so I do not regard the following as a coincidence. Yesterday a friend asked me to identify a thrush—"brownish-grey, with a distinct patch of white round the eyes and cheeks." As there is no such thrush I failed to help him: but this morning I saw just such a bird in my garden and immediately recognized it as a grey starling (a stray from a migrating flock) by its waddling bow-legged gait (walking and not hopping and running as a thrush would). But there is no real coincidence in this; for such birds, though rare in these parts, must come through occasionally and I was quite unconsciously searching for a thrush-sized bird with a white face-patch. And thus the problem was quickly solved.

* * *

10th August.—Among other creatures created to afflict the just we have in Weihaiwei a kind of wasp with a body like an ordinary hornet which has just done six months on a Hay diet: it can insert its skinny body through the smallest cracks and has been known to build its circular nest of paper-like cells inside the box of an electric light switch: another nest was built beneath a tile forming part of a home-made surface drain—and when the gardener went to effect repairs he was severely stung on face and head: so these insects are not popular members of our household. We also have a brand of horse fly, grey to dull buff in colour, which gets tired of browsing on ponies and follows me into the hills where it inserts its proboscis into the back of my calves—a most painful procedure: I met one of these when walking to-day . . . it sat on a rock in front of me and seemed to survey me as if choosing the juiciest portion to bite. I was just preparing to deliver a fatal blow, when there was sound like the zooming of an aeroplane passing over my shoulder . . . as with incredible swiftness one of those skinny hornet-wasps crashed on to the horse-fly and grasped it. A battle royal ensued beneath my eyes as the two rolled over in their death-struggle, like two performers in an all-in wrestling match: finally the wasp got in a fatal sting, and just as I was hoping that it, also, might have received a fatal wound (for it lay quite still for some moments) it rose in the air with its prey and flew off across the valley. I was left wondering whether the juices of a horse-fly would count as a carbohydrate or a protein . . . for I feel sure this unusual food must have something to do with a slimming diet!

THE

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Established 1864

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NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR

JAPANESE AEROPLANES RAID INTERIOR

Nanking, Nanchang, Hangchow Aerodromes Under Bombing Attack from Formosa Squadrons

Nanking, Aug. 15.

NANKING had its first taste of aerial warfare when twelve Japanese machines appeared at two this afternoon to bomb the capital and were engaged by ten Chinese 'planes.

Columns of smoke rose to the sky as the Japanese 'planes loosed missiles on the Ming Palace aerodrome and other points. Throughout the raid, which lasted half an hour, anti-aircraft and machine guns kept up an incessant fire, creating pandemonium in the city.

The Chinese claim that they brought down three Japanese 'planes: two outside the Chungshan gate, in the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum Park, and the other outside Kwanghuamen, the south-east gate near the military aerodrome.

The raiders disappeared in a southerly direction, following which the Chinese 'planes kept circling over the capital in readiness to meet a further attack.

In the course of the battle to-day, four Japanese 'planes flew low over the roof of the Reuter building while shell splinters fell into the yard.

Sirens Sound Alarm

Sirens throughout the city sounded the alarm half an hour before the arrival of the Japanese 'planes, and police, gendarmes, troops, ambulance corps and firemen were all held in readiness while members of the citizens military training corps were stationed at the corners of every street.

Since the capital had never been subject to an air raid before, the populace were unaware of the dangers, and many people were talking and laughing in the streets while the aerial engagement was in progress.

As soon as the alarm was sounded, all traffic stopped, but life returned to normal immediately after the signal "all clear" was sounded. The Chinese are stated to have suffered no casualties.

Aerodromes Hit

Reuter's correspondent, touring the city subsequently, found that two bombs were dropped on the Ming Palace aerodrome, one of which hit the open field and the other slightly damaged a hangar.

In addition, five bombs were dropped on the aerodrome outside Kwanghuamen, damaging two old training aeroplanes and the corner of a hangar.

The Japanese raiders consisted of twelve tri-motor bombers of the German Heinkel patent. Flying in three squadrons of four machines each, they are said to have come from the Taipeh aerodrome, northern Formosa, and reached Nanking in three hours. They dropped bombs of 250 and 500 kilogrammes.

It is reported that six Japanese 'planes were shot down. Two of these are believed to have been brought down in flames east of the Kuanghuamen aerodrome, three crashed at Square Hill near Lishni and one crashed in the hills.

Reuter's correspondent inspected the wreck of one Japanese 'plane shot down near the Kuanghuamen aerodrome. All its occupants were burnt beyond recognition, while pieces were being torn from the wreck by country folk seeking souvenirs.—Trans-Ocean.

Forty Machines

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

Penetrating far into central China, Japanese naval bombers inflicted serious damage to Chinese aircraft bases in Kiangsi and Chekiang, reports reaching local official sources said yesterday.

Chinese losses were estimated to exceed forty machines. All Japanese craft returned to their bases, the dispatches claimed.

Two attacks were launched on Hangchow and its vicinity. One was at dusk on Saturday, the other at dawn Sunday.

Two hangars were set on fire and their contents destroyed at the Kwangteh aerodrome near Hangchow, while sixteen Chinese craft that were wheeled out on the field to offer combat to the Japanese air squadrons were disabled before they could take off. The hangars are believed to have contained from four to five bombers each.

In a similar raid on Kienkiao, west of Hangchow, the Japanese aircraft claim that they have destroyed one hangar. Chinese fighter craft fought the attackers, but were repulsed, four being shot down.

Another attack was made on Kiaossuchen, also a subsidiary base near Hangchow, with "satisfactory results," the Japanese authorities stated.

Also Nanchang

Proceeding far inland, the Japanese bombers also raided Nanchang in Kiangsi.

Among the craft believed to have been destroyed by the Japanese bombers at Kwangteh were two Northrop bombers which had just returned from their fatal bombing of Shanghai's International Settlement.

Similar raids were again conducted yesterday morning at daybreak.

Raiding Hungjao aerodrome early yesterday morning, two Japanese seaplanes from the flagship Idzumo and the cruiser Sendai, it is claimed by the Japanese authorities, destroyed two Chinese bombers and one fighting plane.

Tientsin Americans Want Troops to Stay

Tientsin, Aug. 12.

A resolution opposing the withdrawal of United States troops from Tientsin was unanimously passed at a meeting to-day of the American Chamber of Commerce. The United States Consulate was requested to forward the resolution to the State and War Departments in Washington. —Reuter.

NANKING REMAINS NORMAL

No Evacuation of Foreign Nationals Considered

Nanking, Aug. 13.

Despite the circulation of wild rumours concerning the Shanghai situation, Nanking remains normal and calm, giving little indication of the possibility of major hostilities.

Enquiries at the foreign Embassies reveal that no plans have yet been made for the evacuation of foreign nationals here. The foreign authorities are all evidently "sitting tight."

Arrangements will be very complicated if evacuation is ordered, it is stated, since foreigners must be sent upriver, probably to Hankow, where they can travel to Canton by train. The alternative route is by motor-car from Nanking to Foochow.

There are at present four foreign warships in Nanking, comprising two British, the Falcon and the Capetown, one American and one French. There are no Japanese warships.—Reuter.

TWO JAPANESE DEAD IN TSINGTAO

Landing Party from Cruiser in the Port

Tsingtao, Aug. 15.

The situation in Tsingtao was tense yesterday as a result of the alleged shooting and wounding of two Japanese sailors. After the incident, the Japanese cruiser Tenryu rushed a landing party ashore and prepared to take free action.

At the same time, the Japanese Consul-General lodged a protest with Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, Mayor of Tsingtao. The latter proposed that pending investigation of the case, the Japanese Consul-General should stop the landing of Japanese marines in order to avoid misunderstandings; and deputies should be sent by both sides to jointly investigate the shooting in order to ascertain the guilty party. The Japanese Consul-General agreed to despatch deputies for the inquiry.

Four Japanese warships are in harbour. Whether the tense situation will be aggravated or not, depends entirely upon the attitude of the Japanese. In the meantime, the local authorities are taking full precautions.—Kuo Min.

ALL able-bodied Cantonese between 25 and 30 years of age have been mobilized by order of the Kwangtung Provincial Government for military training, according to a Chinese message from Hongkong.

NANKOW FALLS INTO JAPANESE HANDS

Chinese Garrison Said to Have Evacuated

Tientsin, Aug. 13.

Japanese forces completed the occupation of Nankow, strategically important city on the Hopei-Charhar border, at dawn to-day, according to Japanese military sources here.

The occupation of various defences, forming a ring around the town, by the Japanese forces yesterday, made it impossible for the Chinese garrison to hold out any longer, Japanese said.

Meantime, Japanese headquarters here claimed that the situation on the two Japanese salients jutting south along the Tientsin-Pukow and Peiping-Hankow railways, was quiet "following the rout of the Chinese detachments that attacked our positions."—Domei.

Chinese Troops Advance

Nanking, Aug. 13.

Central Government troops, launching a vigorous offensive along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, are advancing rapidly on Tientsin, according to Chinese reports received here. The object of the Chinese drive, the reports add, is to seize Tientsin as well as to relieve the Japanese pressure on Nankow.—Reuter.

Fighting In Tientsin

Tientsin, Aug. 12.

Following the sound of gunfire from the direction of Yangliuching, the British authorities here have decided to maintain the state of emergency which they had contemplated removing to-day. Meanwhile, a force of Chinese troops in mufti are reported by the Japanese to be moving up the Machang Canal towards the Haiho, in which connection it is understood that a Japanese expeditionary force of 500 troops have proceeded to Tangku by train.—Reuter.

Pinghan Line Battle

Tientsin, Aug. 12.

Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out anew this morning over a wide area in northern Hopei.

Climaxing a several hours' clash, the Japanese forces captured the Nankow station, on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, at 9.30 o'clock this morning.

Almost simultaneously, Japanese troops claimed a decisive victory over Chinese units at Liangsiang, a station on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, south of Changhsintien. Chinese losses in this combat, which came to an end at 5.30 o'clock this morning, were put by the Japanese military at "more than 100." The Japanese casualties were: killed 2, wounded 20.

Another engagement, this time involving units of the 38th Division of the 29th Army, was fought last night at Tuhliuchu, the fourth Station from here on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

A communique issued by the Japanese Garrison here placed the Chinese casualties at 80 soldiers killed.

Nankow Fighting

The most serious hostilities took place in the vicinity of Nankow, 80 kilometres north-west of Peiping.

Claiming that the Chinese advance towards Peiping along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway constituted a violation of the Doihara-Chin Teh-chun agreement and that it was carried on in "defiance" of a Japanese warning, the Japanese military authorities here yesterday ordered a counter-offensive.

The operations were launched at 2.20 o'clock yesterday afternoon, against the opposition of General Wang Chung-lien's 89th Division.

The Japanese troops occupied Lunghutai, two kilometres south of Nankow, yesterday evening. At 5.30 o'clock this morning, the Japanese forces resumed the offensive. Chinese resistance was crushed by continuous air raids and bombardment from five-inch howitzers.

A communique issued by the Japanese Garrison here said the town, which was put on fire yesterday, would be captured this noon.

Near Tungchow

In two minor skirmishes Japanese troops to-day defeated small Chinese units at Sanho, west of Tungchow, and in the vicinity of Peiping. Japanese units from Tungchow and Peiping took part in the drive.—Domei.

Pass Held

Paoting, Aug. 12.

The Chinese troops defending Nankow Pass on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway are still maintaining their positions, despite heavy Japanese artillery and aerial bombardment, according to military reports received here to-day. Having failed to capture the Pass after two days of severe offensive, the Japanese troops are learned to be awaiting reinforcements for further attacks.—Central News.

SOUTHERN CHINA CONDITIONS

Agitators Endeavouring to Stir Up Trouble: Japanese Remove Silver to Warship

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Aug. 7.

"A few agitators are making things bad down here. They should stop and consider that there are 61,000 Chinese in Japan proper, Korea and Formosa. Never have they been molested by the Government or the people. But if these agitators keep on, what may the reaction be where these 61,000 are living at present in peace?" Consul-General Nakamura, who yesterday granted an interview to your correspondent, was not so much indignant as sad when he reflected what the consequences of the anti-Japanese movement that is growing in intensity may be. A boycott and a strike cannot serious effect Japan as a whole. Both will cause suffering to the few Japanese living in Canton. And in the long run it may make it very unpleasant for the Chinese living in Japanese territory.

The Chinese Government is taking a very serious view of the dissemination of false information, causing uneasingness and even a growing belief that Canton will likely be bombarded from the air. Five of these rumour-mongers have been overheard remarking that the Japanese have seized the island of Nan O, off the Kuangtung coast close to Fukien, and detectives took them to headquarters for questioning. If they cannot establish the fact that they in turn heard this story and believed it, and did not themselves manufacture it, they will suffer the penalty of death for their rashness.

The Nan O Magistrate, Lin Chit vouches for the inaccuracy of the account of the taking of his district. No foreign gunboats have called there, and everything is normal.

Silver Removed

For the sake of security, the manager of the Bank of Taiwan at Swatow was having silver removed from the vaults to a Japanese warship last Tuesday, and it was on the dock when Customs' officers intervened. One from the Mayor's Office took part in the ensuing argument, and the outcome was that the Martime Customs in holding the silver which, under Chinese law, is not exportable.

Occupiers of every business and residential place in Swatow have to have prepared five casks of sand. It is a precautionary measure, so that if fires break out in case of disorder spreading to the port sand may be thrown upon the flames to extinguish them.

Once a week, Mayor Hung Ping-hsuan, has suggested, every man, woman and child in Swatow should do without rice, partaking of bread or any other substitute. This that they may accustom themselves to going without the well-nigh indispensable staple, which they may have to do if the coast be blockaded, or for other reasons there is a rice shortage.

Attacking and defensive tactics were practiced by two opposing portions of the 155th Division at Swatow Tuesday night, and, with only blank cartridges in their rifles the soldiers short at each other from behind pillars and posts in the streets of the city. Not having heard the practice would be held, many residents were much upset, and this helped to get idle rumours started.

Boats Commandeered

Some 200 passage boats, river steamers and freight vessels were recipients of the order taking them out of private service last night. They must remain tied at their wharves at the disposition of the military. Anti-aircraft guns were being mounted last night on some of the largest of these vessels.

Over the roofs of the power plant at Sichuen, the engine plant of the waterworks and the cement plant, big nets have been spread. Should aerial bombs be dropped they are counted on to break the force of the fall, so that there will be no explosion. And if a bomb does go off, it will not be in close contact with the roof it cannot do so much damage.

Sabotage and Spies

Suspected of having wrecked a large transformer by which reason Sakuan and Shameen was plunged in a darkness the night of the 28th of July, two men, it is now known, were the same evening brought to book.

Alighting from a south-bound train at Sinchi on the Canton-Hankow Railway early yesterday morning, five men wandered about, taking a particular interest in the appearance of the headquarters of the 153rd Division. Guards took them inside for questioning, and where they came from, where they were going, why they were so curious about what the military were doing, from not one was any intelligible answer obtained to any question.

Silver reserves held in Shanghai were shipped to Hongkong banks for safekeeping, and the question has been asked, how about the silver reserves here in Canton? Mr. Tsung Ngo, Chairman of the Currency Control Board, has given out that conditions here not warranting such action, there is no thought of any change in the place of custody.

To the $3,500,000 which comes from Nanking monthly for the troops in Kuangtung $600,000 was added in February owing to the very high cost of rice. Now an additional $500,000 has been tacked on the monthly appriating, bringing the total up to $4,600,000 for a monthly period.

Kuangsi gets for its army $3,000,000 every month, plus $400,000, an increase given last June. Marshal Pei Tsung-hsi, in Nanking, is working for an even greater increase, which probably he will get, though what the size of it will be is indeterminable at present.

The Chairman of Yunnan, Lung Yun on the 9th will proceed from his capital to Chengtu. The Sbechuen Chairman, Liu Hsiang and he will fly from Chengtu to Nanking. Before it is decided whether war shall be declared or not, Chiang Kai-shek and the other national heads must hear from the principal leaders from each of the provinces, and the are all gathering in Nanking, where the big conference will be in session on the 10th.

BANKS IN NANKING REMAIN OPEN

Populace Calm: Developments in Shanghai Watched

Nanking, Aug. 14.

All the banks in Nanking remained open to-day as the result of a decision by the local Bankers' Association not to follow the example of the banks in Shanghai. The decision was taken on the ground that closing the banks might cause undue alarm to the populace and that the closing of the Shanghai banks was due mainly to the desire of the Government to control speculation in foreign exchange, a condition which did not exist in the capital.

Martial law has been enforced in all cities and towns on points on the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow railways. The Nanking populace is calm at present, although the developments of the Shanghai fighting are being anxiously watched.

The independent newspaper, "Hua Pao, says that "Victory in Shanghai means safety of Nanking."—Reuter.

TIENTSIN POSTS IN CHINESE HANDS

British Troops Stand Guard Over Building

Tientsin, Aug. 12.

Members of the Consular Body are reticent concerning their conversations with Japanese authorities on the memorandum notifying the body of their intention to take over the post and wireless offices in the British Concession and the Chinese Telegraph Office in the French Concession.

It is understood, however, that the memorandum is mutually regarded as being erroneous in form and that misunderstandings arising therefrom have been cleared up.

Meanwhile, the matter is being held in abeyance pending instructions from the various governments consulted, including the Japanese.

Several attempts of Japanese officials have been frustrated, while the post office in the British Concession is guarded by armed police.

Unofficial foreign circles point out that the demand to hand over Chinese institutions direct to the Japanese is unprecedented. In this connection the general feeling is that they must await the establishment of a substantive *de facto* Chinese régime in Hopei, before a transfer can be discussed.—Reuter.

London View

London, Aug. 12.

The British Government has taken under active consideration the new situation in Tientsin as a result of the Japanese intimation of their intention to take over the post offices in the British and French Concessions, Reuter learns.

It is pointed out that the danger of the proposed step is that it would enable the Japanese authorities to exercise a censorship over British mails in Tientsin. However, no information is so far available as to the attitude Great Britain will adopt. —Reuter.

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TSINGTAO IN GRIP OF RUMOURS

Extensive Evacuation Caused by False Reports: Beach City's Gaiety Continues Undimmed

From Our Own Correspondent

Tsingtao, Aug. 8.

Since the beginning of this month, about 30,000 Chinese, chiefly of the poorer classes have evacuated Tsingtao by the Kiaotsi Railway alone as a result of the numerous rumours of the imminent arrival of Japanese troops. Many households, shops, hotels and every line of native business are experiencing difficulties as a result of depleted staffs. The above figure does not include those who have left by steamer and plane and those who have left the city by foot or cart and car for the country surrounding Tsingtao. A conservative estimate of the total evacuation must be about 80,000.

This evacuation has been brought about as a result of unfounded rumours spread by irresponsible persons and to the fact that the Administration, in taking precautionary measures, commandeered all native-owned trucks and buses. Further, talk among local foreigners of their own precautionary measures being overheard by their servants and the fact that the womenfolk and children of many Chinese holding official capacities have gone to Shanghai—explained as merely a precautionary move—has tended to put the wind up many of the native population here and they in turn have helped to turn the whisperings into portentous and fearsome news of impending Japanese landings, and have to "git while the going was good."

Food Price Up

Food prices have increased very appreciably, due to the shortage of transport from the producing areas, profiteering, the closure of many shops and other unreasonable explanations. In short, a mild form of panic exists, which has no real justification and the Administration is doing what it can to reassure the public. The cotton mills have also been affected by depleted staffs and have necessarily had to cut down their shifts and may even consider closing down altogether. About 1,500 Japanese and Koreans have evacuated Tsinanfu and points along the K.T.R. and moved into Tsingtao. Some of these are returning to Japan. Many Tsinanfu Chinese have evacuated that place for Tsingtao and it seems that there are evacuees running in all directions—probably out of the frying pan into the fire.

In spite of all this, the holiday spirit refuses to be dampened and the beaches, hotels and cafes are scenes of gaiety. Responsible and old residents remain firm in their belief that Tsingtao is the safest place in China and that there is no need to worry about the safety of the place in the present circumstances.

On July 30 evening, a boxing card of 24 rounds (eight bouts of three 2-minute rounds) was presented to Tsingtao fight fans at the Edgewater open air ring, promoted by Mr. J. Read. A number of Shanghai boxers including Fedine, Mike Nizimoff and that old warrior Jock Crichton were put up against Tsingtao's representatives and men from H.M.S. Eagle. The fights were all very evenly contested with no knock-outs. Jock Crichton won an easy decision over his opponent P. O. Bennett (H.M.S. Eagle) and will be matched against Seaman Bob Harvey (H.M.S. Cumberland) Middleweight Champion of the British China Fleet in the next card on the 9th inst., for the privilege of meeting Shanghai's Russian Community's pride, Shelaeff.

The U.S.S. Augusta, flagship of the U.S. China Fleet, returned to port from Vladivostock on August 3.

H.M.S. Cumberland

The British cruiser H.M.S. Cumberland arrived here from Weihaiwei on the 5th inst., and the invitations to their At Home on the evening of the 6th., have been postponed until the 10th inst., due to the stormy weather prevailing. Other British ships here at the moment are the aircraft carrier Eagle and the two destroyers Diomed and Dainty, while the Falmouth (sloop) left for Shanghai with the C-in-C Admiral Sir Charles Little.

Dr. W. W. Yen, formerly Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, leaves for Nanking on the 8th inst. On Saturday afternoon, the 7th inst., Dr. Yen gave a brilliant and intensely interesting talk on his reminiscences of Russia. He interspersed his talk with humorous anecdotes and held his 200 odd listeners interested throughout and wishing there would be more. He said that the work of the revolution was not yet complete, as witness the recent purge and executions of high officers many of whom were Dr. Yen's personal friends, and the tremendous social, economical and political experiments were being watched by the world with great interest. He also said that in respect to the size and nature of Russia, China had many similar problems and difficulties to contend with and the outcome of some of the Russian experiments were of much interest to this country. The talk was given at the Edgewater Mansions and was attended by members of the following Clubs: American University Club, International Club, Lions Club, Rotary Club, Soroptimist Club and Y's Men's Club. In the course of his talk touching on all phases of Russian life, Dr. Yen mentioned that jazz was very popular in the Soviet Union and understood that the leader of one of the leading jazz bands was also the highest paid man in Russia—earning more than any other person in Russia; also to-day the quality of Russian food had deteriorated tremendously, so much so that, Tsingtao could offer quality and tastefulness that could not now be matched in the Soviet Union.

American Jamboree

The American Jamboree held at Edgewater Mansions on the evening of Friday, August 6, to raise funds for the Tsingtao American School was a huge success. There were fully 1600 people of all nationalities attending. The whole of the floor was packed, including the commodious balcony. There was dancing to the hotel orchestra, which was in fine fettle. Games of chance, including blackjack, roulette, cage-dice, crap, fantan, poker, Russian Bank and others, lotteries with cash prizes, lotteries for cakes and hams, dancing competitions for sailors, and civilians (Chinese and Foreign) and individual turns naval and civilian songsters and others. The Committee of 16 local Americans, were ably assisted by their wives and U.S. naval officer friends and men and all worked tremendously hard to achieve the success the affair most certainly was. The very handsome sum of $5,000—was realised for the school and this with last year's $4,000—make up a tidy sum. Men from the British and American men-of-war in port were present in large numbers with their wives, sweethearts and friends and helped considerably to make the evening the success it was. Cool weather prevailed fortunately to make things just comfortable. It is a pity that the British community does not seem to be able to get up a similar affair for the benefit of Tsingtao's British School, St. Giles'.

Japan Demands Tientsin Post Offices

Tientsin, Aug. 11.

The Japanese Consular authorities here have despatched an unsigned memorandum to the Consular Body notifying it of their intention to take over the post and wireless offices in the British Concession and the Chinese Telegraph Office in the French Concession to-day. The memorandum was couched in a very curt tone.—Reuter.

TSINGTAO HAS FIVE DAYS OF TYPHOON

Much Damage Suffered from The Recent Storm

From Our Own Correspondent

Tsingtao, Aug. 8.

Tsingtao has just emerged from the throes of a typhoon which lasted for practically five whole days. The strong winds blowing piled the wild seas high on the beaches, damaging many front row bathing boxes at the Strand Beach, also the road at the east end.

The sea wall at the Pacific Road Beach was breached and a foreign man, woman and two children were injured at the German Beach—they were foolish enough to try conclusions with the heavy seas there and were bruised and cut on the rocks. Diving rafts at all the beaches were damaged and sent adrift and the wild seas even broke over and on to the roads.

Light and telephone wires and many trees suffered damage also and shipping schedules were disarranged causing many holidaymakers returning to Shanghai to be held up. The winds abated on the 6th and misty and uncertain weather prevails now.

The Civic Association of the First Special District in Shanghai has recently received large quantities of scrap iron and copper from citizens in the district, according to a local report to the China Times which says that the Association will continue to collect the discarded metals.

THREE EARTHQUAKES AND A TYPHOON

Tsingkiangpu Finds Weather Not to Its Liking

From Our Own Correspondent

Tsingkiangpu, Ku, Aug. 4.

Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt here on Sunday the 2nd. The first about 4.30 a.m., the second about seven and the third about 6.30 that evening. To the superstitious these shocks were a foreboding of evil.

On Monday a wind of typhoon proportions began blowing and increased in intensity all through the afternoon and night. Considerable damage to trees and poorly built houses has resulted.

The surfacing of the road to Yangchow is nearing completion with the promise of all being finished by the last of the month. This advance is almost unbelievable and certainly adds greatly to the comfort and speed of travel. Busses which formerly took all day from here to Yangchow or Chinkiang now hope to make the trip in five hours.

The sluice gates of the new Yellow River project have been opened and a large body of flood water is now being carried to the sea by this new route. Whether this will prove a permanent blessing remains to be seen. As much of the new channel is dug through fine sand and as this sand tends to run right back into the channel there is the fear that after a few months the channel will have silted up so as to be useless.

Farmers are receiving excellent prices for their products and the prospects for autumn crops are good. However, owing to a distrust, on the part of many, to paper notes (as over against the silver dollar) many farmers are content to sell only what they must for immediate cash, holding wheat, etc. in the belief it is a safer proposition than paper currency. This fear will pass in time if the integrity of the government is not impaired for other reasons.

STRONG WINDS BLOW AT TAICHOW

Rain Proves Welcome Gift To the Farmers

From Our Own Correspondent

Taichow, Ku., Aug. 4.

For the past three days a heavy wind has been blowing in Taichow and the surrounding area. No reports of injuries to persons have been reported but the trees all look as if they had been out for a night or two and had not recovered from the effects. Large limbs strew the grounds and the field look quite wasted. Along with the wind however, was a rain which was most welcome to all the farmers, since the whole country has been very dry for some time past.

Considerable interest is being manifested in this section over the unfortunate occurrences in the North. There seems to be a mingled desire to defend the country and a fear that the defence will be inadequate. It is fair to say though that patriotism runs rather high.

The black-eared kites which are as thick as Chinese, almost, in Taichow are having a glorious time in the wind. They are real gliders and they certainly have had a great opportunity the past few days to exercise this talents in this direction.

NANKING GETS AIR FRIGHT

False Report Said Put Over Radio Broadcast

Nanking, Aug. 13.

Nanking had an air scare last evening when shortly after eight o'clock an announcement came over the air that enemy planes were carrying out an attack on the capital. As a result, many did not sleep well.

According to a responsible officer of the local Air Defence Association, the local wireless station had never broadcast any news of an enemy air attack last night. In his opinion the false report was obviously made with the intention of creating panic in Nanking.—Central News.

TRAIN COLLISION INJURES TEN NEAR CHANGSHA

Changsha, Aug. 13.

Ten passengers were injured and damages over $10,000 inflicted as the result of a collision at Shaho between a Changsha-Wuchang express and a local train last Wednesday, according to a belated report received here to-day. An investigation is being made to ascertain the cause of the mishap.—Central News.

JUKAO'S WATER MELON SEASON

Tremendous Trade Congests City Gates Traffic: Pigs Benefit by Crop

From Our Own Correspondent

Jukao, Ku., Aug. 4.

Water melon season is in full swing. The Jukao water melons are plentiful though not large. Rich and poor alike can afford to buy them for small melons can be purchased for a few coppers and the large imported melons bring up several dimes. So abundant are melons that the morning traffic at the congested gates is greatly impeded by the incoming melon venders. All kinds of melons are now sold. One of our best melons is the *dong-kwa* only eaten after being cooked. It lasts a long time. Far into the winter it graces the Chinese table and together with other melons and vegetables is pickled in large quantities.

No Japanese Evacuation of Tsingtao

Tsingtao, Aug. 12.

The reported evacuation of Tsingtao by the Japanese was categorically denied by the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Otaka, in an interview to-day. "The news," he declared, "is entirely false." Mr. Otaka admitted that some Japanese families were leaving, but repeated that there was no general evacuation. Tsingtao, he added, was a very safe place.—Reuter.

Jukao has many large pickling establishments where all kinds of vegetables are prepared by salting for breakfast foods.

Not only does man profit by the watermelon season. The Jukao pigs, so highly prized on the China market, get their share of the water melon too. Thousands of baskets of water melon peelings are carried out of the city back into the country from which they originally came to feed the pigs. The better parts of the melon peelings, we are told, are washed by the farmers and salted and thus preserved for winter use as food.

Crops Exceptionally Good

The Jukao crops this autumn are exceptionally good. As one approaches the western border of Jukao and in the Taichowhsien one sees rice fields that cannot very well be excelled and in Jukao itself the corn crop this year reaches 8 feet in height and bears heavily. Jukaohsien is not only the most populated section of the world but it has had the reputation for centuries as one of the most productive sections of the world. Until recently the Jukao people were exceedingly prosperous, but communism, tufei and opium eating has taken the blue ribbon from the population. At present conditions are rapidly improving, communism is practically unknown, bandits have largely left the country and the fight is on against the use of opium. Immorality is next to be combatted, for venereal disease is rapidly on the increase.

It is said that one of the characteristics of the old of the Jukao people is that they are inclined to settle their little question by law instead of among themselves. For this reason lawyers have thrived among them for generations. At present, too, there are a good many lawyers in Jukao.

Formerly, it is said, large sums of money were spent in this way. Farmer Wang gets trouble with neighbour Lee about a chicken worth say 40 cents. Wang challenges Lee. matter is taken to court. Both sides hire lawyers. The struggle goes on until one or the other is forced to give up. At present the people are too poor to do much hiring of lawyers yet it is common to go to court.

Formerly even a well known church organization took part in court discussion in the Juako district. At present Christians, however, are severely criticized for going to court for little matters that can be better settled by themselves.

The typhoon that swept over Jukao on Tuesday and Wednesday was the most severe in years. Besides many smaller mishaps, one ferry boat capized in the Yangtze with loss of several lives. Regular river service between Jukao and the south river bank was suspended and mail communication interrupted. Telephone and telegraph wires are down, trees uprooted. The greatest loss, however, is to the farmers whose corn crop now depend upon dry weather and sunshine. With the heavy winds came rain which moistened the ground resulting in much corn being uprooted by the wind. Corn on the cob will now be sold in great quantities on the street for immediate consumption. In some fields almost half the corn is down amounting to a very heavy loss.

A feverish preparation for war seems in progress among the young people of Jukao who were forced into military training. The drilling grounds are daily used by various groups, from early morning till the evening.

LAST JAPANESE TO LEAVE HANKOW

Consular Officials, Police Sailing To-day

Hankow, Aug. 10.

The complete evacuation of Japanese nationals from Hankow will be accomplished by to-morrow afternoon when remaining local and up-river Consular officials and their staffs, including Consular police, will leave port.

A large number of Japanese left at 9.30 this evening in the Indo-China ss. Loong Wo and the China Navigation ss. Wuchang, while the remainder will be evacuated by a Japanese vessel sailing at 4 p.m. to-morrow. The last batch will include Mr. Matsudaira, the Acting Consul-General.

Meanwhile many Chinese have returned to their homes in the Japanese Concession, which, except for the strict vigilance kept by the Chinese police, who are patrolling the area and posted at all the approaches, appears to be very quiet.—Reuter.

Swatow Evacuation

Swatow, Aug. 13.

The evacuation of Swatow by the Japanese was completed yesterday, when the Japanese Consul and a large batch of Japanese men, women and children sailed aboard the Fukuken Maru. The Japanese Consulate has been placed under the protection of the Chinese.

It is believed that about seventy Formosans are still in the city, off which two Japanese destroyers are lying.

The foreign Consular Body has urged the Chinese authorities to take every precaution to prevent an incident.—Reuter.

TSINAN THREATENED BY FLOODS

Loyang City Already Under Two Feet of Water

Tsinan, Aug. 12.

Threatened by imminent floods, the local authorities have formed a flood prevention committee to cope with possible emergencies.

Sandbags have been piled high in front of the city gates to check the flow of flood waters while other precautionary measures are being taken.

Flood waters from the swollen Huangho, it is stated, have reached a point only twenty li away and are rapidly approaching the city.—Central News.

Loyang Half Inundated

Loyang, Aug. 12.

Half of Loyang city is now lying under two feet of water as the result of heavy downpours during the last few days. Large numbers of houses have collapsed and hundreds of inhabitants are rendered homeless and destitute.—Central News.

ALARM OVER RISE OF HAN RIVER

Hankow, Aug. 12.

Great anxiety was felt at Shayang, central Hupeh, yesterday morning when the Han River water level reached 42.99 metres, only 30 centimetres below the flood record in 1935. The river continued to swell the whole day yesterday.

Mr. Chen Hua-yao, assistant engineer of the Kianghan Engineering Bureau, was drowned near Tsenkou on Sunday afternoon when surveying there, according to a belated message received here to-day. His body has not yet been recovered.—Central News.

CHINESE CREW DEFIES JAPANESE OFFICERS

Manila, Aug. 11.

The Chinese-registered steamer Shing Ho Hoy is strike-bound in the port of Isabela, Zamboanga Province, due to the refusal of the Chinese crew to obey the orders of the Japanese officers.

It appears the vessel arrived at Isabela en route to Japan with a load of lumber. The Chinese seamen now refuse to proceed to Japan.—Reuter.

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WAR RELIEF WORK IN PEIPING

Donation Received from the U.S. Embassy Guard

Peiping, Aug. 11.

Chinese and foreign organizations in Peiping are co-operating with one another in organizing relief for the wounded and war refugees.

The Peiping Buddhist Emergency Relief Association has decided to open twelve shelters in various parts of the city for war refugees who have entered the city from the suburbs. Four of these shelters have already been opened.

The Peiping Chinese Banking Association has donated $10,000 for the relief of the war-stricken. The International Women's Club has raised about $3,000 for war relief work. Of this sum $700 was contributed by the officers and men of the United States Embassy Guard.

The Club has decided to use $1,000 for the purchase of clothing and bedding for wounded soldiers, and $1,200 for the relief of war refugees, the balance of $800 going to the local chapter of the Red Cross Society.

The local Tungchow Guild has opened three shelters for their fellow townsmen who have arrived here. The local Chinese Moslem community is also organizing relief for their fellow believers.

Other organizations doing relief work are the Salvation Army, the Chinese Red Swastika Association, the Social Service department of the P.U.M.C., the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., the Chinese Women's Club, the Chinese Journalists' Association and a number of public-spirited members of the local German community.—Reuter.

NO RIGHTS TO SEND TROOPS TO SHANTUNG

Tokyo, Aug. 11.

Asked by a foreign correspondent to-day whether Japan possessed treaty rights to send troops to Shantung, the spokesman of the Foreign Office replied "No." But," he added, "there is an agreement between China and Japan for the maintenance of peace and order in Tsingtao, which China has never fulfilled."—Reuter.

Major-General Wen Ying-hsin, Vice-Commander of the Central Gendarmes and Chief of the Revenue Guards Section of the Ministry of Finance, who hurried back to China from America by the Pan-American Airways more than a week ago, on Wednesday resumed his duties in the Shanghai office of the Ministry.

Food prices in Tientsin, which soared throughout the Sino-Japanese conflict, have been reduced by nearly 30 per cent. as the result of relaxation of emergency restrictions at the International Bridge. Chinese with fresh vegetables, fruits and fish poured into the concessions from the city with large supplies which found a ready market. The price of meat is now almost back to normal.

Constable Chang Ching-sien of a search party of Amoy Police was shot dead by a gunman who fired on the police while being ordered to submit to a search, according to an Amoy message dated Sunday. Pursued by the police, the gunman ran into a house occupied by a Formosan named Wu Tien-si, When the Japanese Consular Police arrived at the request of the Chinese Police to search the house, the armed man could not be found.

In an effort to avoid recurrent flood in the Yellow River, the Water Conservancy Commission bearing the name has secured the approval of the National Economic Council for the construction of a $6 million reservoir at Paochi along the Wei River in north Shensi, an important tributary of the Yellow River. Construction work on the project, it is learned, will be started early next year, while the building of two similar reservoirs in the Chee and Lo Rivers, two other tributaries of the Yellow River, is also under consideration.

Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, former commander of the 19th Route Army, who became famous as his army defended Chapei and Kiangwan during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932, left Shanghai for Nanking by train on August 11, accompanied by Mr. T. V. Soong. Gen. Tsai arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong on August 8. His departure for Nanking from here was kept strictly secret with the result that only a few were present at the station to see him off. After arrival in Nanking, Gen. Tsai called on Gen. Pai Tsung-hsi, the Kwangsi leader, Gen. Lung Yuan, the Yunnan leader, and Gen. Liu Hsiang, the Szechuen leader, who all went to Nanking to confer with the Generalissimo. Mr. Soong returned to Shanghai by the night express the same day.

NEWS FROM JAPAN

"VIGOROUS NEGOTIATIONS" TO BE BEGUN BY TOKYO

Objective to Make China Abandon Her "Provocative" Attitude: Gaimusho Statement

Tokyo, Aug. 13.

HOLDING China "entirely responsible" for the aggravation of the situation in Shanghai, the Government this morning announced that it has decided to start "vigorous negotiations" with the Nanking Government. The objective of the pourparles, the Cabinet's announcement said, is to make China abandon her "provocative" attitude, with a view to preventing new complications. "Full measures" will also be taken by the Government, according to the statement, to protect Japanese residents in Shanghai.

The announcement was made by Mr. Akira Kazami, Secretary-General of the Cabinet, immediately following an emergency meeting of the Cabinet, convoked to discuss the latest developments in China.

Report on Situation

A detailed report on the latest developments in Shanghai was made by Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Navy Minister. General Gen Sugiyama and Mr. Okinori Kaya, respectively War and Finance Ministers, reported on the Nankow clash and the subscription to national bonds issued to cover a part of the North China incident expenditures.

The steps approved by the Government to-day were decided at a special meeting of the "Inner Cabinet" held last night at the residence of the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye.

Prior to this morning's meeting of the Cabinet, high Army officials met at the War Office at a summons of General Sugiyama. Present were: Lieutenant General Yoshijiro Umetsu, Vice-Minister; Lieutenant-General Jun Ushiroku, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau and Major-General Korechika Anami, Director of the Personnel Bureau.

Truce Agreement

In a statement issued this morning, the Foreign Office declared that "what is most important in the present circumstances is that the Chinese faithfully observe the terms of the Shanghai Truce Agreement of 1932.

"The strained situation in Shanghai is attributable to the brutal murder of Lieutenant Isao Ohyama and Seaman Yozo Saito by Chinese militiamen on August 9 while the Japanese were performing their duty on an extension road of the International Settlement.

"It is easily imaginable how the members of the Japanese Landing Party felt at this outrage committed upon their comrades at a place where all nationals enjoy the right of free passage.

"The situation was further aggravated by the persistent provocations of the Chinese forces, which greatly menaced the safety of the International Settlement.

"To meet the emergency, the Commander of the Naval Landing Party deemed it urgent to strengthen precautionary measures and to reinforce the landing party."—Domei.

Consular Body Criticised

Tokyo, Aug. 13.

"Considering the circumstances, nothing could be more impertinent than the Shanghai Consular Body's proposal for the neutralisation of the Shanghai area," declares the "Asahi Shimbun" in an article to-day.

"If the Consular Body is really anxious to preserve peace and order in Shanghai," the journal states, "it must first strive to eliminate the fundamental cause of the current tension, namely, China's violation of the truce agreement."—Reuter.

TAIWAN BANK RAYON BRIBERY CASE

Trial Ending as Prosecutor Asks Stiffs Penalties

Tokyo, Aug. 11.

One of the most sensational bribery cases in Japan's modern history neared conclusion here to-day, as the public procurator demanded sentences ranging from six to 24 months for the fifteen defendants in the so-called Teikoku Rayon Company case in which the defendants include two former Cabinet Ministers, a Vice-Minister, and high Treasury and bank officials.

The three leading defendants were Baron Kumakichi Nakajima, Minister of Commerce and Industry at the time of the scandal, who faces a year's imprisonment with hard labour; Mr. Chuzo Mitsuchi, former Minister of Railways, facing a six-month jail term, and Mr. Hideo Kuroda, former Vice-Minister, of Finance and the leading figure of the case, for whom the procurator demands a sentence of two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Other defendants who face a two-year term are Mr. Shigeru Shimada, former President of the Bank of Taiwan, and Mr. Mamoru Nagano, the then auditor of the Teikoku Rayon Company. Another Teikoku auditor, Mr. Ryosei Kawai, may be given fourteen months in jail with hard labour. A one-year sentence was demanded for Mr. Naokichi Yanagida, the then Director of the Bank of Taiwan, and eight-month terms for Mr. Ryuta Ohno and Mr. Iwao Aita, respectively Chief of the Special Banking Section and Bank Inspector of the Bank Bureau of the Finance Ministry.

Nature of the Charges

The three former members of the Saito Government were released on bail late in 1934.

The procurator alleged the defendants planned to obtain cheaply from the Bank of Taiwan shares of the Teikoku Rayon Company and the Kobe Steel Company deposited there as security. The defendants then, according to the charges, intended to enhance the price of the shares on the market and sell them at a tremendous profit.

It is charged that a breach of trust was committed by officers of the Bank of Taiwan, a semi-Government institution, and that bribes, totalling about Y.300,000, were offered to Government officials to obtain permission to market the shares.—Domei.

NEW HEAD OF EAST HOPEI REGIME

Tokyo, Aug. 11.

Mr. Chi Tsung-mo was to-day installed as the new Chief Executive of the East Hopei Autonomous Anti-Communist Government in a simple ceremony at Tongshan, the new Capital of the demilitarized zone, reports received here to-day said.—Domei.

EMERGENCY CABINET MEETING

Shanghai Situation Discussed With Ministers

Tokyo, Aug. 12.

The Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, at nine o'clock this evening called an emergency meeting of the "Inner Cabinet" to discuss the situation in Shanghai. Attending were, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, General Gen Sugiyama and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, respectively War and Navy Minister.

General Sugiyama early this afternoon made a 90-minute report on the renewed hostilities in North China to Emperor Hirohito.—Domei.

AMERICAN EDUCATORS LEAVE TOKYO

Tokyo, Aug. 12.

Dr. Paul Monroe, noted American scholar who presided over the World Educational Conference which has just been concluded in Tokyo, and other members of the United States delegation sailed from Yokohama for San Francisco to-day in the Chichibu Maru.

Another visitor returning to America in the ship is Miss Helen Keller, the blind, deaf and dumb author and social welfare worker.

Dr. Monroe was presented with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, Second Class, by the Emperor.—Reuter.

BRITAIN IS ASKING JAPAN TO "DO THE IMPOSSIBLE"

Gaimusho Comments on British Demarche Concerning Excluding Hostilities from Shanghai

Tokyo, Aug. 15.

"Britain is asking Japan to do the impossible."

This statement, made by a high Gaimusho official, to-day was believed by qualified observers to summarize Japanese reaction to the British demarche that Shanghai should be excluded from the zone of Sino-Japanese hostilities.

The present hostilities in Shanghai, the Japanese authorities here contend, are the outcome of the Chinese violations of the Shanghai Truce Agreement.

In addition, the overt bombing of the Settlement by Chinese aircraft yesterday, it was held, was evidence of the "ruthless Chinese determination" to destroy Japanese lives and property in Shanghai.

With almost 50,000 Chinese regular forces, threatening Japanese lives and property in Shanghai, the suggestion that Japan should "cease invoking her right of self-defence" there is "clearly unacceptable," official quarters declared.

"Taxed to Limit

Announcing that it felt that "the patience of the Japanese Government has now been taxed to the limit," the Cabinet at 1 o'clock this morning made public its intention to take determined action in China.

This decision followed a 2½-hour midnight emergency meeting of the Ministers of State summoned by the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, following the receipt of official reports telling of the serious turn of events in Shanghai subsequent to the aerial activities of the Chinese.

The purpose of the Japanese activities, the official announcement said, will be "to mete out retribution to the Chinese troops for their outrageous acts and to bring the Nanking Government to a true realization of the existing situation."

Protection of Foreigners

The statement emphasized that "Japan will not begrudge her best efforts for the protection of foreign interests in China."

"From the very outset, the Japanese Government called the attention of the Chinese Government to the desirability of an instant cessation of its challenging attitude and against interference with a settlement of the situation on the spot.

"For its answer, the Nanking Government ignored the Japanese suggestions and reinforced its military preparations in flagrant violation of various military agreements.

"Thus the Chinese Government marched its troops north-ward, threatening the Japanese forces in North China. In addition, it assembled troops at Hankow, Shanghai and other localities, as further evidence of its challenging attitude.

"Finally, in Shanghai fire was opened by the Chinese on Japanese forces, while attempts were made to bombard Japanese war vessels.

Empire Insulted

"Thus was the Empire insulted by the Chinese, who exhausted all illegal and outrageous acts in the process.

"With the lives and property of its nationals threatened, the patience of the Japanese Government has now been taxed to the limit.

"It has now been compelled to take determined action to mete out retribution to the Chinese troops for their outrageous acts and to bring the Nanking Government to a true realization on the existing situation.

Great Regret

"This course of action, the Japanese Government naturally takes with great regret, for its policy has been the maintenance of peace in East Asia based upon the prosperous co-existence of Japan and China.

"The constant aim of the Japanese Government has been Sino-Japanese co-operation. At this time, it has no intention other than the eradication of the anti-Japanese movement in China.

"By eliminating from China the sources of the present state of affairs, the Japanese Government is seeking to bring to realization harmony and co-operation between Japan, China and Manchoukuo.

No Territorial Ambitions

"It goes without stating that Japan harbours no territorial ambitions, but is merely seeking to bring the Nanking Government and the Kuomintang, who are inciting the Chinese people to engage in anti-Japanese activities, to awaken to the realities of the situation.

"The Japanese Government harbours no enmity against the people of China. "It also goes without saying that Japan will not begrudge her best efforts for the protection of foreign interests in China."—Domei.

JAPANESE SENTENCED TO DEATH

Civilians Who Took Part in 1936 Mutiny To Pay Penalty

Tokyo, Aug. 14.

The War Ministry here announces that two civilians implicated in the Japanesq military revolt of February 1936, Ikki Kita and Zei Nishida, have been sentenced to death by a court martial, while a third civilian, Tetsuya Kamekawa, has been sentenced to prison for life.—Trans-Ocean.

BANKERS UNDERWRITE NORTH CHINA BONDS

Tokyo, Aug. 12.

The Japanese banking syndicate to-day voluntarily underwrote Y.100,000,000 worth of national bonds, issued to defray a part of the expenses caused by the North China incident. Originally, the Bank of Japan intended to offer the bonds to the general public. This was, however obviated by the syndicate's action. The securities will be sold at Y.98.50, will bear an interest of 3.5 per cent, and will be due for redemption in eleven years.—Domei.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

Wednesday, Aug. 11

JOINT INQUIRIES MADE INTO SHOOTING

How the Crisis Rapidly Developed between the Chinese and the Japanese

Shanghai, Aug. 11.

SEVERAL points of difference arose between Japanese and Chinese officials who yesterday spent practically the whole day investigating the incident on Monument Road in which Sub-Lieutenant Isao Ohyama and Seaman Yozo Saito of the Japanese Naval Landing Party and Shih Ching-cheh of the Peace Preservation Corps were shot to death. No official statement of the results of the investigations were issued by either side last night, though it was learned from unofficial sources that the Japanese had decided that the Japanese officer did not have a pistol or revolver in his possession at the time, and that the firing had first been started by the Chinese.

Both Chinese and Japanese officials held separate meetings, following the conclusion of the joint investigations at 6 p.m. It was learned that formal negotiations for a settlement of the affair have yet to be started between the two parties. Beyond the investigation, no new development was reported in Chinese official circles.

The death toll mounted yesterday to four, when Yang Chen-ling, mafoo in the employ of Mr. H. F. Seitz, who was wounded by a stray bullet in Hungjao Road at the time of the affray, died of his injuries at 2 a.m. in Chunshan Hospital.

The Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Mr. O. K. Yui, declined last night to make any statement regarding the incident. He pointed out that a joint investigation was being conducted, and it would be highly improper for him to say anything at the present stage, or to rebut allegations that have been circulated by any news agency. He hoped that, after thorough and impartial investigation, the normal procedure will be followed to arrive at a just and mutually satisfactory settlement on the basis of the findings.

Mr. Yui urged that both sides should maintain a calm attitude so that the situation may not be aggravated.

Various Claims

Lieutenant Ohyama was riding in an official motor car with the First Class Seaman Saito at the wheel shortly after 5 p.m. on Monday when the incident occurred. Chinese claimed that the Japanese attempted to make a forceful entry into the aerodrome, resulting in the shooting. This possibility was emphatically denied by official Japanese quarters, yesterday.

According to Chinese information, the weapons belonging to the Japanese, including a revolver and a bayonet, are in the custody of the Chinese. The revolver registered pistol number 6816 was said to have been picked up beside Lieutenant Ohyama's body. Japanese official circles also categorically denied that the officer was armed at the time, saying that a check of his belongings showed that he had left his pistol at headquarters.

Joint Investigation

The joint investigation began yesterday morning, the party leaving the Japanese Consulate at 8.30 a.m. Following the conclusion of the enquiry at 6 p.m., Japanese officials returned to the Consulate and discussed their findings.

In an interview given to the Japanese press, an official claimed that the Chinese had failed to send eye-witnesses and also those officers involved in the incident for enquiries on the scene. The Japanese investigators also came to the conclusion that Sub-Lieut. Ohyama was unarmed, and that the Chinese opened fire first, it was said.

The Japanese investigators expressed appreciation for the sympathetic co-operation extended to them by the Settlement Police. Particular mention was made of Inspr. J. E. M. Watson of Dixwell Road Police Station in this connection.

Representing the Chinese side in the investigation were Messrs. Y. L. Chow and T. Y. Chang, Secretary-General and Secretary respectively of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, Adjutant Chi Wei-sheng of the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Headquarters, and Captain Wang Tasui of the Police Bureau. The Japanese were: Superintendent K. Kasumi, of the Japanese Consular police, Mr. Noritake Yoshioka, senior Japanese Consul, Mr. Y. Fukui, Chancellor, Lieut.-Commander Minoru Tajiri of the Japanese Naval Attache's Office, Lieut.-Commander Eiichi Yamanouchi, Staff officer of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, and several other Japanese officials Several detectives from the Shanghai Municipal Police also participated in the investigation.

Admiral's Statement

That "a will to maintain peace and order was lacking among the Chinese" was stated by Rear-Admiral Tadao Honda, naval attaché to the Japanese Embassy in connection with the case.

"Trampling underfoot the goodwill shown by the Japanese government and people in a patient application of the policy of non-aggravation and localization of the North China incident," the officer declared yesterday afternoon, "the Chinese perpetrated a flagrantly illegal act.

"So that the lives of the victims of this outrage may have not been sacrificed in vain," he continued, "the Navy has firmly resolved to regard the incident with all the seriousness which it deserves. At the same time, we shall continue our efforts to reach an amicable settlement by encouraging the Chinese authorities into taking effective measures.

"We shall maintain a close surveillance on the attitude of these authorities, however.

"At this time," he added, "Japanese residents should place faith in the measures taken by their officials, remain serene in mind and adhere to their traditional spirit of unity."

Calling on Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Suemasa Okamoto, Consul-General for Japan, drew his attention to the increased activity by Chinese troops on extra-Settlement roads.

Special emphasis was understood to have been placed by the Consul-General on the self-attributed right of the Peace Preservation Corps to interfere with traffic on extra-Settlement roads and to construct barricades on such thoroughfares.

This Chinese activity, Mr. Okamoto was reported to have pointed out, resulted in the shooting and killing of a Japanese naval officer and a sailor on Monument Road on Monday afternoon.

The Japanese official also reminded Mr. Fessenden that he had previously warned the Settlement authorities against permitting Chinese armed forces to invade Council property.

Bodies Cremated

The bodies of the two Japanese removed by the Japanese were reported to have been cremated last evening. The body of the Chinese Paoantui man was encoffined. At a late hour yesterday afternoon, the coffin was still lying outside the side entrance to the aerodrome in Monument Road, awaiting transportation to Chenju for an examination by a judical doctor.

Tension in Nantao which prevailed the previous night eased yesterday following the withdrawal of sentries stationed at important street crossings. The exodus from Chapei and Hongkew, however, continued on a small scale. In Dixwell Road, a group of Japanese families moved.

Area Visited

A representative of the "North-China Daily News," who visited Hungjao and Monument Roads at 6 p.m. found the area quiet. Two sandbag barricades were found in Hungjao Road. The first in the shape of a horse-shoe, was placed in the middle of the street, sufficient room being allowed for traffic. No guard was found in the vicinity, however. The second was found near the Hungjao Golf Course. Several members of the Corps, together with the Settlement police officers, stood on guard.

The China General Omnibus Co. continued to run to the bridge, near the golf course. Residents and press representatives crossing the bridge were allowed to pass, while others were questioned and often not permitted to go further.

Peace also reigned beyond the bridge all the way to the aerodrome. Indicating the easing of the situation, a foreigner was seen on horseback in Monument Road in front of the aerodrome.

Gates Closed

The gates of the aerodrome facing Hungjao Road were closed and surrounded by barbed wire. Behind the barricades and in front of the gates stood a solitary armed Paoantui man. About 200 metres from the entrance and in Monument Road is the side entrance of the airfield, where the fatal shooting was said to have taken place. It was here the coffin containing the body of the killed Paoantui man was found lying. At the side of the coffin were several flower baskets and fire crackers. A lone policeman, armed with a rifle, stood on guard there.

As it grew dark, several members of the Peace Preservation Corps made their appearance in the aerodrome at the side of Monument Road. The policeman advised this journal's representative to leave the scene as more rigid precautionary measures were to be taken in the evening. The latter in turn communicated the advice to the foreigner on horseback riding in the vicinity and both left almost immediately.

Eighteen Wounds

The body of Lieutenant Ohyama, a Japanese spokesman said yesterday, bore eighteen bullet and bayonet wounds. The first bullet, he added, apparently lodged in the right loin. The officer's head was battered until the brains fell out.

Lieutenant Ohyama, the announcement asserted, was deprived of his sword, shoes, wristwatch and pocket book.

Seaman Saito, was killed by a bullet that went through the base of the skull and came out through the nose.

The spokesman stated that the officer, being in command of the Western detachment of the Landing Party, had to make the rounds of the Japanese industrial establishments in the Western district. A check of his belongings, the announcement said, showed that he had left his pistol at the headquarters on the fatal day.

"Another Bombshell"

Tokyo, Aug. 10.

The incident is regarded in Japanese circles here as "another bombshell in the tense Sino-Japanese situation."

The spokesman of the Admiralty, in a statement to-day, said he could not foresee developments resulting from the incident until a full investigation had been completed.

The Cabinet, at a meeting this morning, heard a report on the affair from Admiral Yonai, Minister of the Navy, who is understood to have asserted that the incident was a very serious one. The Admiralty, he added, was pursuing a cautious attitude and was taking adequate measures to deal with the situation after an investigation of the case had been completed.

"Too Much Wilfulness"

The Minister of War, General Sugiyama, in a statement to-day, said that "too much wilfulness deserves a good whipping."

Japan had borne what could be borne, but her "patience and self-restraint has been met by bad faith on the part of China."

Japan, he declared, was anxious for a fundamental readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations which could be effected "if China gives up her anti-Japanese attitude and manifests sincerity in co-operating with Japan."

General Sugiyama expressed regret that China "persists in her provocative attitude against Japan and pushes on war preparations feverishly by concentrating large forces of troops in North China in violation of the Ho-Umetsu and Chi-Doihara agreements."

Japan, he contended, must therefore not relax her vigilant watch on China's movements, and must be firmly determined to meet the "worst eventuality."—Reuter.

JAPANESE EVACUATE SOOCHOW

Control of Concession in Chinese Hands

Japanese residents in Soochow have evacuated the city. About 20 Japanese nationals arrived by train on August 11. Like Hankow, the small Japanese concession is being taken care of by the Chinese Police, according to a Chinese report.

The arrangement for the transference of the control of the concession was made on Aug. 10, when the Japanese consul called on Mr. Teng, the Soochow Magistrate, the Chinese message said.

Having been informed of the Japanese decision to evacuate Soochow on instructions from Tokyo, the Chinese Magistrate sent a telegram to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Chinese Police Chief took over the control of the concession on Aug. 11.

Hankow Refugees Arrive

Escorted most of the way down the Yangtze by five warships, the Fengyuan Maru arrived in port on the morning of Aug. 9 bringing with her hundreds of Japanese refugees from Hankow and other up-river towns.

The ship presented a pathetic sight on her arrival, as every foot of her deck space was crammed with unhappy men, women and children. In the afternoon, the refugees held an extraordinary meeting aboard the steamer and passed the following resolution:

"We, the Japanese residents of Hankow, have left our homes in accordance with the Government's orders, leaving behind our private and public property.

"We express hereby our hope that the Government will continue to protect Japan's vested rights and interests in this country, doing away with the anti-Japanese sentiment pervading China."—Domei.

JAPAN PREPARED TO RECEIVE REFUGEES

Special Facilities for Those Leaving China

Preparations to receive and accommodate Japanese refugees from China have been completed, the Shanghai Japanese Residents' Association was advised by Mr. Takaji Yamada, president of the Nagasaki Chamber of Commerce, on August 11.

Two thousand Japanese men, women and children from the Yangtze River valley ports will sail today in the ss. Shanghai Maru and the ss. Nagasaki Maru. Included are about 150 persons leaving Shanghai.

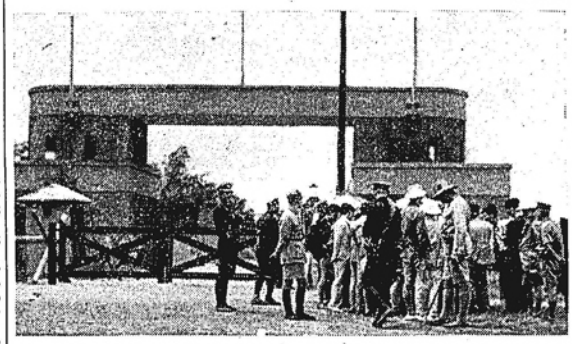
Medical attention, free lodging, personal advice, telephone and telegraph facilities, and other amenities will be available to those who will disembark at Nagasaki Only one of the two express liners will proceed to Kobe.

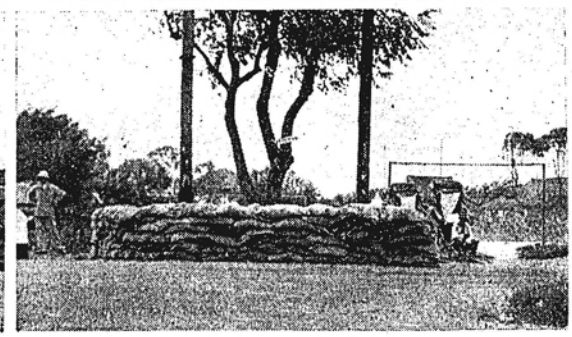
Arriving from Japan on Wednesday were 228 Chinese who have left Japan voluntarily, before the Chinese Government ordered the evacuation of Chinese from Japan.

All of them, travelling third class, appeared of modest circumstances.

INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED INTO MONDAY'S SHOOTING

"N.C.D.N." Photos.





Scenes in the vicinity of Hungjao aerodrome where two Japanese and one Chinese were killed in the shooting incident on August 9. Upper pictures show, left, entrance to Hungjao aerodrome, and right, Japanese and police officials investigating. Below are pictures of two sandbag barricades erected on Hungjao Road, the one on the left being beyond the bridge at Hungjao Golf Club, and the right being farther down the road.

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TWO JAPANESE DEAD BROUGHT TO SHANGHAI

Official Party Goes Out to Scene of Incident

GRUESOME HOURS

Reporters Spend Night Out at Hungjao

A party of press representatives sat waiting in the Japanese Consulate-General late on Monday (August 9) night. They had been informed that arrangements had been made for them to accompany the official party going out to Monument Road to bring back the bodies of the two Japanese shot earlier in the evening. The minutes ticked by slowly as Mr. O. K. Yui, newly elected Mayor of Greater Shanghai, conferred with Mr. S. Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General. Mr. Yui, it is understood, gave his permission for the Japanese official party to pass through the Chinese outposts on Hungjao Road, but permission was refused by General Yang Hu, commander of the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison. The request of the Naval Landing Party for a Chinese official to accompany those going to bring back the bodies was also at first refused.

It was well after midnight before permission was finally given, and the long stream of cars bearing the official party, press representatives, police, etc. set off from the Consulate. The party was accompanied by one staff officer from Naval Landing Party Headquarters, and by Mr. T. Y. Chang, secretary to the Mayor of Greater Shanghai. At the head of the line of ten cars was an ambulance from the Landing Party.

Like a funeral procession was this line of cars purring through the night towards the scene of one of the most sensational incidents which has taken place in Shanghai for many months. Headlights lit up the dark roadway, and the whitewashed trees with which it was lined. Few in that party travelling slowly along one of Shanghai's darkest roads knew just how gruesome a sight lay ahead, awaiting horrified looks from fifty pairs of eyes.

Chinese Outposts

Little could be picked out in the darkness, except for sandbags placed at intervals along the road, and one or two dark figures standing guard. At the corner of Hungjao and Great Western Roads the official party first came to a stop. Here there was a Chinese outpost, fully manned by members of the Peace Preservation Corps in field kit, carrying rifles with fixed bayonets. It was some time before the party was allowed to proceed on its way once again. It was stopped once more about a mile further on, and the cars were searched by Japanese and Chinese members of the official party. It was then announced that only seven out of the ten cars would be allowed to proceed any further. Three cars, including one containing a representative of a Chinese newspaper, who was forbidden to visit the scene of the incident, accordingly returned to Shanghai.

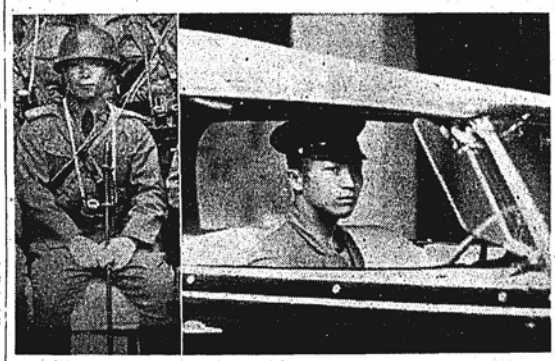
After a period of further delay, doors were slammed, and the party, now thinned down, got under way once more. The last stop en route was at the Rubicon Road Chinese Police Station, where another barricade had been erected. Here there was some delay as word had to be passed on to the soldiers further along the road not to fire on the party. Outside the police station were standing grim figures in black, fully equipped, and carrying hand grenades. At the barricade a little further down the road, stood more Chinese soldiers. A quarter of an hour passed before a torch was seen being flashed down the road, and those responsible for giving the word to Chinese near the Hungjao Aerodrome not to fire returned to say that it was safe to proceed.

Under Armed Guard

The last stage of the journey was quickly over, and the official party disembarked outside the entrance to the aerodrome which was heavily barricaded with barbed wire. Here they were met by an armed guard of Chinese soldiers, who marched on either side with fixed bayonets. Lanterns swung and torches flashed as fifty figures, speaking only in low tones, trudged through the darkness along Monument Road. They were going to visit the spot where the Chinese member of the Peace Preservation Corps lay dead. A lone sentry stood guard at the gap in the fencing surrounding the outpost adjoining the aerodrome where the man was shot. He stepped aside to make way for the official party.

JAPANESE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING INCIDENT

N.C.H. Photos



Sub-Lieut. Isao Ohyama and Seaman First Class Yozo Saito, who were killed in the shooting incident on Monument Road on August 9. Below is the spot in Monument Road where the shooting occurred in which a Paoantui man was also shot dead.

The blanket was removed from the body, and officials paused for a few minutes to survey the dead man. The blanket was replaced, and the party then walked for another 200 yards or so along the crude roadway. Then through the darkness there loomed the blue open car in which the two Japanese had been travelling when they were shot. It was standing on the right hand side of the road, where it had evidently swerved, crashed and come to a stop after the driver had been shot. To the right of the car lay another figure covered by a blanket. It was the body of the Japanese officer, Sub-Lieutenant Isao Ohyama, who was sitting in the back of the car when he was apparently spattered with bullets. The body presented a ghastly sight, being covered with bullet wounds. The front seat of the car was literally drenched in blood, while both the windscreen and the rear window had been splintered by bullets. There were many dents and holes in the sides of the car.

The pitch blackness which enveloped the eerie scene, illuminated only by torches and flashlights, was pierced vividly again and again as official and press photographers made pictures. Then a doctor from the Japanese ambulance squad undressed the body, and examined in detail the wounds. Each one was carefully noted down by another officer. Finally the post-mortem examination was completed.

Then there came an hour or so of suspense in that lonely spot on the outskirts of Shanghai. Mr. Chang was requested by the Japanese staff officer to sign a statement that the man had died from bullet wounds. There was a hush among those who gathered around the two men, facing each other, with an interpreter in between. The Chinese official said that he was not in a position to say that the man had died from bullet wounds, as he was not a medical man. All he could say was that the man was dead.

Two Japanese

The Japanese persisted in his request, and a deadlock followed. The Japanese and Chinese argued in front of the ambulance, waiting to take back the two bodies, while the remainder of the party stood around and wondered what was going to happen next. The first signs of dawn could be seen shedding a faint light over the lonely countryside, and frogs croaked loudly in the fields adjoining the road. It seemed that the party would have to wait until well after daybreak until the difference was settled.

Reporters Trapped

Four or five press representatives, suspecting that they would have to remain another four or five hours at the spot before hearing the result of the dispute, requested permission to return to Shanghai. They suggested that an armed guard of Chinese soldiers should travel on the running boards of the car in order to prevent it being fired on by other soldiers stationed along the road. Permission to travel back was refused, on the ground that a lone car returning along Hungjao Road in the darkness would almost certainly be subjected to fire.

Far ahead there flashed a lantern. Two or three men had already set off to the spot where the third body lay. This was the body of the Japanese bluejacket, Seaman Yozo Saito, First Class. It lay about three-quarters of a mile from where the car had crashed at the side of the road. The bluejacket, whose blood had left a dark red stain all over the front seat, must have run all this distance before finally collapsing in a field off Monument Road.

The body of the Japanese officer was placed in the waiting ambulance, and the party then made its way to where the body of the other Japanese was lying. After walking about a quarter of a mile along the road, the party turned off along a narrow pathway on the right-hand side of the road, and broke into single file. Dogs barked loudly as they wended their way past farmhouses whose occupants were still asleep in their beds.

Body in Paddy Field

Leaving the path, they walked through a paddy field and finally came to the spot where there lay the sailor's body cloaked in a blanket. The dead man's right arm was outstretched, as if he had made some patriotic gesture before collapsing dead on the ground. With the arrival of the medical party, a post-mortem examination was made, and the man's wounds recorded. The most serious wounds seemed to be in the head. There were several bullet wounds on the man's chest.

A coloured marble lay on the ground a short distance from the dead man. It was evidently a lucky charm, and it seemed a little ironical gleaming in the earth a few inches from the motionless figure.

Headlights were seen flashing in the trees which were darkly outlined in the distance. The ambulance was coming up to bear away the dead man. Carried on the shoulders of three of his former comrades, the bluejacket was taken to the roadway where the ambulance was waiting. The body was followed by silent figures who walked softly along the country path leading to the road. By now it was getting light. For many in the party, there was a feeling of relief at the coming of the day. This night was one of the most gruesome which they had spent in their lives. Afterwards, it would seem like a nightmare.

There was a fresh feeling in the air as the party trudged back to the aerodrome. A cooling breeze sprang up as the sun rose higher in the sky. On the way back, the party passed the blue car in which the two Japanese were travelling when they were killed. It was still in good enough condition to be driven away, and it had now been placed in the middle of the road. The comfortable leather upholstery of the rear seat contrasted strangely with the front seat, now covered to hide the bloodstains.

In a few minutes, the party had reached the line of waiting cars. The ambulance set off for Shanghai, followed by the remainder of the party, and soon the spot where the incident had taken place was deserted, except for a handful of Chinese sentries.

The Funeral

Funeral services for Lieut. Isao Ohyama and Seaman Yozo Saito were held at the Landing Party Barracks on August 12.

Their remains were cremated at the Japanese Cemetery on Aug. 10. The ashes were taken to the Higashi Honganji Temple, Woochang Road, by Lieut.-Commander Uroku Hashimoto, commandant of the First Battalion of the Landing Party, and a guard of honour of five.

The Rev. Kensei Takanishi, head priest, conducted the reading of sutras by various prelates throughout the night. Many officers and comrades of the slain men participated in the ceremony.

Flags at Half Mast

All foreign warships in harbour half-masted their flags that afternoon during the period of the funeral services.

VICTIMS OF SHOOTING PROMOTED

Sub-Lieutenant Isao Ohyama and First Class Seaman Yozo Saito, who were killed on August 9 on Monument Road, were posthumously promoted to the ranks of Lieutenant and Warrant Officer, Third Class, the Naval Landing Party announced on August 11.

TRAGEDY OVERTAKES REFUGEE

Man and Coolie Drown in Rush for Accommodation

The attempt by a group of refugees to board a Ningpo-bound steamer before she was tied alongside a wharf resulted in the disappearance of two persons in the Whangpoo on Aug. 7.

The incident occurred off the Ningshao Wharf off the French Bund at about 10 p.m., when the ss. Hsin Ningshao, which has been on day and night service, carrying passengers to and from Ningpo, arrived from the Chekiang port. The wharf was then crowded with refugees. In order to avoid the rush for accommodation, three of them together with two wharf coolies hired a boat with a view to boarding the vessel from the riverside ahead of others.

The small boat went alongside the steamer before the latter was moored to the wharf to discharge passengers from Ningpo. As the loadah attempted to fasten the boat to the vessel with the aid of a rope, the five passengers all crowded to one side, resulting in the capsizing of the boat.

Sampans and other small boats in the vicinity, quickly came to the rescue. All but two persons, a refugee and a wharf coolie, were saved. The two persons were still missing up to yesterday, and it was generally believed that they were drowned.

The loadah and a wharf coolie, held responsible for the tragedy, are being detained by the Chinese Police.

REPORTED CONCERN BY BANKS

$70,000,000 Foreign Money Bought by Depositors

The continued purchase of foreign currencies by Chinese depositors and others was reported on Aug. 10 by a Chinese news agency to be causing concern among Chinese banking circles. For the purpose of discussing this situation, a meeting is to be held by bankers shortly when remedial measures are to be devised.

An unconfirmed Chinese report placed the amount of foreign currency purchased since the development of tension in the north at $70,000,000. Deposits were reported to have been withdrawn from Chinese banking institutions and placed in foreign banks in foreign currency.

The third bank to suffer from the present crisis is the Heng Li Commercial and Savings Bank, 100 Tientsin Road, which has temporarily suspended business pending a general meeting of its shareholders to be held on August 30. The bank closed its doors following a run of depositors, it was reported.

The other two banks were the Teh Tai Shing native bank in Nantao and another Chinese bank which is planning to resume business in the near future.

Japanese Want Withdrawal of The Paoantui

Military Defence Works' Removal Also Asked

CONSULAR BODY ACTS

Both Sides Urged to Keep War Away

Shanghai, Aug 11.

The withdrawal of the Peace Preservation Corps and the dismantling of all military defence, works in and around the Shanghai area were asked by the Japanese during two separate interviews held between Mr. S. Okamoto, the Japanese Consul-General and Mr. O. K. Yui, the Mayor of Shanghai, and Lieutenant-Commander Okino, the Japanese Naval Attache, and General Yang Hu, Shanghai and Woosung Garrison Commander, yesterday afternoon. No formal demand or ultimatum has been presented.

At the interview Mr. Yui said that on the night of the incident units of the corps had been already withdrawn from the neighbourhood of Japanese residential districts and that the defences had already been taken away as a reassurance to the public.

Earlier in the afternoon, Mr. N. Aall, Consul-General for Norway and the Senior Consul, called on the Mayor and the Japanese Consul-General. Although the nature of the visit was not divulged, it is understood that it was in connection with the present tension in Shanghai.

The visit was made following a meeting of the Consular Body on Tuesday night. The decision reached was reported to be "to request the Chinese and Japanese authorities to prevent the extension of possible hostilities to Shanghai."

Inquiry Continues

The investigation into the Monument Road shooting affray in which two Japanese, a uniformed Chinese and a mafoo were killed on Monday afternoon is being continued.

At the autopsy held at the Chenju mortuary yesterday morning, the body of the uniformed Chinese was identified to be Shih Ching-cheh, a member of the Air Force Auxiliary, and not the Peace Preservation Corps. The autopsy was held in the presence of the Chinese and Japanese official representatives.

While an official report on the findings of the autopsy was being prepared, the eye-witnesses and those involved in the incident will be questioned by the authorities. The official investigation is expected to be concluded with the examination of these witnesses.

Details Withheld

Details of the investigation are being withheld by both sides. As reported in yesterday's paper, several points of difference between the two parties have already arisen. Sub-Lieutenant Isao Ohyama was riding in an official car with First Class Seaman Yozo Saito at the wheel, shortly after 5 p.m. on Monday when the incident occurred. They were alleged to have attempted to force an entry into the aerodrome. This was denied by the Japanese.

With the front gate facing Hungjao Road, the aerodrome extends some distance along Monument Road. The body of the killed Chinese was found near the side entrance to the aerodrome in Monument Road about 100 metres away from the main entrance. The death car, with the body of the Japanese officer lying at its side, was found a short distance away. The body of the Japanese seaman was found in the field. A mafoo, who was wounded by a stray bullet in Hungjao Road, and died of injuries at the Chung San Hospital early Tuesday morning.

Tension Increased

The knowledge of the arrival of Japanese warships, which became widespread in Shanghai in the afternoon, increased the existing tension. A tour of Chapei and Klangwan revealed that the exodus was being continued, although in a much smaller scale. The majority of shops had their shutters up. According to an official estimate, about 70 per cent. of the residents in the Chinese territory, especially in streets close to the Settlement boundary in Dixwell Road area, have evacuated.

Patriotic sentiments were expressed vociferously by a large group of Chinese students, returned from Japan, as they set foot on the Customs Jetty shortly before noon yesterday. The students arrived in the ss. President Hoover and as they landed from the tender they held a minor demonstration on the jetty, displaying flags and voicing their sentiments. The manifestation ended as the students dispersed to go to their local destinations.

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Thursday, Aug. 12

JAPAN'S LANDING PARTY REINFORCED

Fresh Cruisers and Destroyers Arrive to Disgorge Marines and Supplies in Yangtszepoo

MORE WARSHIPS EXPECTED HERE TO-DAY

Hongkew Force to Reach 9,000 Men: British, French and American Ships Make Port

Shanghai, Aug. 12.

ARMS, ammunition and supplies poured out of a number of Japanese cruisers and destroyers yesterday afternoon onto the O.S.K. wharf in an apparently unending stream; they were loaded onto lorries and taken to the Japanese Naval Landing Party's headquarters barracks in Kiangwan Road. In addition, a large detachment of men, in full marching kit, tramped ashore, and the "North-China Daily News" understands that it is the intention of the Japanese naval authorities to increase the landing party's available force here from about 5,000 men to 9,000.

At the same time, the Imperial Japanese Navy is concentrating a fleet of warships of all types in the Whangpoo River. By noon to-day at the latest, no less than 28 are expected to be tied up at buoys and wharves in the river. A cruiser, the Idzumo, two destroyers, and nine gunboats arrived here a short while ago.

Yesterday afternoon, these were joined by the cruisers Sendai, Natori, Yura and Kinu, and two more destroyers. Another five came up the river last night; an aircraft carrier and more warships were reported to be anchored off Woosung. These ships either have been or will be anchored at the N.Y.K. Middle Wharf, the Japanese Naval Jetties, the M.B.K. Upper Wharf, the O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, or the Whangpoo Wharf, to form one of the most imposing displays of naval might Shanghai has ever seen.

A representative of the "North-China Daily News" visited the O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and found it a hive of activity. In mid-stream were part of the newly-arrived fleet of warships; across the river were more Japanese warships moored at the wharves; and at the O.S.K. wharf were two more Japanese cruisers.

Only Japanese naval and military officials were allowed on the wharf itself. Two gang-planks ran from the nearest cruiser to the wharf. Down one tramped the additions to the Naval Landing Party in single file; each man was in full marching kit, with bayonet and rifle, pack, tin helmet, and other equipment. The Colours, wrapped in white cloth, were carried ashore by a non-commissioned officer. All were dressed in the familiar olive-green.

On the other gang-plank was a chain of men. Cases of ammunition were brought up from below the decks, and passed down the line to the wharf, where more Marines loaded them onto the waiting lorries. These, when loaded to capacity, drove off onto Broadway to the Landing Party Headquarters, to unload and return for more.

Seaplanes Carried

Each cruiser carried aft a pursuit type seaplane, with single float, mounted on a catapult. Seamen were seen taking the canvas-covering off the float, and apparently doing something to the catapult itself. Armed sentries dotted around the wharf prevented a closer examination of what was actually happening. Pinnaces darted to and from the wharf to the other ships in the harbour.

In mid-stream, the other warships which arrived yesterday afternoon lay at anchor, apparently quiet. Their decks, however, were loaded with ammunition and supplies, and large parties of Marines were observed, standing in a line on what available deck surface there was, facing the wharves, and apparently waiting to go ashore.

A fairly large crowd of Japanese and Chinese civilians gathered on the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf to watch the landing of the ammunition. Among them were two young Japanese ladies, clad in kimono and obi, who arrived with delighted smiles and bowed several times respectfully to the Japanese flags which floated proudly in the breeze at the back of the two cruisers.

Evacuation Continues

With lorries conveying ammunition and supplies up Broadway and returning for more, the other side of the question, the evacuation from Yangtszepoo, became all the more apparent. On more than one occasion, a lorry filled with refugees and their almost pitiful belongings would be passed by a naval lorry, with three or four men seated on top of a pile of ammunition cases and supplies.

Late last night it was learned that the Japanese had billeted 300 men at the Kung Dah Mill in Yangtszepoo and were also using the North District Primary School in North Szechuen Road, having taken over the entire building. Commercial lorries were pressed into service being used throughout the afternoon in addition to the Japanese military vehicles.

All the Japanese naval landing party patrols were doubled last night in the Hongkew area and wore steel helmets while carrying fixed bayonets. Field telephone lines were run up in the Dixwell, Hongkew and Kiangwan districts in the vicinity of the Japanese headquarters.

On the N.Y.K. wharf, right next to the Japanese cruisers, were the Shanghai Maru and the Nagasaki Maru, express steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which arrived within thirty minutes of each other yesterday afternoon. Both are to sail to-morrow, the first for Nagasaki and Kobe, the second for Nagasaki only.

Very few passengers disembarked. But on the wharf was one of the greatest piles of passengers' baggage and household effects the wharf has known. Every bit of available sheltered space seemed to be packed high with kit bags, gunny bags, suitcases, trunks, crates, boxes and baskets, and more seemed to be arriving every moment. Both vessels are to sail for Japan at 9 o'clock this morning.

Naval Concentration

Other foreign naval forces in harbour yesterday afternoon were as follows:

British:—H.M.S. Danae, cruiser, H.M.S. Defender and Duncan, destroyers; and H.M.S. Falmouth, sloop.

American:—U.S.S. Sacramento, gunboat, U.S.S. Black Hawk, Supply ship, and the trawler Ramopo.

French:—Lamotte Picquet, cruiser; D. d'Urville, and D. de Lagree, sloops; and de Brazza, gunboat.

Italian:—E. Carlotto, gunboat.

No Change in Policy

Increases in Japanese naval effectives in Shanghai did not signify a change in the policy of the Japanese Third Fleet patrolling Chinese waters, Rear-Admiral Rokuzo Sugiyama, chief of staff of the fleet, announced yesterday evening.

The Third Fleet, he said in a statement, "will continue firmly to adhere to the Government's policy against an aggravation of the situation." The statement in full was as follows:

"In view of the present situation, the Third Fleet has striven to maintain a judicious and calm attitude in assuring the protection of Japanese residents in China.

The provocative military preparations of the Chinese in Shanghai in recent weeks, however, have constituted a threat to the inhabitants.

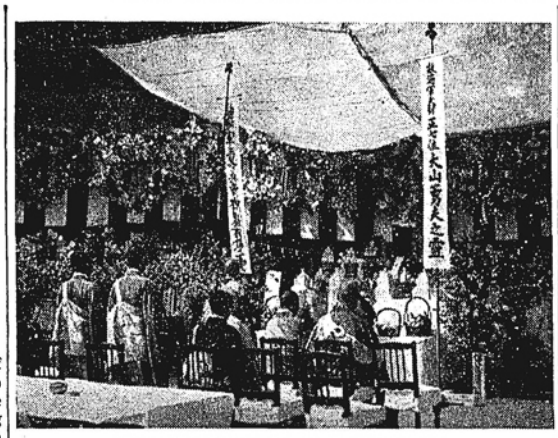
Feeling of Danger

"In addition, the brutal slaying of one of our officers and of one of our men on Hungjao Road on August 9, has caused an increase in the acute feeling of danger felt by our residents.

"As a result, the Third Fleet to-day increased a certain amount of effectives necessary for the patrolling of this area.

"This, however, does not signify a change in the policy of the Third Fleet. The fleet will continue firmly to adhere to the Government's policy against an aggravation of the situation."

Rear-Admiral Sugiyama admonished Japanese residents against being misled by rumours by putting their faith in the fleet, strengthened by the increase in effectives.



FUNERAL SERVICE FOR JAPANESE DEAD

Funeral services were held in the Kiangwan Road barracks of the Japanese Naval Landing Party on August 12 for Lieutenant Isao Ohyama and Warrant Officer, Third Class, Yozo Saito, who were shot on August 9 in Monument Road. The alter is shown above.

Friday, Aug. 13

VOLUNTEERS AND FOREIGN TROOPS CALLED OUT

British, American Residents Warned to Move Into Confines of International Settlement

MORE JAPANESE BLUEJACKETS ARRIVE

Boundary Road Gates Closed: Pill-boxes Manned by Russian Detachment and Police

Shanghai, Aug. 13.

SHANGHAI yesterday was in the grip of a tension not experienced since the fateful days of 1932 following a swift sequence of events indicating the gravity of the Sino-Japanese situation affecting China's greatest port.

Among the major developments were:

Collapse of the Truce Commission discussing the implications of the demilitarized zone agreement of 1932.

Mobilization of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. Foreign garrison forces standing by. Request for British reinforcements from Hongkong.

Creation by Chinese of "boom" of steamers and junks blocking Whangpoo opposite Chinese Bund.

Arrival of five Japanese warships and a transport carrying 1,000 men for Landing Party.

Arrival of vanguards of Chinese troops, believed to belong to 88th Division, to reinforce Paoantui.

Instructions by British and American Consular authorities for nationals to evacuate from northern area into Settlement, and from area west of railway line (Hungjao) into area inside railway line.

Arrest of a Japanese newspaperman, two Gendarme Officers and an interpreter in Chinese territory.

With the presence of the special Japanese fleet which landed men to reinforce Landing Party effectives, the result was a day of panic and uncertainty unprecedented in the history of the Settlement, and the exodus of Chinese from affected areas was tremendous, while foreigners from Kiangwan and other districts helped to swell the stream.

At about eight o'clock last night in view of the rapid development of events, Mr. C. S. Franklin, as Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, after consultation with his colleagues, decided to order the mobilization of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and to call upon the British and American authorities for the protection of the Settlement. The British and American troops moved into position in the course of the evening. The Volunteers duly answered the call for mobilization.

S.V.C. Mobilized

Colonel F. R. W. Graham, commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, issued orders for the mobilization of the Corps. Company commanders got in touch with their units, and in a short while Volunteers from all over Shanghai were making for their assembly points. Shortly after 10 o'clock last night, a French Corps lorry clanged its way through the streets, sounding the assembly for the French Volunteers.

Local cinemas flashed the mobilization order on the screens, and in many cases large sections of the general audience joined the volunteers who responded to the call and left the cinemas.

The various units soon assembled at their respective posts, when the mobilization scheme of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, fully tested in a practice a few months ago, went into operation under the direction of Colonel Graham and his Headquarters Staff. Two armoured cars were immediately despatched to the Hongkew Police Station, to stand by in case of need.

Consul's Advice

In regard to evacuation, Mr. J. W. O. Davidson, Acting British Consul-General issued the following notice:

In view of the uncertainty in the situation the British Consul-General to-day advised British subjects in the northern area to withdraw within the Settlement and those living in the western area outside the railway line to withdraw inside the railway line.

The seriousness of the situation was felt by the American Consulate yesterday morning and the Special Emergency Committee under the direction of Mr. R. T. McDonnell immediately got under way in an effort to bring all American residents into the International Settlement and French Concession from outlying districts. By yesterday afternoon, nearly all American citizens were within well protected areas, according to a statement made by Mr. R. P. Butrick, U. S. Consul here, to the "North China Daily News."

During the morning American residents living in the vicinities of the Civic Centre, Kiangwan, and Yangtszepoo, particularly at the University of Shanghai, were reached by telephone and advised to come into Shanghai. In the afternoon the attention of the Emergency Committee was turned mainly to American citizens residing in the Western area beyond the railway line. A great many American residents telephoned to the U.S. Consulate, asking for advice, and in each case the answer was to move in from outlying districts at once.

Many Americans have moved into the homes of friends situated within the boundaries while many others have taken rooms temporarily in hotels and apartment houses.

Japanese Evacuate

Japanese residents in the Hongkew district, north of Range Road, last night were ordered by the Consulate-General to evacuate their homes immediately. The area affected by the order was enclosed by Range Road, North Szechuen Road, Dixwell Road at Chimei Road, and the Shanghai-Woosung Railway.

By 7.30 o'clock last night, thousands of Japanese refugees, mostly women and children, formed a steady stream on N. Szechuen Road en route to the Japanese Central Primary School, Range Road. Only children were provided with automobile transportation. Others, heavily loaded with their belongings, walked the entire distance to their refuge.

Implementing the general order of evacuation from affected areas were the activities of the Chinese authorities who went thoroughly through the Kiangwan area advising foreigners to move elsewhere, while there were manifest indications of military activity which resulted in the virtual occupation of Kiangwan Racecourse. Trenches and military works were prepared in the district, while in the vicinity of the Civic Centre extending to the new Jukong Wharf martial law was in existence with Chinese forces controlling affairs.

City Government Moves

One report yesterday was that the Chinese municipal authorities had evacuated the Civic Centre. A spokesman of the Shanghai City Government told the "North-China Daily News" that the officials had not evacuated from the Civic Centre building. Owing to inconvenience in transportation yesterday, few officials did not go out to Civic Centre. Consequently, the officials have established a provisional branch office at 158 Ching Kee Road, the road to Lunghwa which is adjoining the French Concession.

The Shanghai City Government formally announced last night the removal of the City Government from the Civic Centre to the former site at Feng Ling Chao, off Route Ghisi.

"North-China Daily News" representatives who toured the Kiangwan district yesterday noticed new faces and new uniforms among the Chinese forces patrolling the roads. It was widely reported that Chinese troops reached Shanghai at midnight and at early hours of yesterday morning. These were reinforced by other batches which reached the North Station later in the morning.

Chinese Troops

The troops mobilized in Chapei belonged to the 88th and 87th divisions of the Fifth Army which participated in the 1932 Sino-Japanese hostilities. The two divisional commanders are: Gens. Sun Yuan-liang (88th division) and Wang King-kiu (87th division). The commander of the army is Gen. Chang Chu-chung.

The Fifth Army is regarded as one of the best German-trained troops in the Chinese Army. The Chinese troops came from stations beyond Soochow. The exact strength in Shanghai is not known.

A tour of Chapei yesterday revealed men wearing olive-green uniforms with German-type steel helmets and in full marching kit including two hand-grenades swung across the chest standing on guard in the main entrance to the North Railway Station. They were later identified to be men of the 88th Division, commanded by Gen. Sun Yuan-liang of the Fifth Army. In important thoroughfares in Chapei and in several sections of the thoroughfares leading to Kiangwan, sandbags were seen piled high.

As a result of these troop movements traffic on the Nanking-Shanghai Railway was disrupted and from noon onwards no regular passenger trains were run.

Japanese Reinforcements

Against these Chinese movements was the Japanese situation. Five more destroyers arrived in port and the transport Shiritoko, with 1,000 bluejackets on board to reinforce the Landing Party, arrived yesterday morning. A piquant development during the afternoon was the departure of the four cruisers and other vessels to points farther down river, but as communications with Woosung were interrupted it was impossible to ascertain the destination. One report received during the day was that two aeroplanes, believed to be Japanese, were sighted over Kiangwan. They were described as single seater biplanes of the scouting type each with a single float.

Gates Closed

All gates on Boundary Road were closed at 9 p.m. The gate on Range Road was still open last night however.

Bus and tram services were curtailed in the early part of the evening. The No. 1 bus, which normally runs to Hongkew Park, turned around at Peking Road and the Bund; No. 2, from Avenue Edward to Hongkew Park, stopped at Woosung and Yalu Roads; No. 5, Avenue Edward to the North Station, stopped at the Haining Road market; and the No. 6 bus ran from Chaufoong Road to Linching Road only.

Of the trams, trolley bus route 14 was suspended. No. 1 tram turned

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round at Range Road, while Nos. 6 and 7 stopped at the old Mixed Court, on North Cheklang Road; no trams ran along Boundary Road.

Throughout the day reports came in that the Shanghai University was being evacuated of all students. The faculty had been warned by the American Consular authorities to be prepared for evacuation some time before. Close by, Japanese labourers were filling in the bunkers and sand-traps on the Japanese golf course opposite Point Island, where, during the 1932 trouble, the Japanese had established an aerodrome. It was presumed that they were preparing the ground for the same purpose last night.

Cotton Mills Suspend

All Japanese cotton mills in the eastern area and the western district were closed down yesterday and last night, and in the western district the mills were garrisoned by members of the Japanese Landing Party and the Consular Police. It was reported early in the day that a small detachment of Japanese had been isolated in a mill in the Woosung district, but this could not be confirmed, and not much credence was attached to the report, as during the day no attempt was made by the Chinese to hinder the legitimate movements of foreign nationals into places of safety.

The Japanese journalist who was arrested by the Paoantui at the Shanghai North Station was Michio Oka, aged 30, a correspondent of the "Osaka Asahi". According to the Peace Preservation Corps, he was taking pictures of the arrival of Peace Preservation Corps members at the station. At a late hour last night he was still missing.

The S.M. Police were mobilized at 8 o'clock and six platoons of the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., were thrown into the West Hongkew district, where all fifteen gates were closed and the five block-houses manned. The S.V.C. Russians all were in full campaign kit, with steel helmets, and had their bayonets fixed to their rifles. Capt. Stepanischeff was put in charge of the men.

"City of Dead"

While Hongkew and West Hongkew were tense with excited crowds late last night, the North Szechuen Road area was a "city of the dead." No lights were visible in the houses or in the streets, but the dark figures of Japanese marines were seen along North Szechuen Road in large numbers, in doorways and at the entrances to alleyways. The gate in North Szechuen Road remained open at a late hour, presumably because the evacuation of the district had not been completed. There were no pedestrians on the street and only an occasional police car, or a Landing Party lorry with dimmed lights. As Japanese reinforcements arrived in the dark and took up position, the only sound heard was the loading of rifles and the fixing of bayonets.

Police Station Sand-bagged

The Dixwell Road Police Station was a small oasis of light in an otherwise darkened district. It presented the appearance of an armed camp as sand-bags were placed about the entrance and in the charge-room, as well as in the yard behind the Station, facing towards Kiangwan.

In the Kashing Road district all houses were dark and boarded up, but a few pedestrians were seen in the streets. In Thorn Road, behind the Hongkew Fire Station, a substantial Japanese sand-bag defence had been erected, with rifle slits and with several marines manning it.

Hongkew was alive with Japanese reservists and volunteers wearing arm-bands and carrying truncheons. Police parties also were observed throughout the district. Feverish activity was noted in Minghong Road as the tenants of a large Japanese apartment house evacuated in a body in obedience to a Japanese military order.

TELEPHONE CALLS REACH PEAK

Services Congested Most of the Day

Shanghai, Aug. 13.

Telephone calls both in the International Settlement and the French Concession and to the City Government areas reached an unprecedented peak yesterday. A fifty per cent. increase in local calls and a hundred per cent. increase in calls to Greater Shanghai was the minimum estimate given by an official of the Shanghai Telephone Company in an interview with the "North-China Daily News" yesterday afternoon.

As a result, many thought their telephones were out of order, as no dialling tone resulted when receivers were lifted off their hooks. The official explained that the machines in the various exchanges are built to handle a normal rush-hour peak load. Normally, there are always enough lines available to handle the traffic. An average of 400,000 inter-Settlement calls and 10,000 calls to extra-Settlement areas are handled each day, he said.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

SHANGHAI'S EXODUS AT ITS HEIGHT

Not since the beginning of the crisis, which has resulted in the denuding of the northern Chinese areas and Hongkew of inhabitants, have such sights been witnessed as on August 12 when roads were blocked, the railway service disorganized and scenes of panic characterized the public attitude following the arrival of the Japanese fleet. This picture, showing the creek near Markham Road bridge, graphically portrays the mass of refugees and their belongings trying to escape from the threat of hostilities in Shanghai.

JAPANESE ASK CHINA'S TROOPS TO WITHDRAW

Commission on 1932 Truce Agreement Meets

CHINESE STAND FIRM

Violation of the Accord Claimed by Both

Shanghai, Aug. 13.

A special meeting of the Joint Commission, which came into existence as the result of the Sino-Japanese Agreement of May 5, 1932, for the purpose of supervising the execution of that Agreement, was summoned at the request of Mr. Suemasa Okamoto, the Japanese Consul-General, yesterday afternoon in the Council Room of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Mr. Okamoto drew the Commission's attention to certain alleged violations of the Agreement by the Chinese authorities.

Those present included M. M Baudez (France), Mr. Clarence E. Gauss (U.S.A.), Mr. J. W. O. Davidson (Great Britain), Signor C. Marchiori (Italy), Captain R. A. Boone (4th U.S. Marines), Commander Isamu Takeda (Japan).

In presenting his case, Mr. Okamoto pointed out that while having announced that the Peace Preservation Corps was being withdrawn "at the initiative of the Chinese," Mr. O. K. Yui, Mayor of the City Government of Shanghai, had failed to keep his promise. The surrounding of the Settlement by Chinese troops since Wednesday night, in addition to the arrival in Shanghai of regular troops in violation of the Truce Agreement was a clearly provocative action taken by the Chinese, he emphasized.

"Definite Threat"

Such action constituted a definite threat to the safety of the Settlement, the Japanese Consul-General contended. Were China sincere in her professions of a desire to maintain peace, she should withdraw her forces to a point where no danger of a clash would be possible.

He also requested the joint commission to take adequate measures for the maintenance of peace.

Replying to Mr. Okamoto's arguments, Mr. O. K. Yui said:

"After listening to the address of my Japanese colleague, I am constrained to state that the attempt of the Japanese side to make the Joint Commission to serve its own purpose is unwarranted, unreasonable, and highly improper. The Japanese delegate must know that the Joint Commission was organized for the specific purpose of maintaining peace and order in Shanghai and not for aiding and abetting Japan in carrying out her national policy vis-a-vis China.

"They seem to think that the neutral members of the Joint Commission, who are all just and impartial, may be made to serve as tools which may be conveniently used whenever desired, and relegated at a dark corner whenever it suits their purpose to do so.

"Gentlemen, the Agreement of 1932 was torn to pieces by Japan by their stationing of armed forces at Pa Tsu Chiao, the 'Eight Character Bridge,' far to the other side of the railway and the neighbourhood thereof, areas from which Japanese forces must be withdrawn according to the aforesaid Agreement.

"The breach of agreement in this connection by Japan, *ipso facto* renders that agreement null and void, because ineffective, and certainly no agreement can be valid when it is observed only by one side no matter how religiously.

"The Chinese delegate, therefore, submits that the Japanese delegates, having violated that agreement themselves, have no right to invoke that instrument.

Hungjao Incident

"Again, with reference to the latest development in Shanghai, in consequence of the unfortunate incident near the Hungjao Airdrome, I beg leave to call your attention to one phase of the question.

"While the Japanese authorities agree that the incident should be settled through the normal course, that is, by diplomatic means, and while investigation is under way, there has been concentrated in Shanghai an alarmingly large fleet, while the armed force of Japan is considerably increased and armaments and other war supplies are being rushed to China. Besides, further reinforcements are yet on their way.

"All these coercive measures, while endangering the peace of Shanghai, constitute a serious threat to my country. Under such circumstances, China must adopt such measures as necessary for self defence."

Assurances Given

Both the Japanese and Chinese gave the Commission assurances that they would not attack but they reserved the right to defend themselves. The Chinese intimated that any advance of Japanese forces into Chinese territory would be resisted. The Japanese declared that, as Chinese troops were now so close to the Settlement, their defensive measures would possibly necessitate their taking up certain positions which might or might not be without the Settlement.

In response to suggestions that the 88th Division should be withdrawn in an effort to compose the situation, Mr. Yui intimated that orders for that withdrawal would have to come from Nanking.

The other Consuls expressed their anxiety for the safety of their respective nationals and asked what they could do to help in averting a clash. The suggestion was made by the Italian representative that foreign troops—other than Japanese—should take over posts at certain points to ensure no clash between the Chinese and Japanese forces. Mr. Okamoto agreed to this, but it was not acceptable to the British and American representatives, nor could the Italians provide sufficient troops for the purpose. The meeting adjourned after a sitting of about an hour and a half.

It was felt that the Commission had never had an opportunity of composing two strongly divergent points of view. The attitude of the two principals did not encourage much hope of avoiding a conflict for reasons which are obvious in studying the assurances given. In fact the growing gravity of the situation was already dominant in the minds of those who had awaited the result of the Commission's proceedings with considerable anxiety.

Chinese Throw Barrier Across Whangpoo River

Ships, Junks Strung from Shore to Shore

ARSENAL PROTECTION

N.K.K. Ship Gets Through: Yangtze Lights Out

Shanghai, Aug. 13.

For the first time in Shanghai's history a barricade stretches across the Whangpoo River. Moving hastily and quite unexpectedly late yesterday afternoon, the Chinese authorities towed into position two old steamers and ten or more sea-going junks to form a boom from the Nantao Bund to the Pootung shore.

The barricade, rough and ready but probably completely effective, extends from the Nantao ferry station to the ferry station on the opposite shore. A narrow passage was left at each end, and last night small craft, tugs, sampans, junks, were not too greatly impeded. The miscellaneous craft were anchored stem to stern, the usual junk anchors and ropes apparently being considered sufficient.

Dusk was falling as the "North-China Daily News" representatives cruised along the barricade. Two obsolete river steamers, the Foo Shing and the San Kiang, were the heaviest craft in the boom, the rest being huge junks from all parts of China, judging by the differences in their construction. Behind the line lay a more modern steamer, like an officer in charge, the ss. Chung Hsing. This bigger vessel is also moored with her stem pointing to Pootung.

It is believed that this barricade has been thrown up as a measure of protection for the Chinese Kiangnan Arsenal and the Kiangnan Naval Dockyards, some distance above the boom. Whether or not the boom was manned by military or naval units could not be ascertained last night, although unconfirmed reports had it that they were there. No sign of any such units could be seen when the "North-China Daily News" representatives visited the scene.

Steamer Runs Passage

Just as darkness fell, a Japanese river steamer owned by the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, whose wharves, coal depots and godowns, together with a number of their river vessels tied up during the past few days, are all well above the boom, came steaming around Pootung Point as usual. Passing The Bund with her usual confidence, the steamer did not slow down until opposite the Japanese Naval Buoys. Here a plaintive wail from her syren-whistle, inquiring, perplexed, rent the quiet night air and she slowed almost to a stop. Then, as if undaunted, her skipper set her moving again and she just managed to get her squat bulk through the passage along the Pootung shore. Once through, her syren squealed her triumph and she gathered speed eventually to tie up at her proper berth.

Movement of all ocean-going steamers will of course, be out of the question as long as the boom remains. Chiefly to be affected will be the Dollar Steamship Line, whose Dollar Wharf will now be completely useless for their ships.

Thousands Jam Many Roads To The Settlement

Biggest Exodus in History of City Brings Chaos

PITIFUL SCENES ON WAY FROM NORTH AREAS

Shanghai, Aug. 13.

The appearance overnight of Chinese troops in the Greater Shanghai area, together with a rumour which spread like fire that all Settlement gates would be closed at 2 p.m., flung the populations of Chapei, Kiangwan and Jessfield into a state bordering on panic at noon yesterday. Hordes poured out of streets and alleyways with belongings piled high on every conceivable form of conveyance, and converged on all roads leading into the Settlement. Wide thoroughfares and bridges were literally jammed tight with suffering, sweating humanity as the exodus to the foreign-controlled areas continued during the day and well into the night.

A tour of the western and northern boundaries of the Settlement by two representatives of the "North-China Daily News" showed the exodus to have reached a peak Shanghai has perhaps never known before, even during the 1932 hostilities. While traffic poured into the Settlement from every road, no traffic was permitted into the Chapei-Kiangwan area except by way of Paoshan Road; at every bridge over the creek armed members of the Paoantui, assisted by Chinese police constables, turned back every car and rickshaw headed in a northern direction. A tense moment for all concerned occurred at the Chungshan Road Bridge, over the Soochow Creek, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Armed Paoantui members stood on guard as a Japanese Naval Landing Party lorry, with half a dozen Marines in marching kit and fixed bayonets, drove slowly past down Jessfield Road. Fortunately, both parties ignored each other.

Complete Chaos

Progress along Connaught Road in the direction of Carter Road became more and more difficult, as the crowds of refugees grew thicker and thicker. Almost complete chaos was noted on Markham Road and the bridge, the police officers being confronted with an impossible task in the handling of the hurrying hordes. The exodus from the Chinese areas has been heavy during the past week, but scenes such as those witnessed in Markham Road yesterday—and indeed on all roads south of that point as far as Honan Road—have never been equalled.

Most of the refugees had absolutely no idea where they were going to, and all over the Settlement they could be seen resting with their effects on the side of the road for a brief spell before going on to look for a room, a shack, a lean-to or any form of shelter.

Boundary Road presented a peculiar scene. This road, those who have travelled on it will recall, is divided in the centre by iron railings; south of the railings is the Settlement road, on the north is the Chinese road. The Settlement road was packed with refugees, loafers, and lookers-on; the Chinese side deserted, save for an occasional Chinese soldier or member of the Paoantui.

North Station Sentries

Around the North Station sentries were posted at intervals of a few feet; these were regulars, in German-type steel helmets and full war-time kit. Members of the Peace Preservation Corps (Paoantui) and of the Civic Training Corps bustled to and fro, escorting rickshaws on which were piled barbed wire, blankets and other field equipment.

At the corner where Paoshan Road runs into North Honan Road, a sand-bag machine-gun post had been erected; a large advertisement hoarding which stood in front of the post and hid it from view in the past had been torn down. On top of the railway administration building—the main entrance of which was closed—were more Paoantui sentries, in helmets and with fixed bayonets.

The exodus from Nantao was very slight yesterday, as compared with that from the northern areas. Special precautions were taken by the Chinese authorities, however, and on more than one thoroughfare leading to the French Concession pedestrians and motorists were stopped and searched for arms by the police.

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TRAFFIC ON RAILWAY DISRUPTED

No Trains Since Noon on Line to Nanking

CONFUSION REIGNS AT NORTH STATION

Shanghai, Aug. 13.

The North Railway Station was jammed yesterday from morning to night. For the three or four days previous the crowds in the station had been phenomenal but, owing to the rumours which were flying thick and fast in all sections of Shanghai and the surrounding districts up to last night, the crush at the railway terminus was the worst seen to date. No trains were being despatched from the North Station from noon yesterday, and traffic on the line to Nanking was virtually dead.

Foreigners who attempted to book tickets to Nanking and cities along the railway line were warned by the authorities that there was no accommodation available. The reason given was that there were so many refugees who were insisting upon passages, and who had occupied the station platforms, some of them for several days, that foreigners were advised not to attempt to travel. The arrival of 700 members of the Peace Preservation Corps from Nanziang and other cities in this neighbourhood, and the reported arrival of other members of the Peace Preservation Corps at points along the line near Shanghai, are said to be responsible for part of the congestion, which disrupted railway traffic.

Expresses Held Up

The Shanghai-Nanking express had not arrived in Nanking by noon yesterday, and was reported to have been held up by various movements along the line. No definite news could be obtained last night as to what had been going on between Shanghai and Nanking, though there were rumours in legion, none of which could be confirmed.

Numbers of armed Chinese who were reported to be members of the Paoantui, but who had the appearance of being men of the 88th Division of the 5th Army, with their identification straps removed, arrived in Shanghai and were sent off to various points in the northern areas. It was also reported that men from the 88th Division and the 87th Division had come into the Shanghai area and had been detrained between Shanghai and Chenju. None of these reports could, however, be confirmed, a close guard being kept on all points, and Chinese officials being reluctant to talk, pending developments in the negotiations for the settlement of the Hungjao Road shooting.

During the last few days there have been scenes in the North Station unprecedented in any other Shanghai "war" or threat of war. Platforms of the station have been so crowded with refugees and other baggage that officials of the railway have been virtually helpless. A representative of the "North-China Daily News" visiting the station at one of the rush hours—that is to say, immediately before a train for Nanking was due to leave yesterday morning—saw thousands of Chinese and their families grouped round their piles of belongings, varying from anything between caged Peiping robins to articles of furniture of a somewhat intimate nature.

Thieves' Gala Day

Thieves and racketeers had a grand day. Women's purses were snatched. Piles of luggage, left in charge of a few members of a family while the rest of them went out of the station to buy food, were ransacked by loafers who were prepared to shout down the real owners when they resisted them. The crowds were too great to permit the police and the Peace Preservation Corps members who were at the station to do anything about it.

The confusion persisted in the station, in spite of the best efforts of the railway authorities, until a late hour last night, and there seemed to be few signs of the crowds being thinned out. Movements of rolling stock along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway were difficult to trace, and there seemed to be exceptional movements along the railway to Hangchow.

Trains on the Shanghai-Woosung Railway ceased to run at noon yesterday.

72 SIBERIAN RAILWAY OFFICIALS SHOT

In a broadcast from Daventry on August 11, the B.B.C. reported that 72 officials of the Trans-Siberian Railway have been shot for sabotage by order of the Moscow authorities. They were accused of line wrecking activities and traitorous connections with the Japanese.

THE COUNCIL'S STATEMENT

THE Shanghai Municipal Council considers it expedient to issue the following public statement for the information of all concerned:

The duty of the Council during these abnormal times is to adopt every means in its power to ensure the safety of life and property within the area under its control and to preserve the peace, order and good government of the International Settlement.

For this purpose and as a part of necessary protective arrangements the Shanghai Volunteer Corps has been mobilized and assisted by certain national defence forces is taking part with the Police in preserving the International Settlement as a peaceful area in which all persons irrespective of nationality can dwell and carry on their lawful occupations.

All persons are urged in the common interest to co-operate with the authorities to the utmost extent to bear cheerfully any inconvenience to which they may be subjected and to assist generally in preserving calm, peace and good order.

Saturday, Aug. 14

SHANGHAI HEARS CANNON ROAR AGAIN

Fires Follow Sporadic Artillery Bombardment by Japanese During Afternoon

BRISK ENGAGEMENT AT POINT ISLAND

British Battalion Coming from Hongkong: Flagship En Route from Tsingtao

Shanghai, Aug. 14.

SHANGHAI yesterday afternoon heard the sound of guns for the first time since 1932 following a day of ominous uncertainty which resulted in a brisk clash between Chinese and Japanese forces on the borders of Chapei at the rear of the Japanese Landing Party headquarters. After an exchange of machine gun and rifle fire, both sides brought heavier weapons into play and last night there were several fires in Chapei, which is now an empty city area.

Other developments during the day included: Encounter at Yangtszepoo in which two Japanese destroyers shelled the vicinity of Shanghai University and the Civic Centre.

Announcement of early arrival of 2nd Battalion The Royal Welch Fusiliers from Hongkong.

Closing of Yangtze River at Chinkiang for navigation resulting in cessation of up-river sailings.

Announcement of arrival of H.M.S. Cumberland and H.M.S. Duchess this morning.

Chinese "boom" off the Chinese Bund strengthened.

Parties of British and American troops took up stations along Settlement boundary.

Climaxing many days of anxiety, yesterday's clashes in which gunfire was loudly heard all over Shanghai, caused the final exodus of the poorest classes of the Chinese populace from the areas involved, and last night The Bund presented an unusual sight, thousands of refugees with their goods and chattels camping out for the night while the red light on the Customs tower heralded the approach of a typhoon.

Trouble started in the northern district at 9.30 yesterday morning when there was an exchange of shots near the railway line in Chapei in the vicinity of Wanping Road, Tientungan Road and East Paoshan Road. Each side claimed that the other started the firing, the Chinese claiming that Japanese marines rushed the Chinese lines "thus violating the pledge given by the Japanese Consul-General to the Consular Body not to strike first." The Japanese claimed that the Chinese fired about sixty rounds from a machine gun hidden in the ruin of the Commercial Press building, but fire was silenced after about 100 rounds.

Throughout the day there were reports of sniping, which resulted in the Japanese initiating house-to-house searches, but the serious clash did not occur until about 4 p.m., when there was a brisk interchange of fire. The Japanese moved out a motorized column in the direction of Kiangwan, where the 87th Division are stationed and for some time action continued but the result was not ascertained, but several fires were noticed, thick smoke appearing in the Chapei sky.

Three Bridges Destroyed

Japanese reports state that prior to the attack the Chinese blew up three bridges in Chapei. The Chinese reported that the Japanese attacked their positions in order to test their strength.

Later in the day, further fighting started in the Yangtzsepoo district when two Japanese vessels Kuri and Seta, moored near Tungkou on the Pootung side of the Whangpoo, assisted a landing party in the Japanese mill area at the end of Yangtszepoo Road by shelling the vicinity of the University of Shanghai and Jukong Wharf.

An Incident

The opinion was expressed last night that the operations in the neighbourhood of the Ying Hsiang Kong race course and the Point Island-Shanghai University area were no more than an incident in the fighting between the Japanese and the Chinese in Shanghai.

The importance of the Jukong Wharf and the Japanese Golf Course to both sides was not underestimated, but it was believed that neither place was sufficiently vital to be the cause of major fighting. Reports that the Japanese were attempting an outflanking movement towards Woosung, getting round the Chinese defences, were considered possible but not probable, in view of the small number of Japanese there are at present in this area.

The exact cause of the fighting round the Point Island area yesterday afternoon was difficult to ascertain. Two theories were offered. The first, that the Chinese wished to stop the Japanese from building an aerodrome on the site on which they had constructed a flying field in 1932; and the second, that the Japanese wished to clear possible Chinese opponents out to a safe distance before they began on the serious work of building that aerodrome. In view of Chinese and Japanese claims that the other side had begun the firing, each theory was regarded as almost equally possible last night.

Reinforcements

In the meantime, the Chinese forces in Shanghai are being strengthened and continuous troop movements along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway on Thursday night further disrupted train traffic on the line. The Nanking express which was scheduled to arrive at 10 p.m. on Thursday did not arrive at Lunghwa until 6.30 a.m. yesterday. Chinese passengers leaving for Nanking boarded their trains at the South Station.

Japanese Consultations

High Japanese naval diplomatic and consular officials engaged in a number of hurried consultations among themselves yesterday afternoon. Rear-Admiral Tadao Honda, naval attache, conferred with Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe, Ambassador, at the latter's official residence when he is understood to have requested the envoy to exhaust all diplomatic steps in negotiation with the Chinese authorities for an amicable settlement of the present tension. Later, Rear-Admiral Honda consulted with Mr. S. Okamoto, consul-general.

The two subsequently proceeded to the cruiser Idzumo, flagship of Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, to confer with the commander-in-chief of the Third Fleet. Regarded by observers as significant was a meeting yesterday afternoon between Rear-Admiral Honda and Mr. Tu Yueh-sen, Chinese banker and prominent civic leader.

Ward Road Casualty

What is believed to be the first wounding of a Chinese in the International Settlement occurred at about 5.30 p.m., in Ward Road near Lay Road, the victim being taken by passers-by to the Yulin Road Police Station and thence to hospital. He had been wounded in the abdomen by a ricochet rifle bullet. Within five minutes the Police diverted all eastbound traffic in Ward Road because of the danger of fire from across the Settlement boundary.

At about the same time a fire was reported at the point and another in the vicinity of the Civic Centre. Throughout the evening, although a lull in the heavy firing was experienced at about 9 p.m., fires of various proportions were observed in Chapei and north of Yangtszepoo. Heavy shelling was indicated at Woosung.

Specific information indicating that Japanese field artillery was being used from Settlement territory, was received at about 5.30 o'clock when the Shanghai Fire Brigade was notified of a battery of three field guns near the Point Sub-station, off Pingliang Road near Tengyueh Road. It was estimated that the position of this battery was approximately 200 yards north-east of the fire sub-station, which is believed to be Council property. At least four shells were fired from this point, but at about 7.30 o'clock the guns were moved from the vicinity.

Infantry Officers Lead

Throughout the day there was a hectic activity of Japanese military in Hongkew and the North Szechuen Road-Dixwell Road area. Japanese squads commanded by infantry officers made innumerable searches and arrested several alleged Chinese snipers. Sand-bag defences were put up during the afternoon in North Szechuen Road and Range Road, and at North Szechuen and Haining. At dusk Japanese sentries were placed on the north side of the bridges across the Soochow Creek.

Last night Hongkew north of Boone Road was placed in complete darkness by the Japanese. The only persons in the street were Japanese, many carrying sticks and some carrying swords although they were not in uniform. At the intersection of Haining and Chapoo Roads the Japanese had placed a rope across the pavement, running from east to west, and that served as a sort of deadline beyond which only Japanese were allowed (by Japanese) to advance. Even in Haining Road many Chinese were halted by Japanese civilians and searched.

It was curious to note that on certain corners even Japanese women, armed with truncheons, performed this volunteer duty and stopped Chinese pedestrians and cyclists to search them. The women wore small armbands to indicate their importance. Amongst those halted, although not by women, was a Chinese detective attached to Hongkew Police Station and on duty at the time, who was diligently searched by civilian Japanese.

The Municipal Isolation Hospital in Range Road was evacuated during the morning and afternoon and the patients placed in various hospitals south of the Soochow Creek. Some of the patients, in the convalescent stage and not considered as sources of infection, were sent to their homes.

Sand-bags Support Gates

The P.W.D. was active in the afternoon and evening transporting sand-bags to the West Hongkew area for the reinforcement of the boundary gates. It was understood late last night that the North Honan Road gates was supported by sand-bags during the evening and that the other gates would be reinforced today. Further sand-bags also were placed at the Dixwell Road Police Station, which was well within earshot of even the light firing yesterday afternoon and evening. Early this morning the Station reported that the vicinity was apparently quiet and that no firing was audible.

Detectives of the S.M.P. in all districts were put into uniform yesterday.

Postal Cars Evacuated

While The Bund presented a populous appearance last night with hundreds of refugee families camping on the foreshore, an equally strange sight was the drawing up of about twenty green trucks and other cars belonging to the Chinese Post Office. These cars were parked on The Bund between Peking Road and the Garden Bridge. They are normally kept in the yard of the Post Office, North Szechuen Road.

The British Consulate General was still being guarded by members of the Loyal Regiment in campaign kit, and, across the Garden Bridge, two S.V.C. armoured cars were on duty outside the Soviet Consulate-General. One armoured car faced the bridge while the other had been drawn up at the eastern boundary of the consular property.

General Yang Hu's Proclamation

Chinese residents were urged to keep calm, to obey the Government and to afford adequate protection to foreigners in an order issued yesterday by General Yang Hu, Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Woosung. The proclamation reads as follows:

"With unsettled conditions people become nervous. The Government's earnest desire for peace has been made known to the world by General Chiang Kai-shek, to which all friendly nations have already borne witness. The undersigned takes upon himself the duty of defending our territory and protecting our people. All residents are hereby urged to keep calm, to obey the Government and to afford adequate protection to foreigners. Any lawless person attempting to disturb the peace will be severely dealt with."

Point Island's Summer Visitors Flee For Lives

Brisk Affray Between Chinese and Japanese

NEW AERODROME SWEPT BY RIFLE FIRE

Shanghai, Aug. 14.

Bullets from Chinese snipers firing into the coolie gangs working on the new Japanese military aerodrome, spattered Point Island homes late yesterday afternoon and sent the summer community of several hundred foreigners scurrying for the safety of the Settlement. As they made for their cars, the Japanese were retaliating with machine gun and rifle fire. As they sped towards the city the screaming flight and detonation of high explosive shells had joined the fanfare of war.

Aerodrome, Trouble Scene

A well-known Shanghailander who arrived yesterday evening with the proverbial toothbrush and his Cairn terrier, graphically described the sudden onslaught. To his old Chinese gardener who had offered to stay, he had thrown his keys; the coolie's wife took $10 gratefully and made a bee line for the Pootung ferry. His property, he calculated, could wait for more opportune shifting. On Wednesday, he said, about 1,000 coolies—his gardener maintained they were Japanese and not Chinese—started flattening out the bunkers and felling shrubbery on the golf club just across the canal.

"The firing opened with a devastating suddenness" he continued. "For two and three quarter days the coolies had been working at top pressure under their overseers. I went out to watch them about 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. All of a sudden three trench martar shells burst out in the Kiangwan area and then a volley came from the big Shanghai College building near the links. There must have been about a dozen snipers there. The first burst sent the dust flying all over the golf course and the coolies stampeded for the shelter of the canal bank. I grabbed my binoculars and sprinted for the roof for a grandstand view of the scrap.

Naval Guns Join In

"Japanese troops returned the fire from the clubhouse. Machine gun fire joined the crackle of musketry. The retaliation completely destroyed the aim of the snipers. Buildings on the Point Island canal front were in the line of fire. High shots whistled around my house and bullets smacked into the fence. About 5.30 a very heavy bombardment started from down the river. Warships, destroyers or cruisers, I could not tell which, started firing heavy stuff towards Kiangwan. By the scream of the shells and the detonations they had 4 in. or 6in. guns in action. Towards dusk the bombardment became heavier still. I had had more than enough and started up the car. Panicking Chinese were everywhere. There must have been 2,000 of them clustered around the Island landing for the Pootung ferry. They were milling in thousands along the Woosung Road. Curiously enough I did not pass a soldier on the way back. Big Ching chimed 7.30 as I crossed Garden Bridge and that ended for me the most exciting three hours since my own war days."

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Three Steamers Martyrs for the Whangpoo Boom

Barrier Strengthened in the Night

VESSELS TRAPPED

Freighter Concentration Well Upstream

Shanghai, Aug. 14.

Funnels and masts, and in one case the pathetic bow of a life-boat bobbing on the surface of the Whangpoo mark the patriotic end of three small Chinese steamers, sunk by the authorities to reinforce the barrier so hastily thrown across the river from Nantao to Pootung on Thursday evening.

The Foo Shing and the San Kiang, noted at dusk the night before anchored in the long line of junks, were two of the martyrs, and the third, with only two feet of her mast showing at high tide, was not identified. Doing their bit, several old junks were also weighted down and sunk, their tall masts protruding at ludicrous angles from the muddy waters.

No longer is the junk anchorage upstream, if yesterday evening's concentration at the barrier is any indication. Not one big junk remains anywhere above the barrier, while literally scores have been brought down and anchored, three or more deep. Large gaps appear in the formerly solid chain of junks, but these gaps are treacherous, for big steamers which might be tempted would soon find that the sunken steamers would bar their passage.

Running the Blockade

Coastwise freighters, up to 1,500 tons or so were still precariously running the narrow Channel left at the Pootung shore last night, getting through and almost scraping the paint from their sides in so doing. Among these was the ss. Prosper, flying the Norwegian flag, and with the familiar funnel marking of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., who ran the passage after anchoring for some time above the barrier.

Reaching as far upriver as the Kiangnan Docks, a considerable amount of steamer tonnage was found yesterday by representatives of the "North-China Daily News."

British Vessel

Biggest of the ships behind the boom was the ss. Redgate, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, still busily unloading her cargo of lumber. She is lying opposite the Dollar Wharf. Two foreign gunboats, the Italian Ermanno Carlotto and the French D. Lagree, apparently unconcerned, were enjoying the fine afternoon sun and wind.

Farthest upriver, well past the Kiangnan Docks, was the Poo An, a big vessel formerly well known in Shanghai and the coast, laid up for some time. An unconfirmed report has it that it is the intention of the Chinese authorities to bring this big steamer down further to reinforce their boom by sinking her.

Steamer Concentration

Seven Chinese coastal steamers were tied to the buoys or alongside—the Lee Ping, Chung Woo (who steamed later upriver), Hsin Hua An, Pingtsi, Nanshing, Foo-an, and the C.M.S.N. Haean.

British vessels included three China Navigation river vessels just past the barricade, the freighter Hsin Tseang Tan, and the ss. Redgate.

Japanese boats were all of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, tied up to the company's own wharves on the Pootung side. They include one coastal and five river vessels, the latter headed by the fine Lo Yang Maru, and numbering among them the impudent little Chang Yang Maru who ran the barricade passage after sunset on Thursday, as already reported in these columns.

At the Dollar Wharf

Activity on the Dollar Wharf was non-existent yesterday afternoon, although one of the company's smaller tenders was moored alongside. On the Ford Motor Export Company's premises next door there was a little life, and a large number of crated motor cars were noted piled on the quay.

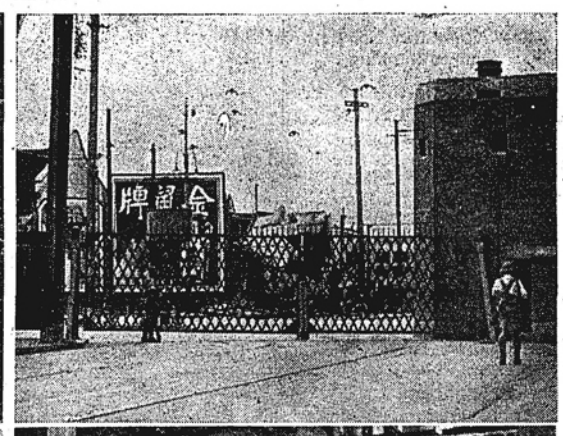
Small vessels on the river, sampans, small junks, fishing trawlers and the thousand and one craft which make up the life on a Chinese river, were carrying on as usual, no sign of any nervousness being apparent. Ferries fussed back and forth as usual, including Shanghai's own stream-lined, two-funnelled, double-stemmed pride.

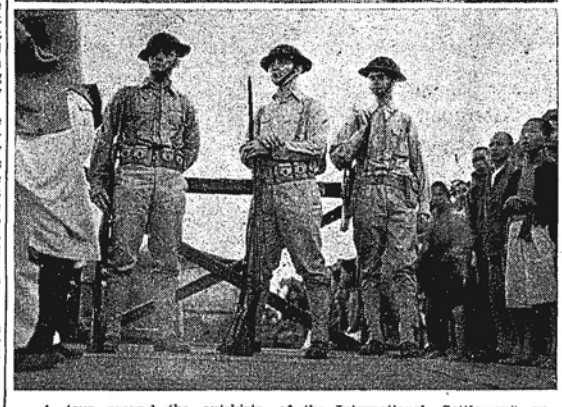
To Close Passage

On returning through the barrier, it was noted that four big junks have been moored in such a way that it would be the matter of a moment or two to swing them so that the passage would be closed to all traffic. No signs of military or naval occupation of the barricade were to be seen, though the number of police have been greatly increased.

FOREIGN SHANGHAI PREPARES AGAINST WAR THREAT

"N.C.D.N." Photos.





A tour around the outskirts of the International Settlement on August 13 found the city's foreign defence forces, the police, the S.V.C., and the regulars, moving into their assigned positions and taking up the arduous task of ensuring the peace of the settlement. Dixwell Road police station entrance, top left, gives no hint of the grim scenes not far away. "B" Blockhouse, famed in the history of Shanghai's "incidents" once again emerges, top right, from the ordinary everyday life which has submerged it for five years. Lower left, three men of the 4th U.S. Marines stand guard on Soochow Creek near Ferry Road. A lonely sentry in an almost deserted street, a man of Shanghai's own Russian Regiment is shown, lower right, in troubled West Hongkew.

PLIGHT OF REFUGEES WINS ATTENTION

Tens of Thousands Wandering Helplessly Over City

Shanghai, Aug. 14.

Foreign and Chinese bankers yesterday afternoon met to form an international relief organization which would administer to the needs of war victims if this was eventually found necessary. The meeting was held in the Bankers' Club under the chairmanship of Mr. Kwong Chun, prominent Chinese banker, and an Executive Committee was elected as follows:—

Messrs. Wong I-ding, Cho Wen-loh, K. Y. Lee, K. Z. Loh, N. Aall (Consul-General of Norway and Senior Consul), M. Fredet, J. R. Jones, Father Jacquinot and Mr. Hans Berents. The Executive Committee is to hold a meeting to-day to discuss ways and means.

Bund Foreshore

Never before has the Bund foreshore been as densely populated as it was last night. Thousands of homeless refugees—men, women, children and infants—had found at last a haven of safety. Beside big-city buildings, towering inhospitably, they had found a place to lay down weary loads, bundles, sick children, and rest for a time on the lawn to enjoy the cool night breeze. But that breeze brought to their ears the faint intermittent sound of rifle fire, punctuated by the dim boom of heavier guns. Away in the distance, they knew, their homes were burning as high explosives crashed into Chapei. The humanity blanketing the grass was unusually quiet for a Chinese crowd. Groups just chatted in subdued tones; some children slept; here and there individuals sat a little apart, immobile.

From where they sat they could see a bright red light shining on the peak of the Customs House. Farther down the Bund was a similar red light on top of the French Semaphore Station. Most of them knew what those red lights meant; those that did not, had a little less to worry about. Wholly without shelter, and the majority without the money to buy it, they sat on the grass wondering just how soon this "bad weather" would arrive to add to their afflictions. Rain and wind would be bad enough but another red light on the Customs House would complete their misery.

Typhoon Coming

The Siccawei Observatory announced last evening that a typhoon was south-east of Shanghai moving in a north-westerly direction. If the typhoon continues considerately in its present course, it should pass to the east of this city, but should it veer just a little to the left, the tens of thousands of ex-Chapei residents will have a great deal more than lack of money and possessions to worry about.

The plight of these people, guilty of nothing but living in the wrong place, is receiving attention. One thousand of them were picked up from streets in the International Settlement yesterday and taken in trucks to four Chinese temples. At the headquarters of the Association in Yunnan Road, an office has been established for the purpose of enabling the members of families which have strayed into different parts of the city to re-unite. It is a sort of bureau of missing persons.

TWO DAYS' HOLIDAYS BY CHINESE BANKS

Emergency Measure Taken by Finance Ministry

As an emergency measure to check manipulation of the market during the present crisis and to conserve the financial strength of Shanghai, all Chinese banks, acting on an order of the Ministry of Finance, suspended business for two days beginning on Aug. 13. All foreign banks continued business as usual, however.

The Ministry's order was received after the outbreak of skirmishes in Chapei and shortly after 10 a.m., all Chinese banks throughout Shanghai had their doors closed and a notice posted outside.

During the two days' suspension, it is learned, definite measures will be devised to meet the situation and ensure local financial stability. One of the measures reported to have been drawn up by the bankers is to restrict the withdrawal from cash current account to 20 per cent. for the month. The banks will resume business on Monday.

Prior to the suspension, the banks conducted normal business, no restriction whatsoever having been placed on withdrawals or purchases of foreign currencies.

Earlier in the morning, Chinese bankers held an emergency meeting at the Bankers Club and decided on a number of important measures to cope with the extraordinary financial situation. Further meetings were held in the afternoon by native bankers.

EACH SIDE ACCUSES THE OTHER

Blame for Beginning Local War Assessed

Shanghai, Aug. 14.

Chinese "bad faith," exemplified in an alleged attack on Japanese marines by Chinese plain clothes men armed with machine guns at 9.30 o'clock yesterday morning, was deplored in a statement issued at 11.30 o'clock yesterday morning by Mr. Suemasa Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General.

The Japanese official took strong exception to the allegation of the Mayor Mr. O. K. Yui, that Japanese forces had violated their pledge "not to strike first."

Reiterating his announcement at the meeting of the Joint Committee for the enforcement of the Shanghai Truce Agreement on Thursday, Mr. Okamoto declared that the Japanese forces had "strictly adhered to their attitude of not firing the first shot."

"However, at 9.30 o'clock this morning, a Japanese force at the intersection of Paoshan Road and Hongkew Creek was subjected to firing from a machine gun manned by Chinese snipers hidden in the ruins of the Commercial Press building.

"The Japanese force was therefore compelled to return the fire.

"Fortunately, the engagement ended soon afterwards without any Japanese losses.

"The bad faith of the Chinese exemplified in this attack is most deplorable," the statement declared.

Chinese Complaint

The version given by the Chinese authorities was entirely different. In a complaint made to the International Commission for the Enforcement of the Shanghai Truce, the mayor, Mr. O. K. Yui, charged the Japanese with having violated their promise not to fire first and open hostilities in the Shanghai area and alleged that the Chinese had fired in self defence. Mr. Yui reiterated the Chinese desire for a settlement of the incident at the Hungjao aerodrome by diplomatic means. A summary of his statement, issued by the Central News Agency, follows:—

With a view to maintaining peace and order in Shanghai assurance had been given at the meeting of the International Joint Commission for the enforcement of the Agreement of 1932 held on Thursday by Chinese and Japanese authorities that both sides should refrain from taking any provocative actions.

While this pledge was still fresh in the memory of the British, American, Italian, and other foreign representatives who were present at the meeting of the Joint Commission, the note continued, Japanese marines suddenly invaded the Chinese garrisoned area at Chapei and attacked the Chinese line.

In self-defence, the note emphasized, Chinese forces were compelled to put up resistance. The fighting ceased shortly after the Japanese intruders were repulsed by the Chinese defenders who, however, did not pursue the retreating Japanese marines, in order not to aggravate the situation.

Protest to Consular Body

Declaring that the "provocative" act on the part of the Japanese Naval Landing Party constituted a menace to peace and order, the note requested that the Japanese naval authorities refrain from further provocations.

Mr. Yui has also sent a note to the local Consular Body notifying them of the breach of the pledge given by the Japanese Consul-General at yesterday's meeting of the International Joint Commission.

The note was based on the information that Japanese marines suddenly crossed the Shanghai-Woosung Railway track and launched an attack on Chinese positions in the vicinity of Paoshan Road. Rifles and machine guns were brought into action during the attack.

PORTUGUESE FORM COMMITTEE

Help for Those Compelled to Evacuate Homes

Following the official consular notice, instructing all Portuguese nationals to send in their new addresses to the Portuguese Consulate-General, an emergency committee has been formed, with headquarters at the Portuguese Consulate-General, 1050 Rue Lafayette.

The personnel of this committee is as follows: Dr. A. J. Alves, Portuguese Consul-General, Chairman, Messrs. A. S. Braga, M. P. de Campos, J. M. Diniz, E. A. de Garcia, A. M. Gutierrez, D. M. Gutterres, F. M. Machado, T. Rangel, B. V. de Senna and A. M. Souza, Hon. Secretary.

Among the first duties of this Committee will be the assistance of those of their fellow-nationals who may be in immediate need, due to forced evacuation from the affected areas.

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YANGTZE RIVER TRAFFIC BAN ON NANKING ORDER

No Previous Warning of Action Received

DEFENSIVE MEASURE

River Still Open North of Chinkiang

Shanghai, Aug. 14.

All navigation on the Yangtze River below Chinkiang, about 120 miles north-west of Shanghai, was stopped yesterday until further notice. The Chinese Government officially notified the Treaty Powers yesterday that the step was being taken, with the request that they notify their respective nationals.

"The closing of the section of the Yangtze River below Chinkiang, about 120 miles north-west of Shanghai, was stopped yesterday until further notice.

"The closing of the section of the Yangtze River below Chinkiang is one of the necessary defence measures which the Chinese Government is compelled to take in view of the present critical situation," stated a Chinese military spokesman.

"These measures, which are applied in China's own territorial domain, have been taken purely for self-defence. Although they may temporarily cause some inconvenience to both Chinese and foreign shipping, it is believed that their necessity will be readily appreciated by the public.

"Navigation in the section of the river concerned" the spokesman added, "will be restored as soon as the present external threat has been removed."

Ominous Readiness

The Shanghai harbour assumed an ominous appearance of readiness for warfare yesterday. All the way from the strange-looking Nantao blockade to Woosung, Japanese destroyers were stationed at intervals of about one mile. Even beyond Woosung three Japanese destroyers were stationed, while more men-of-war patrolled the mouth of the Yangtze keeping a close watch on the channels leading out to sea.

Sharply at 4 o'clock the Japanese destroyer at the Naval buoy was seen clearing for action—the same time that shelling began between Japanese and Chinese forces in Chapei behind the Japanese barracks in Hongkew. Ammunition was brought up for the guns, all railings on decks were torn down, canvas coverings pulled off the guns, and all superfluous gear on the decks went below as the crews hurried to their stations.

Merchant vessels seemed to creep about timidly, under the threat of an imposing array of naval strength. There was comparatively little merchant traffic, owing to the fact that all comunication between Shanghai and river ports was suspended.

Suspension Announced

All Shanghai shipping companies doing business on the Yangtze River announced yesterday that all sailings and arrivals scheduled to and from river ports are temporarily suspended. These include the Indo-China S. N. Company, the China Navigation Company, China Merchants, San Peh, and Nisshin Kisen Kaisha.

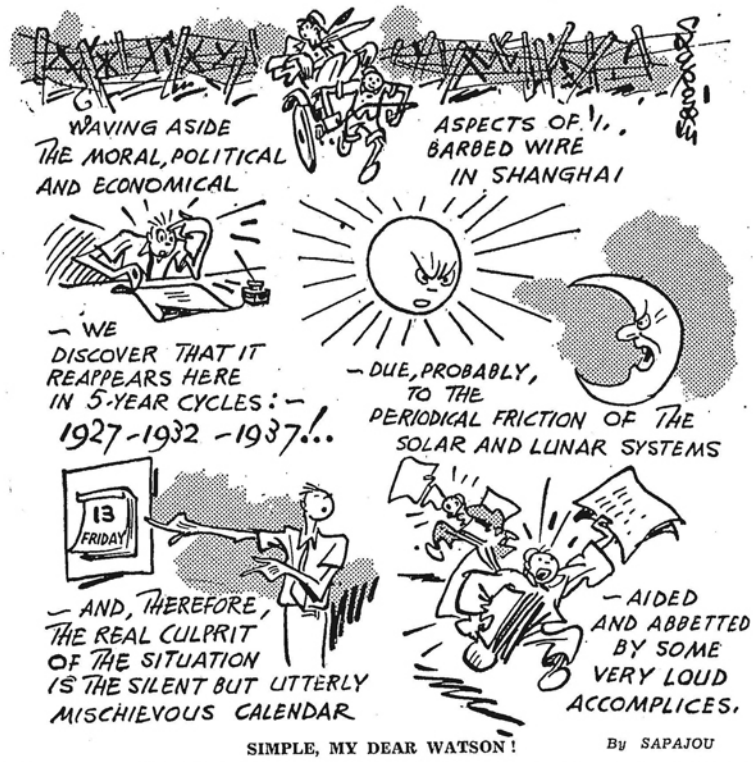
Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., reported that the ss. Kungwo, outward bound from Shanghai, is caught at Tungchow and unable to reach Hankow. Between Tungchow, which is fairly near Woosung, and Chinkiang the river is wholly unnavigable. The ss. Loongwo, of the same line, is similarly caught at Chinkiang on her way from Hankow to Shanghai.

While traffic from Shanghai to river ports is at an absolute standstill, shipping between this port and other parts of the world is wholly unaffected insofar as the ability of ships to pass in and out is concerned, according to reports from the shipping interests of the various nationalities, including Chinese and Japanese.

D.K.K. on Schedule

The D.K.K. Line reported yesterday that their ships are running absolutely according to schedule from here to Tsingtao and Dairen, and are heavily loaded with Japanese refugees who are unable to reach Japan directly. Some are going to Japan via Dairen while others will remain in Korea. The ss. Hoten Maru sailed yesterday with her decks crowded with Japanese passengers.

The more fortunate Japanese sailed out of Shanghai yesterday in the N.Y.K. Shanghai Maru and Nagasaki Maru. The line made special arrangements to evacuate the two full boatloads yesterday and every available square inch of space was occupied by either passengers or their mountains of belongings.



SIMPLE, MY DEAR WATSON! By SAPAJOU

EXECUTION OF SIX SPIES AT LUNGHWA

Scores Arrested Along Many Railway Lines

Six spies arrested in Chapei and Nantao were executed by order of the Lunghwa Military Headquarters on August 13. According to an official announcement, all the condemned persons had confessed to be under the employ of the Japanese, receiving a pay of beween $16 to $20 each a month.

The men were first arrested by the Chinese Police who handed them over to the Shanghai and Woosung Garrison Headquarters, Lunghwa. They were said to be attempting to obtain military secrets or engaged in sabotage work in Chapei and other places under the administration of the Shanghai City Government.

The names of the six persons were: Chi Po-hwa, Chow Mioa-kong, Huang Chu-nien, Chao Ah-chr, Liu Pao-yung and Liu Chun-hsia. Several suspects arrested in other districts are still detained at Lunghwa.

Messages from villages and cities along the Canton-Hankow, Peiping-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow and other railways also report extensive espionage work during the past several weeks. Scores of arrests have been made. In an announcement made by the military authorities stationed at Chengchow, over twenty spies have been rounded up recently. They were alleged to have laid plans for the destruction of the railway lines connecting Chengchow with other cities.

Approximately fifty suspects have been arrested by the Chekiang Peace Maintenance Headquarters, according to a Hangchow message. A group of seven persons, alleged to have been entrusted with the work of setting fire to the buildings at the Hangchow aerodrome, was rounded up near the airfield by the police.

SPECIAL SERVICES BY C.N.A.C.

Eurasia Evacuates Planes from Lunghwa

Shanghai, Aug. 14.

While the China National Aviation Corporation will maintain their regular air and passenger services, the Eurasia Aviation Corporation is not booking any passengers to or from Shanghai. Later in the afternoon, Col. Ling, general manager of the C.N.A.C., announced that in addition to regular services, two special air trips will be made between Nanking and Shanghai a day, thus facilitating the communications between Shanghai and the capital.

In view of the hostilities in Chapei, the Eurasia Aviation Corporation evacuated their two aeroplanes from Lunghwa. The ships flew to Nanking one after another at 4 p.m. Their air services to Chengtu and Kunming will run from Nanking instead of Shanghai for the time being, while the Hongkong-Peiping service is curtailed, planes landing at Hankow instead of stations further north.

The two special Shanghai-Nanking air trips by the C.N.A.C. is to be inaugurated to-day, one leaving in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

AEROPLANE CRASHES ON RACE COURSE

American Flier Makes a "Forced Landing"

A trim little red cabin monoplane hovered over the Race Course on August 13, came down for landing, and then turned turtle on the Polo Ground. Huge crowds lined the Bubbling Well Road and speculated on the identity of the machine, while two fire engines and an ambulance hurtled to the scene. The 'plane was righted, and the American pilot and his mechanic emerged. The pilot was Mr. L. A. Lewis, Far Eastern manager of United Aircraft Exports Corporation, the mechanic a Mr. R. D. Fedoseyeff.

Neither was hurt in the crash, although they spent an anxious two minutes before the machine was righted by the Fire Brigade to enable them to get out; anxious, because petrol was flowing out of the tank, and there was danger of the machine suddenly catching fire.

Interviewed by the "North-China Daily News" shortly after he got out of the machine, Mr. Lewis accounted for his presence on the Race Course with the terse phrase "Engine trouble." A smile played around the corner of his mouth as he said this, and he later admitted that rumours that the aerodrome would be bombed have reached his office in sufficient numbers to be regarded seriously, and that he has arranged for the plane to be dismantled. His mechanic started to remove the wing shortly after 3.30 p.m.

Mr. Lewis said that he left the Lunghwa Aerodrome at about 2.15 p.m., and "landed" at the Race Course about fifteen minutes later. A sudden gust of wind, according to observers, lifted one wing, so that the 'plane came down on one wheel. The tyre burst with the unaccustomed pressure, a wingtip touched the ground, and the aeroplane tipped over on to its back.

A preliminary examination of the damage showed the propellor to be shattered and parts of it to be in splinters; a crumpled under-carriage and damage to the streamlining of the wheel carriage; a slightly bent tail and wing; and a certain amount of other small damage. Mr. Lewis said that the machine, which is a two-seater, highwing cabin 'plane, was not insured.

Mr. Lewis' "forced landing" on the Race Course is almost identical with an incident that occurred on February 16, 1932, during the Sino-Japanese hostilities, when another American pilot, a Mr. P. R. Derby, flew a biplane down from Nanking and landed on the Race Course for safety. Mr. Lewis, however, had not received permission to land on the Race Course.

EMBARGO ON RICE ENFORCED

Export to Manchuria Also Prohibited

The Central Government embargo on wheat flour, pig iron and mixtures containing wheat has now included rice. According to the order, the export to Manchuria, including Dairen, is also provisionally prohibited.

Meanwhile, a further increase of about four to five per cent. in the price of Chinese and Saigon rice has been recorded. This increase is attributed to the temporary decrease in the number of boats arriving in Shanghai from the interior owing to the recent typhoon and also to the large demand resulting from the unsettled situation locally.

The Chinese Native Goods Promotion Committee, which has been advocating armed resistance against Japan, together with several other business groups have asked all provisons merchants to prevent persons from providing the "enemy" with foodstuffs during the present crisis.

SPECIAL ADVICE TO LOCAL JAPANESE

In an effort to alleviate the difficulties of local Japanese caused by the increasing Sino-Japanese tension, free advice will be given by officials of the Japanese Residents' Corporation.

Counsel will be available from 9 o'clock to noon daily at the Northern Primary School, North Szechuen Road, and the Central Primary School, Range Road.

The Japanese Emergency Council, a recently-organized body, yesterday began selling rice to Japanese residents at $8.60 per 100 lb. in order to alleviate a shortage of the staple caused by an alleged Chinese refusal to sell rice to the Japanese.

Sales will be limited to 1,500 lb. per person a day.

TWO SCARE-MONGERS ARRESTED

Two suspected scare-mongers, believed to have been spreading wild rumours with the intention of disturbing peace and order in Chinese territory, have been arrested by the Chapei Police.

The two persons were arrested at about 2 a.m., on August 9, when they were alleged to be making house-to-house calls in the Yin Chia Tsa district, Chapei, urging residents to remove as soon as possible.

According to an official of the Chinese Police Bureau, complaints against organized rumour-mongering by the above mentioned tactics have been received.

SHANGHAILANDERS' ADVENTURES

Drive Through Chinese Lines from Hangchow

Shanghai, Aug. 14.

"We received the most courteous treatment throughout, and all the Chinese soldiers seemed to realize the difficulty we were in," said the Rev. Charles Boynton last night when he described to a representative of the "North-China Daily News" how he, Mrs. Boynton and Dr. E. Stanley Jones had driven from Hangchow to Shanghai yesterday via Soochow and Chenju, actually entering the International Settlement from Boundary Road after dark last night. They were forced to take this unusual route from Hangchow, he said, because the Hangchow road was impassable.

Heavy troop concentrations were noted by the little party between Shanghai and Chenju, including two armoured trains at the latter city; these trains were camouflaged and carried heavy guns and anti-aircraft guns. Between Kungshan and Soochow, they said, innumerable parties of coolies, between two and three hundred men strong, were to be found clearing paddy fields to a depth of fifty feet to build approaches to bridges suitable for heavy motor traffic or pontoon bridges. Thousands of soldiers were encountered, in full marching kit, on all roads leading towards Shanghai.

The party left Mokanshan at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and Hangchow at 10.30 a.m. Their route from that city lay on the new motor road to Kashing, Pingwang, Soochow, Kunshan and Chenju. Mr. Boynton, who is with the National Christian Council, was the only member of the party able to speak Chinese "after a fashion." "I have been here about 31 years," he said, "and speak enough Chinese to ask directions and understand simple words of advice." Dr. Stanley Jones is on a visit to China from India.

Challenged Frequently

Up to Chenju, their route was comparatively easy. After leaving Chenju, however, they were challenged every 100 yards or so by sentries, but managed to get by upon producing their passports, distributing visiting cards and smiling in a friendly fashion. They first tried to turn off the road from Chenju into Chungshan Road, but were stopped by Chinese soldiers who had strung out across the road and were holding back a huge horde of refugees.

These soldiers were friendly, but said that the Chungshan Road had been "cut," and was impassable. The foreign trio continued on down the road from Chenju, and then tried to get through the Connaught Road barrier. This was heavily padlocked, with barbed wire all over the place, and they perforce had to continue travelling east until they arrived at the Shanghai North Station.

"The North Station was as deserted as the Sahara," said Mr. Boynton, "with the exception of six or eight soldiers, all in steel helmets and fully armed, who were standing guard by the main entrance—you know, where you go in to buy your railway tickets. They halted our car, but we smiled and explained, and they eventually let us through to Boundary Road, on which not a soul was to be seen."

Friendly Engineer

They next tried to get through at Cunningham Road—this was shortly after 6 o'clock last night—but found it barricaded, the gate padlocked and sand-bagged. Russian volunteers said it was impossible for them to get through. They tried other gates to the west of Cunningham Road, and with the same result. They returned to Elgin Road, and there Mr. Boynton met a P.W.D. engineer who was familiar with his name.

The engineer told them to return to Cunningham Road, and said he would try to get a police inspector to open the gate and let them in. They accordingly went back along Boundary Road, and waited, and waited, and waited. Eventually, a police inspector came along and opened the gate, and they were safe in the International Settlement at last.

While they were waiting in the dark on Boundary Road, Mr. Boynton said, they could hear frequent machine gun fire and the occasional boom of heavier guns; the sound of the firing seemed to come from the north-east, in the direction of Hongkew Park.

Mr. Boynton concluded by emphasizing that they had met with the most courteous treatment from the Chinese soldiers, who appeared to be quite friendly though none the less serious about the whole affair. Mr. Boynton said that, as far as he could judge, the road from Chenju closed soon after they passed.

Local relief organizations have opened a bureau of lost persons in Jenchitang on Yunnan Road to accommodate and later repatriate war refugees, who may lose track of their families, states a report to the "China Times."

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FIGHTING OUTBREAK DESCRIBED

Miniature Battle Round Rifle Range

Shanghai, Aug. 14.

A few sporadic rifle shots were heard in the vicinity of the Japanese Barracks, Kiangwan Road, just before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They were followed, quickly, by more steady firing supplemented by machine-guns. The top of the Barracks was black with men crouching behind sand-bags.

The representative of the "North-China Daily News" who witnessed the scene from near the S.V.C. Rifle Range, next heard the heavy boom of trench mortars and then noticed smoke issuing from a point west of the Japanese barracks, not far from the Shanghai-Woosung Railway. Simultaneously, a long line of Japanese tanks, armoured cars and field artillery swung out from the barracks and turned north into Kiangwan Road.

A fire alarm having, apparently, been turned in to the Settlement Fire Brigade, engines from Hongkew Fire Station drove up to a point across from the Japanese barracks, but soon turned back upon learning the fire was well within Chinese territory.

Operating Against Snipers

At 4.20 the "N.C.D.N." reporter left his observation post behind the Rifle Range and proceeded towards North Szechuen Road. The street was clear of people except for a solitary C.P.C. on traffic duty, some Japanese members of the Settlement Police and Japanese marines and reservists. The marines were operating against snipers at the intersection of North Szechuen Road and Dixwell Road and were taking up positions in doorways, inside Japanese shops and on the top floors of Japanese houses. Some of them carried sub-machine guns. From time to time a rifle shot was heard in the immediate vicinity. All the houses in North Szechuen Road were still and not a soul stirred behind the closed windows. It was known, however, that Chinese snipers were posted in buildings just off North Szechuen Road.

A large search-party of Japanese marines came running up North Szechuen Road in single file and entered an alleyway in the west side of the road. They wore rubber shoes. In North Szechuen Road itself, Japanese trench-mortars had been placed along the entire distance from Dixwell Road to the Settlement gate. Armoured cars were operating in the district as well as numerous motor-cycle patrols and search-parties. It was noted that all the search-parties were in rubber shoes and that Japanese infantry officers were in charge. The officers had red shoulder distinctions and black markings on their collars.

Japanese Conning Tower

From a vantage point atop a Japanese apartment building at the corner of Dixwell Road and North Szechuen Road the scene of the opening of hostilities quickly unfolded itself. The "conning-tower" surmounting the massive Landing Party Barracks was filled with officers using field-glasses; signal pennants were hoisted above the tower.

The firing in Chapei became gradually heavier and more buildings broke into flames. By 5 o'clock, five distinct fires were visible, all west of the Shanghai-Woosung Railway. They all appeared to be near Paoshan Road. In point of time, they extended progressively from north to south. There was a brisk exchange of artillery, in which the trench-mortars and field guns drowned out the sound of rifles and machine guns.

Intermittently, at close range, was heard the whistling of snipers' bullets.

The show was on.

JAPANESE DETAIN CHINESE DRIVER

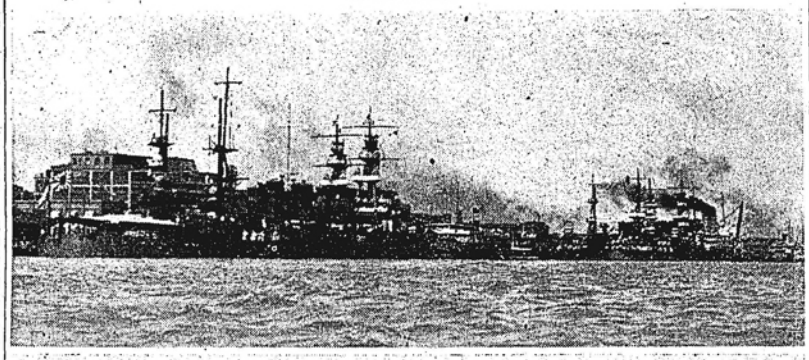
Vehicle Fails to Stop on Szechuen Road Bridge

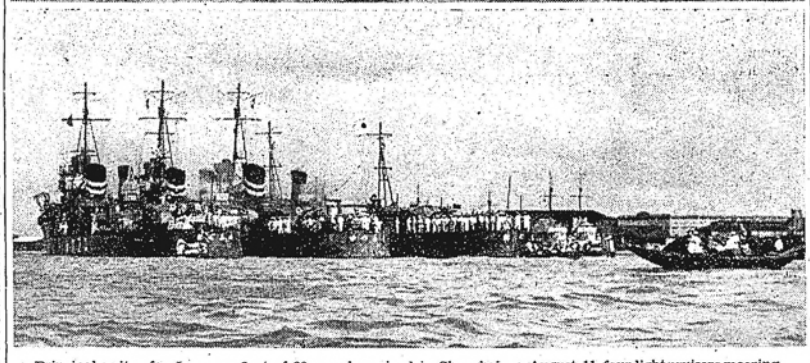
The Chinese driver of a motor lorry was detained at the headquarters of the Japanese Naval Landing Party on Aug. 13, when he was "arrested" for failing to stop promptly in response to Japanese sentry signals by the Chinese Post Office in North Szechuen Road. The lorry was travelling northwards over the bridge when the Japanese sentries shouted to it to stop.

The lorry continued down the road, however, pursued by sentries, and the driver eventually pulled his vehicle in to the side of the road and stopped by the Post Office. The sentries took hold of the driver and took him back to the bridge. A Chinese police constable intervened, to no avail, and a foreign police officer's efforts to either free the man or take charge of him were qually fruitless. The driver was eventually driven off in the direction of the Naval Landing Party headquarters by the Japanese, according to eye-witnesses of the scene.

JAPANESE FLEET ARRIVES IN PORT

N.C.D.N. Photos.





Principal units of a Japanese fleet of 20 vessels arrived in Shanghai on August 11, four light cruisers mooring alongside the O.S.K. Wayside wharf, and a number of destroyers at buoys in mid-stream. Upper picture shows the cruisers and lower picture the destroyers. Other vessels are reported at Woosung.

FOREIGN FORCES MOBILIZED IN SHANGHAI

All Positions Along Boundary Roads Taken Up: "Owner Drivers" and Cars Wanted

Shanghai, Aug. 14.

LINKS in the chain of defence devised for the International Settlement and the French Concession were joined together yesterday, as the British, American and French forces and the Shanghai Volunteer Corps moved out and took up their positions along the boundary roads of Shanghai. The French Concession was gu..rded by the French Army and the French Volunteers, the railway line along Keswick Road by the Loyal Regiment, the Soochow Creek as far as Yu Ya Ching Road by the Fourth U.S. Marines, and the Boundary Road sector by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

In accordance with the mobilization scheme, which was fully tested earlier this year, the disposition of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps was as follows:—at Headquarters, the Headquarters Staff, under the command of Colonel F. R. W. Graham, and the Signals, Transport and Field companies. At the Race Club, the Corps Cavalry and the Armoured Cars (the latter moved to the Cathedral compound last night).

"A" Battalion, consisting of "A" and "B" Companies, the Shanghai Scottish, and the Jewish and Air Defence Companies, was stationed at the Union Church, with billets in the Rowing Club. "B" Battalion, consisting of the American, Portuguese, Philippine and American Machine-Gun companies, was stationed at the Polytechnic Public School for Chinese in Pakhoi Road. "C" Battalion (the Russian Volunteers and Regulars) were stationed at Elgin Road and manned the block-houses, while the Japanese Company was stationed in Boone Road and the Chinese and the Interpreter Companies in the Cathedral Boys School.

Busy Scenes

Although everything seemed quiet at British headquarters, a tour of the Western district along the railway revealed little detachments of British soldiers placing sand-bag posts into position. Lewis guns were noticed here and there. A large sand-bag post was noticed at the Brenan Road railway crossing, and more were found at each street corner along Keswick Road. The P.W.D. depot just past Jessfield Park had been turned into an outpost, with field telephones and sleeping gear in evidence. A large number of Public Works Department coolies were running a barbed wire fence up right along Keswick Road, on the Settlement, or west, side of the railway.

Other British Army units were busy stringing field telephone lines along the extension of Brenan Road past Jessfield Park and along Great Western Road. At the corner of Great Western and Columbia Roads, in a commanding position facing east, a sand-bag post had been erected on top of an old ash pile.

Above the noise of nails being driven into place, and the dull thump of sandbags being tossed on top of each other could be heard the mooing of innumerable cows, which had been evacuated from the Kiangwan and Chapei areas on Wednesday and were grazing in large numbers in the fields along Keswick Road.

Six platoons of the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., continued on duty in the West Hongkew district, and one platoon occupied the S.V.C. Rifle Range, opposite the barracks of the Japanese Naval Landing Party. In West Hongkew the Russians manned the gates and the block-houses at the boundary and performed sentry duty on the streets approaching the line and in Range Road.

The population was kept well back from the gates, through which could be seen Chinese soldiers of the 88th Division, wearing steel-helmets of the German type and carrying hand-grenades besides their rifles. Boundary Road was equipped with barbed wire and other defences and was lifeless except for sentries and an occasional vehicle carrying barricade material. Soldiers were seen entering houses banked with sand-bags.

At the Hongkew Police Station two of the S.V.C. armoured cars were standing by, as on Thursday evening.

The Shanghai Municipal Police (Specials) were mobilized at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. Owing to shortage of transportation the following appeal was issued at that time to car-owners in the Settlement:—

Call for Cars

"Owner drivers willing to offer their services and the use of their cars, kindly communicate with the Deputy Commissioner, Specials, Headquarters, Central Market, 567 Foochow Road. Telephone number, 94160. Their services would only be required after office hours."

Yesterday's mobilization of the Specials was described as "temporary."

The Fourth U. S. Marines in Shanghai have moved out with steel helmets and fixed bayonets along the boundary lines of their particular sector which as drawn on the military map of the city has the shape of a dog's head.

Grim-looking "Leathernecks" are stationed in detachments at all the bridges across Soochow Creek from Yu Ya Ching Road to Ferry Road, including Markham Road Bridge, Ichang Road Bridge, and Stone Bridge. In addition, many units of Marines are patrolling the roads.

The boundaries of the sector allotted to the U. S. Marines are Yu Ya Ching Road from Avenue Edward VII to Soochow Creek, Soochow Creek from Yu Ya Ching Road to Ferry Road, and then south down along Kinochow Road as far as Avenue Foch. The southern boundary is the Avenue Foch and Avenue Edward VII line.

There are over 1,000 U. S. Marines stationed in Shanghai at present and the orders are to stand by in readiness for any developments.

U.S. Flagship Coming

Four American war vessels are on their way to Shanghai. The U.S.S. Augusta, flagship of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, with Admiral H. E. Yarnell, on board, is rapidly approaching Shanghai from Tsingtao and is expected to appear in port about noon to-day. She will tie up at the lower buoys 36 and 37. The U.S.S. Pecos and Perry are bound for Shanghai from the other direction. The Perry is due to arrive here on Monday and the Pecos should arrive soon afterwards. They are both theoretically on their way north to Tsingtao. The fourth ship is the U.S.S. Tutuilla which was supposed to arrive here yesterday from up-river.

The local U.S. Navy office received a message yesterday from the U.S.S. Tutuilla stating that she had been delayed by the lights on the buoys in the channel being turned out. It was expected, however, that she would arrive in port to-day unless navigation had been made even more difficult than reported.

With the arrival of the four warships, the U.S. Naval strength in Shanghai will be raised to six vessels. Already in port are the U.S.S. Sacramento, tied up at buoys 31 and 32, and the U.S.S. Ramapo at the U.S. Naval Buoys off the Bund.

Welch Fusiliers for Shanghai

Hongkong, Aug. 13.

The 2nd Battalion of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, 800 strong, are preparing to embark for Shanghai. They will leave to-morrow if a steamer is available. Otherwise, they will sail on Sunday aboard several destroyers.—Reuter.

For the purpose of speeding up mail delivery, the Ministry of Communications has decided to operate moving post offices on board travelling trains. The sorting and post marking of the mail matter on trains, it is stated, will save much time and trouble for the post office at the place of destination. Trial operations, it is reported, will be started on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, for which purpose the Ministry of Railways has been asked to allot coaches and other facilities. Following the successful outcome of the trial, the service will be duplicated on railways in other provinces.

More Serious War Than 1932 Is Visualized

Foreign Lives, Properties Protection Assured

INTERVIEW WITH CHINESE ARMY SPOKESMAN

Shanghai, Aug. 14.

A war far more serious than the previous Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai, and the possibilities of aerial combats were visualized by Lieutenant-General Hsing Chen-nan, officer in charge of the Shanghai Office of the Nanking-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters, which was established here recently.

General Hsing, who arrived with the troops now in position in Chapei and Kiangwan, told a representative of the "North-China Daily News" in an interview yesterday that Japanese forces would meet with a more stiff resistance than they encountered here in 1932, should they attempt to encroach on Chinese territory.

Various questions concerning the neutrality and the safety of the International Settlement were asked, and the Chinese military commander replied that if "facilities are given by the Settlement to the Japanese, China will act accordingly."

Protection of Settlement

Declining to define the word "facilities" and to give any idea as to the extent of the Chinese operations in their resistance against the Japanese, General Hsing assured the interviewer that the Chinese Government is always ready to render adequate protection to the foreign lives and properties in the Settlement.

Informed of Japan's threat to have a "show-down" with China General Hsing said China is quite prepared to deal with the Japanese. He could not say whether hostilities would be confined in the north or Shanghai, but "we will engage them wherever we are attacked."

Asked whether a Chinese offensive would not be more advantageous if launched before the arrival of Japanese reinforcements, the army commander said it was quite correct in theory. Shanghai, he said, however, is an international city in which millions in foreign capital have been invested. The order of the Chinese army is to strike when attacked and, in accordance with the Government policy, it will keep peace as far as possible.

Lieut.-General Hsing Chen-nan

Aerial Fights

General Hsing agreed that Japan would most probably rely on aerial attacks on the Chinese lines. He declined to reveal the plans of the Chinese Air Force, but replied that there will be aerial combats. He also declined to speak on Chinese defences against possible Japanese naval attacks, but said adequate measures had been devised to deal with them.

Confirming the report that the men in Shanghai had formerly fought side by side with the 19th Route Army, General Hsing said he could not answer the question if General Tsai Ting-kai, former commander of the disbanded army, would take part in the present hostilities. He pointed out that the appointment of officers to any duty is a question of personnel handled only by a superior office.

The Chinese troops in Shanghai, he said, had the full support of the Nanking Government. All provincial heads and army commanders who gather in Nanking are in absolute unity, he emphasized.

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Sunday, Aug. 15

SETTLEMENT BOMBED

Nanking Road Corner and Great World Turned Into Shambles by Missiles of Death

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

MODERN aerial warfare with all its terrors descended on Shanghai yesterday when the Chinese, for the first time, used aeroplanes to bomb the Japanese cruiser Idzumo and Japanese positions. All day Chinese aeroplanes swooped over Shanghai and were chased away by Japanese anti-aircraft guns, but the day's great tragedy occurred about 4.30 when two bombs were dropped in the Settlement and two in the French Concession and approximately 600 persons, mostly Chinese, were killed, and 1,000 wounded.

Two bombs fell in Nanking Road on the Palace Hotel and the Cathay Hotel and this most popular Shanghai's corner was converted into a veritable shambles, the road being littered with dead and dying. Two more were dropped on the Great World, the amusement resort in Avenue Edward VII, and here the French police estimated the casualties at 445 killed and 828 wounded.

Among the foreigners killed in the bombing were: Mr. A. A. Williams, accountant of the "North-China Daily News," who was killed within a few seconds of his leaving the office: Dr. Frank Rawlinson, editor of the "Chinese Recorder," who was killed as he stepped from his car outside the Nanking Theatre; Mr. J. Karkatsky, of Clarke's Detective Agency, killed in Nanking Road: Prof. Robert Reischauer, cruise party leader staying at the Palace Hotel and Dr. R. C. Robertson, of the Lester Institute of Medical Research, killed on the Settlement side of the Avenue Edward VII-Yu Ya-ching Road intersection. Dr. Robertson's identification was not possible until an early hour this morning. In addition Mr. A. Esrin of the Shanghai Municipal Council was found among the dead at the same place. At St. Marie's Hospital and not expected to survive are M. Danieck and Mr. Basanoff, of the French Electric Light Co., who were grievously wounded by fragments of bombs. Three Chinese police constables of the French Concession were killed while on duty.

The Nanking Road tragedy occurred at 4.27—as recorded by the Cathay Hotel clock stopped by the explosion—when after a day of air dashes, a little bombing and much anti-aircraft fire, ten Chinese aeroplanes appeared in cloudy sky heading down-river. Immediately the Idzumo let loose her anti-aircraft guns and rings of smoke dotted the progress of the air fleet as shrapnel burst. Six of the machines vanished in the clouds but from one of the four monoplanes making up the rear four aerial torpedoes were seen to drop as the planes passed over the Bund far from their apparent objective. Two fell in the Whangpoo creating a tidal wave which swept far into the Bund. Two others fell in Nanking Road.

A bomb curved through the air, struck the Palace Hotel a glancing blow and dealt carnage indescribable. A scene of dreadful death was uncovered as the high explosive fumes slowly lifted. Flames from a blazing car played over distorted bodies. In shapeless heaps where they had been huddling in shelter bodies in coolie cloth turning scarlet lay piled up in the entrances to the main doorways and arcades of the Palace and Cathay Hotels. Heads, legs, arms lay far from smashed masses of flesh. For the full long stretch of both buildings, pavements and roadway were littered with objects of hideous death. Across the tram-line was the body of a tall European, his suit of white flannel unmarked so cleanly had his head been separated from body. Dead in his tracks as he had been directing the corner traffic lay the corpse of a Chinese policeman with shrapnel through his head. A disembowelled child was nearby.

Stupefaction

Smashed masonry swayed, broke loose and crashed upon pavements thick with glass from shattered windows and plate-glass doors. In the doorways and windows of the big hotels people gazed forth dumbly, shocked to the very core of their beings at the instantaneous annihilation. All had seen death before but not in such a form. For a little time there was the utter stillness of stupefaction; then people rushed out on errands of mercy. Two Russians led the rescue work, dragging into the Palace Hotel a man whose left leg had been blown off. The wounded had been stunned as well with the intensity of the concussion. As they awoke and became aware of their mutilations they cried piteously for aid. Helpers there were in plenty before the police and volunteers rushed to the scene. Men filled their cars and drove their pitiful loads to hospital, often uselessly for the bodies of so many had been cut through with flying chunks of metal.

There was no discrimination; Chinese and foreigners were picked up as they gave some twitch of life. Men, and women too, were quickly covered with blood as they got on with their gruesome job. A pretty girl in green—she looked an American—lay bathed in blood as she was carried on the crossed arms of two men. A Japanese girl, well dressed in European style, stepped among the wounded and directed the rescuers of the badly injured. When the ambulances came the snow white dress of a Japanese nurse soon became as scarlet as the badge on her arm. The stricken were found far inside the Cathay Hotel arcade, blown there by the great concussion which had smashed to fragments the windows of even the farthermost interior shops.

The bombs dropped by the Chinese planes in Nanking Road killed about 150 people and injured a large number, many of whom died later.

One bomb exploded on the roof of the Palace Hotel and another on Nanking Road just in front of the middle entrance of Sassoon House.

The bomb that dropped on the Palace Hotel crashed down through about three floors killing three Chinese and injuring an indefinite number. A foreigner rushed up and dragged down several of the injured including one man who was nearly dead but trying desperately not to fall off the crumbled wall into Nanking Road.

For ten minutes after 4.27 p.m. all those capable of doing so ran for shelter as the big German-type bombers roared overhead and bursts of anti-aircraft fire continued from the Japanese flagship Idzumo.

Gradually attention turned to the dead and dying and those calling pathetically for help who littered Nanking Road. First a few foreigners who happened to be in the vicinity began carrying some of the living to cars which when full, drove off to hospital.

Ambulances Arrive

Then members of the S.M.P., ambulance workers and others arrived and the work proceeded at a faster pace. The living received all the attention for the first hour and then the dead were piled into household moving vans and carried off. It required about two hours of hard work to clear the street of mangled and disjointed human remains. A detachment of the S.V.C. helped during the latter stages.

Confusion reigned in the lobby of the Palace Hotel where most of the chairs and sofas were occupied by bleeding victims of the air attack, soon afterwards. Some of the residents of the hotel were doing what they could for the unfortunates.

The lobby of the Cathay Hotel was crowded with foreigners most of them sitting tensely and quietly in little groups. The only indication of the horror outside was a live but injured doorman stretched on the floor near the receiving desk.

To reach the victims caught in the upper floors of the Palace Hotel, a tall ladder was elevated from the street by the Shanghai Fire Brigade. It was impossible to reach the top floors in any other way because the stairs had been destroyed by the bomb along with the ceiling and floors of two stories, leaving a great open gap.

Avenue Edward

More than four hundred persons, including at least one foreigner, were killed or fatally wounded at the intersection of Avenue Edward VII and Yu Ya Ching Road at about 4.30 p.m., when a high explosive aerial bomb was dropped near the traffic crow's nest and mushroomed over the wide crossing. Between six and seven hundred others were injured more or less seriously. Several motor-cars and a 'bus were burned to a crisp, the traffic post was wrecked and the fronts of several buildings facing the intersection were badly scorched. The Great World Amusement Centre and the property adjoining the Taoist Temple, diagonally opposite were among the places seared by fire.

The big crossing was reduced to a shambles in the wink of an eye, and two hours later firemen, police, Red Cross workers, Chinese Boy Scouts and others were still searching for bodies in the ruins. Most of those killed or wounded were refugees, and many met their fate in rickshaws. The bodies were most horribly mangled, some of them being without heads and limbs or otherwise mutilated. The pavement was running in blood and, especially in front of the Great World were the corpses piled high owing to the congestion at the time of the air attack. They lay amid their boxes and bundles and bird-cages.

Traffic Man Killed

The Chinese constable of the French Police who was directing traffic from the crows nest was instantly killed, as were two other Chinese policemen. A French sergeant, a Chinese policeman and an Annamite were wounded. On the Settlement side, the police escaped unhurt although several were on duty there at the time of the explosion. It was reported last night that probably two or three civilian foreigners were killed or wounded in the open street.

Scenes of the utmost horror ensued as the cries of hundreds of victims pierced the air which was acrid with bomb smoke. Many of the victims were in the houses and it took some time to get them out. Others were buried in debris and were extricated with difficulty. Settlement and French ambulances and fire engines sped to the scene, while a large force of police, on both sides, was required to keep order.

Besides the regulars, Fire Brigade Volunteers did heroic work to cope with the catastrophe and worked for hours, soaked in blood and breathing the smell of burned flesh. A large corps of Chinese Red Cross and benevolent society workers, as well as Chinese Boy Scouts, also did splendidly in the most trying circumstances.

Police from the Chengtu Road Station and the French Police last night attempted to find shelter for hundreds of survivors. Many were billeted in the Taoist Temple on the Settlement side.

Gaping Crater Left

Near the traffic crow's nest, slightly towards Boulevard de Montigny, the shell left a large gaping crater in the pavement. Against the traffic standard a large motor-car had come to grief and was completely burned out. Several other cars fared likewise and their charred hulls were left at various points on the crossing. Some drivers were killed at the wheels. The houses presented a broken aspect, with shop fronts wrecked and windows smashed. Glass splinters were strewn over the entire intersection.

Settlement and French ambulances, piled high with the dying and injured, went to the various hospitals. Soon Paulun Hospital announced that it was over-crowded and could not receive any more patients for the time being. The dead were taken to the mortuaries. Early this morning many of them had not yet been identified; indeed many could not possibly be recognized even by those nearest to them.

Concession Casualties

In many other parts of the French Concession was serious injury caused to Chinese residents and damage done to houses. Shells burst during the morning and afternoon and a number of persons were struck by shrapnel. Seven were wounded at 22 Route Pere Robert, and at 1033 Avenue Joffre one was injured seriously. Another casualty was at 240 Avenue du Roi Albert. Damage alone was done at 215 Route des Soeurs, in Rue Pottier, Rue Pere Dugout and other localities. The French ambulances were busy throughout the day, as was the Fire Brigade, French Police, Reserves and Volunteers all were under full mobilization.

Just when the cluster of bombs dropped along Nanking Road, a foreigner was driving his Essex along the Bund at the end Nanking Road a fragment of an exploding bomb whistled through the air straight in his direction but was intercepted by the face of the Chinese Police Constable 319 on traffic duty at the corner not five yards away from him. The constable fell dead and the car was blown over on its side but the foreigner climbed out uninjured, he told a representative of the "North China Daily News" half-an-hour later.

Miraculous Escape

Mr. Ferie Shaffer, well known in Shanghai, especially as a leading tennis umpire, had a miraculous escape from death. He was standing on Nanking Road not fifty yards from where the bomb exploded. People on all sides of him went down and all his clothing was soaked with their blood. Unharmed himself he ran back to the Bund. On reaching his car, parked in front of the "North-China Daily News" building, he saw five Chinese trembling under it. The carnage he said was due largely to falling plaster and flying glass which mowed down many who had escaped the direct effect of the bombs.

A lady's handbag, covered with blood, was found by a reporter of the "North-China Daily News" in the midst of the gore in front of the Cathay Hotel. An account book of some sort was found within bearing the name "Miss Nashtashevsky."

Prof. Robert Reischauer, the leader of a cruise party of American college boys and professors was in the Palace Hotel or near it when the bomb arrived. His legs were torn and he died from loss of blood at the General Hospital within a short time. The entire party had been at the Astor House but had moved to the Palace Hotel for safety. It was to sail for Japan to-day in the ss. Tatsuta Maru in connection with Japanese-American friendship work.

An American born in Tokyo, Professor Reischauer was thirty years of age, and a professor at Princeton University. His father is connected with the University of Tokyo and his brother is studying at Boshisho University at Kyoto.

Lester Hospital

More than 400 people were carried into the Chinese Lester Hospital after the air raids. By 7 p.m. between forty and fifty of these had died. Besides the regular staff of the hospital, many other doctors worked voluntarily and in all about twenty were tending the wounded ceaselessly last night at that hospital. Four operating theatres were in full swing.

Of the 400 or more who entered the Lester Hospital, about ten were foreigners and most of these were Russians, according to a statement by Dr. J. L. H. Patterson, superintendent of the hospital. He said that these cases were not very serious and that after treating the injuries he sent them to the Country Hospital where foreign cases were all sent. A family of five Japanese walked into Lester Hospital, each member having minor injuries. After treatment, the family was sent to Hongkew under escort.

A special request was made by Dr. Patterson that all people who could send clean linen and bandages or gauze or any other kind of clean cloth to the hospital where a great deal is needed.

Chinese Investigating

Nanking, Aug. 14.

A thorough investigation into the circumstances leading to the bombing of the International Settlement was opened here this evening by the Chinese authorities.

According to the report of the Squadron-Commander, when six Chinese bombers attempted to attack the Japanese cruiser, Idzumo, this afternoon they met with a hail of shells from anti-aircraft guns.

It was subsequently found that one Chinese machine was missing and two bombers were damaged. The bombers, with their pilots wounded, barely managed to land in Chapei.

The bombs, the report stated, were dropped on the Settlement accidentally when the bomb-racks were damaged by Japanese anti-aircraft guns.

Though official reports submitted at the enquiry appear to exonerate the Chinese pilots, General Chiang Kai-shek has ordered a thorough investigation and will punish the pilots involved if it is found that the bombing of the Settlement was due to careless marksmanship.

Vigorous Protest

Meanwhile, the British, French and American Governments have lodged a vigorous protest with the Chinese Foreign Office against the bombing of the Settlement.

There is some anxiety in the capital over the fate of five of a squadron of six Chinese bombers which attempted to bomb a Japanese aircraft-carrier off Woosung this afternoon.

Late to-night only one had returned, with its landing gear damaged by anti-aircraft fire. The 'plane had to land "on its stomach." But there was no news of the other five.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI'S MOURNING

By The Editor

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

The ghastly first act in the tragedy of Shanghai's embroilment in the Sino-Japanese war unfolded itself yesterday to the horror-stricken population of this City—at once the audience and the victims of the drama. Feelings of the deepest resentment and dismay have been aroused by this latest proof that aerial warfare cannot be controlled even to the point of sparing the citizens of an international enclave for whose safety both principals share an international responsibility.

At so poignant a moment, examination of the causes of this horrible slaughter of peaceful civilians is a pitifully arid occupation. It ministers only to an outraged sense of helplessness and has no practical value for the present. Shanghai learnt part of the lesson in 1932. Application of it has been in default and its revival in a more terrible form is the consequence.

Nor is there satisfaction in pointing to the apparent failure of the foreign governments to perceive the dangers which were plainly hovering over Shanghai during the last fortnight. Now there is little doubt that the full gravity of the situation is known all over the world. That gives some hope that measures will not be wanting to bring both principals to a realization of the importance, in their own interests, of transferring their military operations, if need for such still continues.

This journal whose offices have been and are in the centre of the fearful holocaust of yesterday afternoon, hopes that expression of the deepest sympathy with the relatives of the killed and wounded—foreigners and Chinese—will not seem to be too empty a gesture.

The vital duty is to urge upon all authorities who can in any way bring their influence to bear on the Chinese and Japanese Governments so that instant steps may be taken to avert a further extension of this wicked—and, it seems to helpless beholders, wanton—crime against civilization.

In so far as strategic or tactical considerations expose this city to military punishment, they should be gravely reviewed in the light of the larger issues of political expediency and common humanity.

The authorities, in their turn, have the right to ask that the community, staggering as it is under this heavy blow and desperately bewildered, should give them every confidence. The remarkable calmness with which the police and defence forces—professional and volunteer—have discharged their difficult duties in this sudden emergency should be an inspiration.

The tale is already soul-wracking, but Shanghai is exhorted, in the name of belief in the ultimate salvation of its citizenship, to display the courage and fortitude which are its traditional attributes.

MERCHANT VESSELS EVACUATE

Wharves Deserted as Japanese Warships Open Fire

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

When Japanese warships in the river let go salvoes yesterday morning, all the China Merchants S. N. Co. wharves on the Shanghai side were thrown into a state of panic and all work was disrupted. The coolies decided hastily to "down tools" while the general staffs of the wharves likewise abandoned their posts. The management of the company promises to resume operations as soon as possible.

The wharves thus affected included the China Merchants Lower, Central, Eastern and Yang Kah Doo docks.

The Norwegian vessel Triton, berthed at the Central Wharf, moved down the river when the firing around the Japanese flagship grew too hot. The ss. Bennevis at the Eastern Wharf also took part in the general exodus of ships from the neighbourhood of the Idzumo.

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, August 13, 1937

REPORT No. 32/1937 for week ending August 13, compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Comparative Opening Cash Prices; Business Recorded During Week Closing To-Day, Friday Morning

STOCK	Comparative Opening Cash Prices: This Friday Morning August 13, 1937			Last Friday Morning August 6, 1937			Business Recorded During Week Closing To-Day, Friday Morning: Highest			Lowest		
	Buyers	Sellers	Nom.	Buyers	Sellers	Nom.	Cash	Aug.	Sept.	Cash	Aug.	Sept.
Banks, Finance Companies												
Central Properties, Ltd.			15			15						
China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.			15			15						
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.			0.40			0.40						
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.			•1,855			•1,900	•1,855			•1,855		
Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China Ltd.			3.20			3.20						
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.			3.20			3.20						
Union Mobiliere			20			20						
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.			6.05			6.05						
Insurances												
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)			10			10						
Asia Life Insurance Co.			18			18						
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	Fcs.		90			90						
International Assurance Co., Ltd.			3.90		3.90							
Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.			•570			•625	•570			•570		
Lands												
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.			190			190						
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord.)												
do. "B"												
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.			3			3						
China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.			0.70			0.70						
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine			190			190						
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"			7		7							
do. "B"			7		7							
Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A"												
do. "B"												
San Sing Properties, Ltd.			10		10							
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.		8.70				8.70	8.70			8.70		
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.			84			84						
West End Estates, Ltd.												
Docks, Wharves and Transport												
Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc. Shanghai												
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)			3.20			3.20						
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.			107			107						
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.			150			160						
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.			16.30			16.20						
Utilities												
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.			13			13						
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.			9.75			9.75						
Shanghai Telephone Company			72			78	70			70		
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."			36.75			36.75						
do. "Bear"			37			37	37			36.50		
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"			626			626						
do. "B"			25.50			25.50						
do. "C"			25.50			25.50						
Miscellaneous												
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.			5.75			5.75						
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"			10		10							
B.A.T. (Securities) Co., Ltd. "A" (ord.)			95	95								
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)			16.20			16.20						
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.			12			13						
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"			17.50			17.50						
Chosen Corporation, Ltd.			10			10						
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.			15	15								
Champ Course Francais French			27			27						
(French Race Course) non-French			27			27						
do. Founders			50			50						
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.			10			4.50						
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.			•7			•7						
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.			18			18						
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.			5			6						
Metal Industries of China, Ltd.			8.10			9	8.10			8.10		
Millington, Ltd.			1.45			1.40						
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.			2.50			2.50						
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.			2			2						
S'hai Vacuum Cleaning & Storage Co., Ltd.			7.50			7.50						
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.			1.25			1.25						
Union Brewery, Ltd.			5			5						
United Theatres, Inc.												
Bonds and Preferences												
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%			90			90						
do. Cum. Pref. 7%			75			75						
Asia Realty Co., Pref. "A" 8%												
do. Pref. "B" 6%												
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.			17.40		17.50							
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%			4			4						
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.		170			172							
New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.			6.90		7							
Realty Invest. Co. 7½% cum. pref. "A"												
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock			125			129.50	128			125		
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref.			66			66						
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.			16			16						
do. 6½% cum. pref.			15.80			15.80						
Cottons												
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary			14			14.30	14.40	14.20		14	14.20	
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.			95			103						
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.			37			37						
Plantations												
Alma Estates, Ltd.			20			20	20			20		
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd.			8	8.60								
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	14			14.10			14.20			14.20		
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.			5.75			5.75		5.30		5.30		
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.			1.12	1.15								
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	4			4.39								
Chomor United Rubber Co., Ltd.			1.26	1.26			1.27	1.27		1.27	1.27	
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.			0.80	0.76	0.80							
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.			4.50	4.20								
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.			6.75			6.75						
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.			33	32								
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.	2.10			2.05	2.10		2.12½	2.12½		2.10	2.12½	
Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.			34.50			34.50						
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.			3.10			3.05	3.10	3.12½		3.10	3.12½	
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	1.02	1.04		1.02			1.06	1.06		1.03	1.05	
Langkat			8.25			8.25						
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.			1.50			1.55						
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	0.70					0.80						
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests. Ltd.			[illegible]	[illegible]								

Capital and Dividends

STOCK	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value (or Face Value)	Fin. year ends	Last Dividends, etc.
Banks, Finance Companies					
Central Properties, Ltd.	5,000,000	180,000	$10	Dec.	Div. 10% 1936
China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	200,000	100,000	$10	Dec.	Final Div. 6% (Mkg. 10%, 1936)
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Spec. Tax Div. Tls. 0.27½ = $0.39, 1931
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	400,000	160,000	H $125	Dec.	Int. Div. £2-10-0 a/c 1937 (£5-10-0 a/c 1936) Less I/T
Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China Ltd.	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Div. $0.75, 1934 (Nil 1937)
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.25 a/c 1934 (Nil 1936)
Union Mobiliere	100,000	100,000	$20	Dec.	7% for 1936
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Mar.	Div. $0.20 a/c 1936-37
Insurances					
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.40, 1934 (1936 Nil)
Asia Life Insurance Co.	100,000	40,000	G$5	Dec.	Div. 15% = G. $0.75, 1934 (1936 Nil)
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	Div. 5%, 1936
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	600,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.30, 1933 (Nil 1936)
Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£6	Dec.	Fin. Div 15/- (Mkg. 30/- 1936
Lands					
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Fin. Div. $7- (Mkg. $10 a/c 1936-37)
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord.)	20,000	15,904	$100	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932
do. "B"	150,000	53,812	$20	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final 2% = $0.28 (Mkg. 6% 1933) (Nil 1936)
China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	800,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $0.15 a/c 1934
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	20,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	Div. $7. a/c 1936
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	} 500,000	39,800	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.80, 1934 (Nil 1936)
do. "B"		155,018	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.80, 1934 (Nil 1936)
Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A"	5,000	3,648	$100	Dec.	Fin. 2½% (Mkg. 4½%, 1934)
do. "B"	150,000	147,892	$10	Dec.	Fin. 2½% (Mkg. 4½%, 1934)
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	805,007	T10	Mar.	Div. 2% = $0.28, 1933 (Nil 1937)
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. 4% = $0.28 (Mkg. Tls. 0.50 1934) (Nil 1936)
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	120,000	64,281	$50	Dec.	Final 2% (Mkg. 8% 1935)
West End Estates, Ltd.	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7% = $0 98 1926
Docks, Wharves and Transport					
Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc. Shanghai	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42, 1932 (Nil 1936)
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	55,200	T50	Dec	Div. 5% a/c 30-4-36 (8 months a/c 1936 Nil)
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T100	Dec	Div. $6- a/c 1936
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	217,532	T10	Mar	Div. $1- a/c 1936-37
Utilities					
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.90 = $1.26, 1930
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	700,000	420,700	$10	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.25 a/c 1937 (4% 1936)
Shanghai Telephone Company	400,000	115,143	T50	Dec.	—
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg." / do. "Bear"	} 700,000	670,000	£1	Dec.	Final Div. 9% (Mkg. 13%, 1936) Coupon 53
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Final Div. 23/4d (Mkg. 38/4d, 1936) Coupon 46
do. "B"	359,280	{108,505	£1	Dec.	Final Div. 9.2d (Mkg. 1/6.2d, 1936) Coupon 19
do. "C"		{250,000	£1	Dec.	Final Div. 10.2d (Mkg. 1/7.2d, 1936) Coupon 15
Miscellaneous					
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	118,500	$8	Dec.	Fin. $0.60, 1933 (Nil 1936)
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"	50,000	49,703	$10	Dec.	Final $0.30 (Mkg. $0.80, 1934) (Nil 1936)
B.A.T. (Securities) Co., Ltd. "A" (ord.)	190,000	88,662	$100	Jan.	Int. Div. 3% a/c 1937-38 (Coupon 33)
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.40 for 1936
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	500,000	231,803	T10	Feb.	Div. 6% = $0-84 a/c 1936-37
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Div. 2½% a/c 1935-36 Free of I/T Coupon 43
Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	750,000	500,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 9d. Less Tax
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1, 1934-35 (Nil 1936)
Champ Course Francais French	30,000	30,000	$20	Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1936)
(French Race Course) non-French				Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1936)
do. Founders		6,490	Free	Dec.	Div. $4.62 a/c 1934 (Nil 1936)
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,342	$20	Feb.	Div. 5% = $1, 1934-35 (1936-37 Nil)
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,500,000	1,193,867	H $7.50	Dec.	Div. H. $0.40 on Old : H. $0.20 on New, 1932 (Nil 1935)
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	75,000	45,000	$10	Feb.	Div. $1 a/c 1936-37
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 2½% = $0.35, 1934 (Nil 1935)
Metal Industries of China, Ltd.	2,000,000	250,000	$5	..	
Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	$4	Dec.	
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T8.50	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, a/c 1932 (Nil 1936)
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	600,000	597,251	T2.50	Dec.	Div. $0.14, 1935 (Nil 1936)
S'hai Vacuum Cleaning & Storage Co., Ltd.	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 10% = $1.40 a/c 1936
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	301,765	T1	Dec.	Div. 8% (= $0.11) 1935 (Nil 1936)
Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.25, 1933 (Nil 1935)
United Theatres, Inc.	1,000,000	600,000	T5	..	
Bonds and Preferences					
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% = $5.59 for ½ year ended Dec. 31, 1934
do. Cum. Pref. 7%	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½% = $4.89 for ½ year ended 31-3-35
Asia Realty Co., Pref. "A" 8%	10,000	10,000	$100	Dec.	8%, for year 1934
do. Pref. "B" 6%	50,000	16,752	$100	Dec.	3%, for half year ended Dec. 31, 1934
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 8% = $1.12 for 1936
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	600,000	205,125	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1933
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Div. Tls. 8 = $11.19, 1936
New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Tls. 0.20 = $0.28, for ½ yr. ending 30-6-34
Realty Invest. Co. 7½% cum. pref. "A"	400,000	106,238	$5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. 7½% p.a.
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	2nd. Quarterly Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.0979, a/c 1937
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref.	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Tls. 3.50 = $4.89 1936
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½% = $0.49 for half year ended 30-12-36
do. 6½% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3¼% = $0.45 for half year ended 30 12-36
Cottons					
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	2,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.60 a/c 1936
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	240,000	240,000	$50	Oct.	Div. $2.50 & Bouns $1.25 for half year ended 30-4-37
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Div. $2 & Bouns $2 (Mkg. $4, a/c 1935-36)
Plantations					
Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Int. Div. $1 a/c 1936-37 ($1.10 1935-36)
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s (T4½)	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.30 a/c 1937 ($0.45, 1936)
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final Div. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.70, 1936)
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	2nd Int. Div. $0.10 (Mkg. $0.20, 1936-37) ($0.30,
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.03 a/c 1937 ($0.07, 1936) [1935-36)
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.10 a/c 1937 ($0.25, 1936)
Chomor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	800,000	T0.10	Dec.	Final Div. $0.04 (Mkg. $0.10 a/c 1936)
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	Int. Div. $0.03 a/c 1936-37 ($0.02, 1935-36)
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	484,837	T0.75	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.10 a/c 1937 ($0.20, 1936)
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.15 a/c 1937 ($0.34, 1936)
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 6½% 1936, less I/T 4/6d. in £ (Coupon 33)
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.06 a/c 1937 ($0.10 a/c 1936)
Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.50 a/c 1937 ($1.80 1936) [1935-36)
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	500,000	461,804	T0.75	June	2nd. Int. Div. $0.09 (Mkg. $0.15, 1936-37) ($0.10,
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.03 a/c 1937 ($0.05, 1936)
Langkat	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70, 1928-29
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Final Div. $0.06 (Mkg. $0.12, 1936-37)
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	350,000	317,219	$1	Oct.	Int. Div. $0.03 a/c 1936-37 ($0.04 a/c 1935-36)
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests. Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.03 a/c 1937 ($0.05 1936)
[illegible]	[illegible]	641,000	T1	Sept.	Int. Div. $0.20 a/c 1936-37 ($0.15 1935-36)

Business Done and Total Sales

STOCK	Paid or due	Business Done Year 1936: Highest	Lowest	Business Done Year 1937: Highest	Lowest	Total No. of Shares Done for: Last Week	This Week	Total Amount of Sales Reported Jan. 1—Aug. 13: 1936	1937
Banks, Finance Companies									
Central Properties, Ltd.	18-1-37	15 Dec	15 Dec	15 Feb	14 June			400	2,000
China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	10-3-37	14 Oct	14 Oct	15.50 Apr	15.50 Apr				1,200
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	14-3-32			0.40 Apr	0.40 Feb				29,200
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	7-8-37	1,815 Dec.	1,500 Jan	1,945 June	1,820 Jan		7	398	235
Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China Ltd.	4-5-34			4.25 Feb	3 June				51,700
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	25-2-35	3.60 Dec.	3.25 Dec.	5 Feb	2.70 June				17,186
Union Mobiliere	19-4-37	20 Nov	19 Dec	20 July	18 Jan			200	1,670
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	22-7-37	5.50 Dec.	5.50 Dec.	8 Mar	6 July				12,300
Insurances									
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	15-5-35								
Asia Life Insurance Co.	27-12-34			18 July	16.50 Apr				6,687
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	29-5-37								
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	18-5-34	3.25 Dec	2.75 Nov	4.55 Feb	3 Jan			600	108,245
Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.	16-4-37	615 Dec	500 May	636 Apr	570 Aug		100	1,121	1,430
Lands									
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	9-4-37			200 Feb	190 Jan				114
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord.)	6-2-33								
do. "B"	6-2-33								
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	5-4-34			3.75 Mar	3 Apr				17,300
China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	20-2-35			1.45 Mar	0.90 June				90,150
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	18-3-37								
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	28-11-34	7 Dec	7 Dec						
do. "B"	28-11-34								
Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A"	19-3-35								
do. "B"	19-3-35								
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	16-3-33								
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25-4-35	17.50 Dec	16 Dec	17 Feb	8.70 Aug	4,210	6,100		72,050
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	28-2-36								
West End Estates, Ltd.	23-4-27								
Docks, Wharves and Transport									
Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc. Shanghai									
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)	14-3-33			3.80 Feb	2.25 Jan				20,177
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	18-8-36	100 Apr.	90 Dec	108 July	92 Jan			50	6,409
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	28-4-37	195 Dec	193 Dec	250 Feb	160 July				2,020
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	24-6-37	9 Dec	9 Dec	18.60 June	10.10 Feb				106,372
Utilities									
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	25-2-31			13.30 Apr	7.50 Jan				10,443
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	Pending	9 Nov	8.50 Dec	10.70 Apr	9 Feb				8,526
Shanghai Telephone Company		70 Feb	61 Nov	86 Mar	68 Jan	6	18	14	3,368
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	15-4-37	40 Nov	35 Nov	39.50 Apr	36.50 Feb			5,986	3,347
do. "Bear"		39.75 Mar	37 Dec.	41 Mar	36.50 Aug	1,900	2,710	58,445	35,538
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	1-4-37	617.50 Dec	550 Jan	635 Mar	625 June	55		1,151	642
do. "B"	1-4-37	24.50 Dec.	22 Feb	25.75 Apr	24.50 Feb			1,542	967
do. "C"	1-4-37	24.75 Aug	21.50 Feb	25.75 July	24.50 Feb			10,056	6,957
Miscellaneous									
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	5-4-34	5 Dec	5 Dec	6.80 Mar	5 Feb				1,935
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"	11-3-35			10.75 July	4.25 Mar				10,612
B.A.T. (Securities) Co., Ltd. "A" (ord.)	12-7-37	80 Nov	65 July	92 June	75 Mar			100	2,351
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	20-4-37	14 Nov	14 Nov	16.50 Mar	14.25 Jan				1,500
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	10-5-37			13 Mar	13 Mar				325
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	18-1-37	12 Dec.	8 Oct	20.25 July	13 Jan			870	27,738
Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	11-1-37	10.50 Feb	10.15 Mar	10.60 Jan	9.40 Jan			5,400	9,300
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	27-11-35			17 May	15 July				320
Champ Course Francais French	1-3-35			22 May	22 May				10
(French Race Course) non-French	1-3-35								
do. Founders	1-3-35			50 July	45 May				6
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	30-5-35			10 June	9 Mar				170
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	22-3-33	6.15 Nov	4.50 Apr	8 Apr	8 Apr			1,000	500
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	25-6-37								
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	11-3-35								
Metal Industries of China, Ltd.				10.70 June	5.90 Apr		1,500		119,705
Millington, Ltd.				1.50 June	1.25 Jan				6,250
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	21-4-33								
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	31-7-36			3 Feb	1.75 June				22,245
S'hai Vacuum Cleaning & Storage Co., Ltd.	8-3-37	7.50 July	7.50 July					50	
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	17-3-36	1.55 Dec	1.40 Dec.	1.50 Jan	1 Feb				18,193
Union Brewery, Ltd.	27-5-34			5.50 May	3 Mar				400
United Theatres, Inc.									
Bonds and Preferences									
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	31-12-34								
do. Cum. Pref. 7%	1-4-35								
Asia Realty Co., Pref. "A" 8%	31-12-34								
do. Pref. "B" 6%	31-12-34								
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	20-4-37	15.25 May	14.25 Mar	17.50 May	15.50 Jan			1,950	2,300
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	30-12-33								
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	31-3-37	165 Jan	145 Oct	170 July	165 Apr			95	866
New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	21-6-37	6 Apr	2.50 Dec	7 July	5 Jan			39,475	42,677
Realty Invest. Co. 7½% cum. pref. "A"	1-4-35								
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	1-7-37	128 Apr	111 Jan	137.50 Feb	122 Jan	164	250	16,564	13,361
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref.	30-3-37	70 Mar	65 May	73 Mar	65 May			2,798	2,155
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	1-4-37	16 Nov	14.50 Jan	17 Mar	16 July			2,270	7,295
do. 6½% cum. pref.	1-4-37	15.25 Aug	14.25 Jan	16 July	15.25 Mar			3,700	5,230
Cottons									
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	31-3-37	15.85 Dec	8 June	18.50 June	13.80 Aug	4,000	6,412	18,467	814,117
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	27-5-37	88 Dec	68 Mar	121.25 Apr	92 Jan			1,185	3,240
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	7-10-36	26 Dec	15.25 July	35 June	29 Mar			1,850	900
Plantations									
Alma Estates, Ltd.	19-7-37	19.25 Dec	11 Feb	30 Apr	18.35 Jan	200	200	3,974	5,310
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd.	10-8-37	10.90 Dec	5.50 Sept	13.75 Apr	8.25 June			9,819	66,252
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	7-6-37	15.30 Dec	8.25 June	19.60 Apr	13.90 June		100	28,609	200,484
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	1-6-37	5.35 Dec	3.10 Feb	7.25 Apr	5 Jan		1,000	17,902	49,548
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	6-8-37	1.40 Dec	0.45 Jan	1.86 Apr	1.10 June	2,000		82,000	661,910
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	25-6-37	5.15 Dec	1.50 Jan	6.40 Apr	4 July	2,500		143,510	259,240
Chomor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	20-5-37	1.62 Dec	0.68 Jan	2.05 Apr	1.25 Aug	5,000	6,000	123,816	464,150
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	14-5-37	1.04 Dec	0.42 Jan	1.31 Apr	0.80 Aug	1,000		113,850	1,314,620
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	25-6-37	6.80 Dec	2.50 June	7 Apr	4 June	2,500		39,630	[illegible]
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	11-6-37	8.75 Dec	3.30 July	[illegible] Apr	7 June			[illegible]	[illegible]
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	15-3-37	35 Nov	21 June	33 Mar	33.25 May			[illegible]	[illegible]
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.	21-7-37	2.35 Dec	1.25 Oct	3.20 Apr	1.97 July	15,000	10,000	41,170	537,850
Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	15-7-37	27.50 Dec	10 Feb	38 Apr	27 Jan			650	6,225
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	20-5-17	4.17½ Dec	1.25 Jan	4.85 Apr	2.80 June	4,000	4,000	116,887	410,486
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	Pending	1.09 Dec	0.55 June	1.53 Apr	0.97 Jan		8,000	219,000	1,177,130
Langkat	3-3-30	11 Jan	3.25 Oct	14.50 Mar	7 Jan			1,900	43,053
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	16-7-37	1.55 Dec	0.62½ June	1.90 Apr	1.26 June			42,750	314,690
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4-6-37	3.50 Feb	0.45 Oct	1.10 Apr	0.75 June			748	66,580
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests. Ltd.	6-8-37	0.95 Dec	0.48 Oct	1.28 Apr	0.83 Jan	13,000		36,156	636,752
[illegible]	26-7-37	4.85 Dec	2.70 July	5.35 Apr	3.10 June	7,000	3,500	33,713	521,938

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LITTLE CHANGE IN POSITION OF TROOPS IN LINE

88th Division Repulsed in Small Attack

UNIVERSITY DOOMED

Chinese Protest Against Use of Settlement

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

The positions of the Chinese and Japanese troops who are facing each other in the northern and eastern districts of Shanghai was not appreciably changed last night, after a day and a night of rifle and machine-gun fire and steady bombardments by field pieces and trench mortars. A strong attack, launched by about one thousand men of the 88th Division on Japanese positions to the north of the Jukong Road, along the Woosung railway, was repulsed by the Japanese with considerable losses to the Chinese. But on other sectors of the front, the fighting was confined to exchanges of comparatively long-range bombardment and sniping, which took some toll of the forces engaged, but not enough to make any difference one way or the other in the general military situation.

The Japanese in the eastern district yesterday issued a statement which, in some circles, was interpreted as a sentence of doom on the University of Shanghai. The statement alleged that the university, long since evacuated by the faculty and the few students who remained there during the vacations, was being used by snipers as a point of vantage from which to harass the Japanese who were busy levelling the Japanese golf course opposite Point Island, for use as an aerodrome. Spasmodic fire was directed yesterday against the university campus, and it is believed that the Japanese, once relieved of the uncertainties caused by Chinese air raids, will attempt to clean out the buildings properly.

Full Statement

The statement issued by the Japanese commander was as follows:

"According to a reliable neutral source, quoted at length in a reputable neutral English-language daily, Chinese fired upon Japanese on Friday afternoon from the University.

"...A volley came from the big Shanghai College building near the links,' the neutral eye-witness was quoted as saying. 'There must have been about a dozen snipers there.'"

"This statement tallies with our observations and conclusively proves that the Chinese took advantage of the neutral status of a cultural institution. Moreover, it seems to us that they sought to shield themselves behind the American flag, inasmuch as the University is operated by an American mission.

In Self-Defence

"The Japanese Navy, as repeatedly announced before, is acting in self-defence and intends to protect foreign lives and property to the best of its ability.

"It will sedulously avoid destroying any peaceful institution or establishments, so long as these maintain their original character.

"However, it cannot guarantee the safety of such institutions when they are utilized by hostile forces.

"It is most regrettable that the Chinese forces should resort to the utilization of neutral property for their military activities against us.

"Under these circumstances, however, it is clear that any consequences arising from the misuse of cultural institutions by the Chinese should rest with the Chinese military command and not with us."

Chinese Protest

In spite of the Chinese bombing of the International Settlement and the slaughter involved, the Chinese yesterday lodged another protest with the Consular Body against the use of the International Settlement as a base of operations for the Japanese forces against the Chinese. The Consular Body were urgently requested to prevent the Japanese from using the Settlement for purposes of war against the Chinese. The mayor's note follows:—

"I have the honour to address you as follows: Whereas Japanese armed forces wantonly initiated the attack on our defence forces and invaded our territory here yesterday.

"And whereas our troops, determined to resist the alien invasion, have been compelled to adopt measures for self defence.

"I have the honour solemnly to declare to your honour and the consular representatives of other friendly powers, that in pursuance of the established policy of our Government, our troops will assume the responsibility of according adequate protection to all foreign life and property in areas under their control.

"I beg, however, to call your attention to one urgent matter namely, our military authorities hope and request that the Settlement authorities concerned shall immediately restrain the Japanese forces from making use of the Settlement as a base for military operations. Otherwise, in the event of our troops being compelled to take such self defence measures as may be deemed necessary for reducing the danger and harm caused by Japanese armed forces in so making use of the Settlement areas, the Chinese Government will not be responsible for whatever consequences that may result therefrom."

Martial Law

Martial law was declared in all cities between Shanghai and Nanking and Shanghai and Hangchow yesterday. The law was extended as far as Chenhai, at the mouth of the Ningpo River.

It was understood that members of the Consular Body in Shanghai have referred the matter of the bombing of the International Settlement to their respective ambassadors and ministers for action.

Two Italian officers and fifteen other Italians were reported last night to have offered their services to the British army authorities to assist in guarding foreign lives and property in the International Settlement. They brought with them a machine-gun, and were all trained men who knew how to use it.

The Yangtze River "Boom"

A boom of scuttled ships has been placed across the Yangtze River six miles below Kiangyin. It consists of nine cargo boats, two gunboats and a cargo vessel. The small opening that has been left can be filled quickly by another cargo vessel now ready to be swung into position and sunk.

The Changwalipang and other Chinese wharfs along the Whangpoo down Woosung way were reported to be in flames early yesterday morning. It was said that they had obviously been covered with gasoline and ignited.

WHEN AEROPLANE BOMBS FELL ON NANKING ROAD

N.C.H. Photos

Scenes in Nanking Road between the Palace Hotel and the Cathay Hotel when bombs from Chinese aeroplanes yesterday afternoon dropped on the two buildings and more than 100 persons were killed in the roadway and many more injured.

BRITISH ARMY HOSPITAL EVACUATED

Patients of the British military hospital in Ezra Road are being evacuated to the Country Club, Bubbling Well Road, beds being provided for them in the badminton courts.

OBITUARY

The Rev. Frank Rawlinson Victim of Bombardment

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

The Rev. Frank Rawlinson was killed during yesterday afternoon's air raid when he stepped out of his car near the Nanking Theatre and fell, shot just above the heart. He died in his wife's arms. Dr. Rawlinson was driving in his car with his wife and daughter, and had just crossed over from Yu Ya Ching Road into Avenue Edward VII.

He saw a huge crowd of people milling about in front and stopped his car just by the Nanking Theatre, when he alighted to find out what was happening. Mrs. Rawlinson saw him fall, and hurriedly got out of the car and went to his assistance. He lived for a moment or two, but was dead before they could drive him to a hospital.

The Rev. Frank Rawlinson

Mrs. Rawlinson at first thought her husband had had a heart attack, but when she turned him over she found a bullet hole through the left part of the chest, just above the heart. Seeing that he was beyond human aid, she took the body in the car to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors.

Dr. Rawlinson was editor of the "Chinese Recorder." He celebrated his 66th birthday on January 9 last, and has been in China for 36 years. His wife and daughter were not injured.

JAPANESE ATTACKED ON BUND

Man Surrounded by Mob and Seriously Injured

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

Set upon by a hooting, howling mob of refugees, workers and loafers, two Japanese were badly injured and maimed on The Bund at about 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. When the police finally managed to drive the hordes back, one man lay on his back in the middle of the road, outside the Cathay Hotel, his face broken and bleeding, and his body bearing the marks of innumerable blows. The other was cornered in the alleyway beside the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The trouble started when eight Japanese civilians, wearing khaki caps and breeches, landed from a launch on the Kiukiang Road Jetty. They pushed their way through the crowd which started cheering and applauding in a jeering manner. The Japanese then made in the direction of the Yokohama Specie Bank, moving faster and faster until they broke into a run. The entire sequence of events which followed was witnessed by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" from the roof of this journal's building.

A young Chinese picked up a discarded shoe and flung it at the Japanese. Others followed suit. Six of the Japanese managed to pile into a waiting private 'bus and escaped. Another ran down the bank alleyway, and appeared at first to have made good his escape. He was pursued by a crowd.

Retreat Cut Off

The last man found his retreat practically cut off. He punched a man who tried to grapple with him, and ran as fast as he could in the direction of Peking Road. A huge brick, however, came sailing through the air, catching him full in the back, and felled him. He endeavoured to get to his feet, but the mob was on him.

From the roof of the "North-China" building men could be seen jumping in the air to land with both feet on the unfortunate man's body; others, with sticks and bricks that seemed to come from nowhere, belaboured him from head to foot. From the Ewo building came a Sikh police constable, but his efforts to get through were fruitless.

The mob continued to beat the man for at least two whole minutes before police and volunteer reinforcements arrived and dispersed the crowd. A wide circle was cleared, in the middle of which lay the Japanese. For three or four minutes he lay there, on his back, motionless. Then, a couple of minutes before the first of the overworked Fire Brigade ambulances arrived, he moved an arm, turned over on to his side, tried to get to his feet and then collapsed again.

He was taken to the General Hospital in a critical condition. Huge crowds continued to mill about the spot for over ten minutes, staring at the blood left in the roadway.

A.P.C. INSTALLATION IN FLAMES

Struck by Two Bombs During Aerial Activities

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

A huge glow of volcanic proportions over the Pootung area last night marked another serious fire since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. It involved the Asiatic Petroleum Company's upper installation, which is in charge of Captain A. W. Sawyer.

The fire was the result of yesterday's aerial activities. Two bombs struck the Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s installation according to a foreign eye-witness who was in mid-stream at the time. The wharf is situated between Holt's Wharf, Pootung, and the K.M.A. wharf. The inhabitants of the house fortunately managed to get away before the bombardment began, and it was not thought that there had been any loss of life.

At 5.15 p.m. drums and wood in front of the huge tanks were burning fiercely, but the main tanks had not caught fire. The typhoon winds, however, were fanning the flames and driving them in the direction of the containers when the witness left the scene. Lying near to the wharf were three foreign vessels, the ss. Silverteak, ss. Tasman and the ss. Stentor, but these were not struck by the bombs, and the wind was blowing from the ships to the wharf.

WATER SUPPLY IS STILL NORMAL

Reports of Interruptions Are Denied

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., having heard that a rumour was being circulated yesterday to the effect that the water supply would be cut off, emphatically denied the rumour last night.

They have asked the "North-China Daily News" to assure residents that the supply is quite normal and would continue as usual. While they ask residents not to waste the supply, they state that usual usage will be quite in order.

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CHINESE AIRFORCES' FIRST ACTION

Whangpoo Waterfront Raided Yesterday Morning: Panic Following Bombs on Japanese Mills

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

The prelude to yesterday afternoon's ghastly bombing of Shanghai began about 10 a.m. as local Sino-Japanese hostilities moved to the air and Chinese fighting planes bombed the Whangpoo waterfront from the Garden Bridge, neighbourhood of the Japanese Consulate and the flagship Idzumo, to the Jukong Wharf anchorage where three warships were dealing long range destruction to the Chinese military zone at Kiangwan.

For half an hour the Yangtszepoo District endured a reign of terror as the deafening explosions of aerial torpedoes threw building debris high into the air and splinters from the land forces' anti-aircraft shrapnel beat a deathly tattoo on rooftops and injured at least two Chinese.

Ambulances Delayed for Hours

On the heels of the air raid, thousands of hurriedly paid off employees from two wrecked Japanese cotton mills, from other Japanese factories which went unscathed, and from foreign concerns in the Yangtszepoo area, began one of the worst mass stampedes for the haven of the settlement that this city of turbulent recurrences has seen. Four sampanmen had been badly mutilated by a bomb down near the Japanese aerodrome and about five others had been seriously injured when an aerial torpedo aimed at the Consulate or the Idzumo wrecked godowns beside the Shanghai & Hongkew wharf. For nearly two hours ambulances bearing them to hospital were wedged in the mile long mass of humanity and vehicles extending from Garden Bridge to way beyond the lower bridge on Broadway.

The First Attack

On Shanghai's nerves, raw from sleeplessness during a night of perpetual bombardment, there burst the sound of shrapnel high overhead a few minutes after 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Crowds who massed to the Bund and crowded building tops saw the guns of the Idzumo blazing. Black puffs of smoke were studding the low cloud bank. The roar of aero engines pulsed through the city but the planes themselves were hidden as they dived for their objective. Special detectors were obviously at work on the flagship. Suddenly three big bombers darted out of the cloud bank. A roar went up from the watching crowds, hushing as each plane, running the gauntlet of gunfire, dropped its slim cylinder of T.N.T. Down curved the aerial torpedoes, sweeping off their course on the wings of the high wind. Huge spouts of water shot up as two exploded harmlessly in the Whangpoo; the third missed its objective by several hundred yards and blew buildings near the Shanghai & Hongkew wharf to smithereens. Their "eggs" laid, the planes fled back to the clouds leaving a fiery wake of enemy high explosive.

Death From The Air

The echoes had barely died away when the roar of another flight came from the west. This time the mission was destruction of Japanese factories supposed to be harbouring men and war supplies in lower Yangtszepoo. The first bomb struck the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd. on the corner of Yangtszepoo Road and the Kwang Hsin Jetty Road. The boiler room was smashed to atoms. The projectile struck ten yards from Yangtszepoo Road and only the solidness of the reinforced concrete construction saved the highway from ruin. So great was the concussion that shop windows on the opposite side of the road caved in and for 100 yards in any direction the streets were littered inches deep with debris. Only a miracle averted a major tragedy there for 2,000 Chinese men, women and children were working in adjoining parts of the compactly built mill. Not a soul was injured and within an hour, with organization so swift that it might have been premeditated, the 2,000 employees had been paid off.

Sampan Hit

The next bomb from the air landed near the Point Island bridge blowing the four occupants of a sampan to bits.

Seconds later the Kung Dah cotton mill, another Japanese organization, was narrowly missed, the aerial missile striking between the main building and the residency. Within minutes the paying off of their huge staff and that of the neighbouring Asiatic Petrolium Company had begun. Swiftly the dismissed employees gathered their belongings and joined thousands of other labourers from the crowded factory area in frenzied, hysterical stampede towards the city.

Japanese Aircraft Appear

As China's war birds, stretching their wings for the first time, continued eastward on their errand of destruction, a flight of eight Japanese seaplanes came from the seaward, sighted their infinitely faster enemies and retired. Off Jukong Wharf a Japanese cruiser and two gunboats had been mopping up snipers in the Shanghai College building with machine-gun fire, and shelling the Chinese Jockey Club building half a mile away. Anti-aircraft batteries on the warships and ashore fusiladed the enemy aircraft as they swooped over the coolie gangs labouring on the work of forming a Japanese military aerodrome on the golf links near Jukong road and the adjoining agricultural fields. Three torpedoes missed their mark and the flight wheeled westward and disappeared into the clouds, having done little but spread terror amongst thousands of their own nationals.

At 10.30 o'clock yesterday the last of the Point Island residents were evacuating. Shot and shell, they said, had been flying all night. One of the die-hards declared that the objective of the Chinese bombers was not so much the aerodrome as a Japanese cotton mill off Point Road into which he had seen lorry load after lorry load of ammunition and other war material unloaded since the arrival of the Japanese squadron on Wednesday. Over the past two days he had seen up to 1,000 marines parading at the building which he reckoned were undoubtedly the Japanese headquarters for the eastern district.

City Entrances Blocked

The stream of refugees making blindly for the city—little did they know what ghastly carnage awaited them there—banked up in the bottleneck of lower Broadway. They rushed the side streets but found that other avenues of escape across the Hongkew Creek blocked by barbed wire and Japanese sentries. Vehicular traffic was held up for two hours by the phalanx of people on a journey that normally would have taken five minutes. The bridge over the Hongkew creek became the vortex of a multitude, maddened by the humour that Japanese aircraft were about to retaliate. Children were lost and trampled; personal belongings were wrenched away and pulped to debris underfoot in a pathetic carpet as people fought for the ridge. Law and some sort of order of traffic was gained at last thanks to magnificent work by the S.M.C. police and their allies, the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Welch Fusiliers Leave for Shanghai

Hongkong, Aug. 14.

The 2nd Battalion of the Welch Fusiliers left at seven this evening for Shanghai by the Blue Funnel ss. Maron. The battalion is 800 strong. The Ulster Rifles are standing by in readiness to proceed to Shanghai immediately, if required.—Reuter.

CUMBERLAND BOMBED AT WOOSUNG

Flagship Will Remain Outside for Time Being

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

H. M. S. Cumberland, flagship of the British China Fleet, was bombed by Chinese aeroplanes at Woosung yesterday evening on her way from Tsingtao to Shanghai.

The bombing occurred at about 5 p.m., and a number of missiles fell around her but she was not struck. As a result of this incident, the cruiser is not coming up-river but will lie outside.

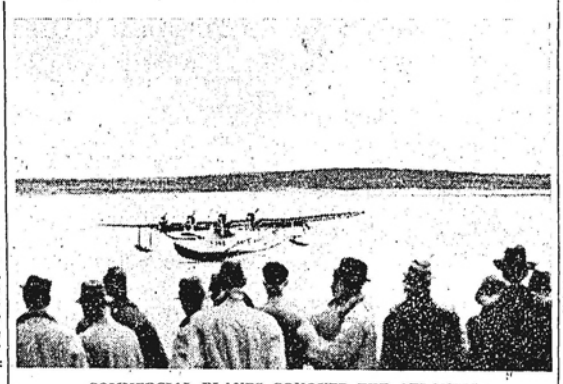
Four platoons of bluejackets and marines will be taken off by H.M.S. Falmouth and will form a landing party, but details have not yet been officially announced.

FRENCH SPECIALS TO MOBILIZE

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

In view of the grave situation in Shanghai, Monsieur M. Baudez, Consul-General for France, yesterday invited all residents who wish to assist in the preservation of public order to join the French Special Police for the duration of this trouble. This invitation was especially addressed to those former members of the Corps whose services are well remembered.

M.H.J. Sheridan, Chef Inspecteur, Poste Contral de Police, 22 Route Stanislas Chevalier, will be in charge of enlistment. Mobilization will be held at the Cercle de la Police Francaise, Avenue Victor Emmanuel No. 47, to-day at 2 p.m.



COMMERCIAL PLANES CONQUER THE ATLANTIC

The Pan-American Clipper flying-boat, which has been making trans-Atlantic flying tests in conjunction with the Imperial Airways' Caledonia and Cambria, is shown landing at Foynes Harbour, Irish Free State, following the first successful crossing. The Cambria, in the latest test, landed at Foynes from Botwood, Newfoundland, on August 9 in the record breaking time of 11 hours and 57 minutes.

POLICE EVACUATE STATIONS

Kashing Road and Dixwell Road Abandoned

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

Two Settlement Police Stations were forced to evacuate late yesterday afternoon, namely the Kashing Road Station and the Dixwell Road Station, which is close to the Japanese Naval Barracks. Shells falling about the Dixwell Road Station wounded several and seriously injured Sub-Insp. N. Bell, one of whose feet was blown off by shapnel.

The Settlement Police, in all districts, were faced with colossal difficulties and the Reserve Unit was busy throughout the day. The Police Hospital in Yangtszepoo, it is understood, was evacuated yesterday afternoon, the patients being taken to the Chase Building downtown.

Yangtszepoo was hard hit, by shelling and fire. It was reported that some damage was done to the Shanghai Power Company plant at Riverside although the damage was not believed to be serious. Looting was reported in the vicinity of Yangtszepoo and Linching Roads.

Hongkew, which was virtually dark last night, was obviously a "bad spot" and sporadic rifle fire could be heard through the night even in the vicinity of the Soochow Creek. Central Station police reported that snipers' bullets were being fired across the Creek bridges since the early part of the evening. They mentioned particularly the Chapoo Road, Kiangse Road and Honan Road bridges.

JAPANESE REFUSE TO MOVE CRUISER

Reply to Aide Memoire from H.M.S. Danae's Captain

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

Unless guarantees for the safety of Japanese lives and the protection of Japanese property in Shanghai equal to those now provided by the Third Fleet are forthcoming, the Japanese Navy will be unable to change the disposition of its vessels in the Whangpoo.

A reply to this effect was made by Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, last night to Captain R.S. Benson, of H.M.S. Danae, it was officially announced here.

This communication was made following the receipt of a memorandum from the British officer drawing attention to the bombing of Settlement areas by Chinese aircraft, causing serious damage and uneasiness.

The presence of the Japanese flagship Idzumo, the aide memoire stated, was believed by the British authorities to "contribute" to this state of affairs.

The note requested Vice-Admiral Hasegawa to take adequate measures to remedy the situation.

"Blind Bombing"

In his reply, the Japanese admiral agreed that it was most regrettable that such uneasiness and serious damage should have been inflicted upon the Settlement, but expressed the belief that most persons would share the belief that this uneasiness and damage were directly attributable to the "blind bombing" of the Settlement by the Chinese aircraft.

Vice-Admiral Hasegawa stressed that while he desired to preserve the safety of the Settlement, it was incumbent upon him to protect the lives of Japanese nationals and their property. To carry out these duties, the announcement said, Vice-Admiral Hasegawa was entitled to carry out independently and at his own discretion certain operations.

In view of the fact that no guarantees were forthcoming for the cessation of the attacks by Chinese armed forces and the adequate protection of Japanese lives and property, Vice-Admiral Hasegawa "regretted that he was unable to comply" with the British proposal for the shifting of the Idzumo.

FOREIGNERS WARNED TO TAKE SHETTER

Many Consulates Issue Advice to Nationals

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

Measures to protect the lives and property of foreigners in Shanghai were taken yesterday by foreign consular officials. The American Community Committee met and devised plans for the evacuation of American citizens, should the situation develop so seriously that that move should be necessary. A proclamation was issued by the British Consul-General yesterday advising all British subjects living north of the Soochow Creek to move to the south of the creek, and all British subjects living in the eastern district to move their women and children into the area south of the creek without delay.

Similar instructions were issued by other consular officials last night. Many of these orders will be found on the front page of this morning's issue.

The American Community Committee met yesterday to consider measures for the possible evacuation of all American citizens from Shanghai, if the situation here grows any worse. In the course of the afternoon the Committee issued an appeal to all Americans who have not notified the American Consulate of their residences, or who have changed their residences recently, to call at the consulate or to telephone officials there. The consular offices will be open day and night.

The British Consul-general's announcement stated:—

In view of the increasingly dangerous situation in the Northern District the British Consul-General strongly recommends that all British subjects living in the more exposed parts of Hongkew should move to the south of the Soochow Creek, and all those in the Yangtszpoo area should at any rate evacuate all women and children without delay.

In a proclamation issued at 1.50 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, stationed in Chinese waters, advised Chinese non-combatants to evacuate areas occupied by the Chinese forces and areas adjoining Chinese military establishments.

"Having received provocative attacks from the Chinese armed forces, the Third Fleet is hereby compelled to take measures regarded as necessary for self-defence," the proclamation read.

"Inhabitants in the areas occupied by the Chinese armed forces and in the vicinity of Chinese military establishments are hereby advised to evacuate to places outside of those mentioned above."

The Shanghai Municipal Council last night issued an appeal to doctors in Shanghai for assistance in the present emergency. The appeal stated:—

Will all doctors who are willing to undertake duties either civil or with the S.V.C. please communicate this morning (Sunday) with Major E. G. Gauntlett, Secretariat, Shanghai Municipal Building, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

THE IDZUMO

Council Seeking to Have Its Removed Elsewhere

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

Following yesterday's bombing, which was apparently aimed at the Japanese flagship Idzumo, it is understood that the Shanghai Municipal Council is making the most earnest representations to the Japanese authorities for the removal of the Idzumo from her position near the Japanese Consulate-General.

The Settlement Commissioner of Police early last night issued the following warning regarding lights during possible further air-raids:—

In the event of air raids all residents are requested to extinguish extra and unnecessary lights and to keep away from doors, windows and outer walls. All radio stations, newspapers and cinemas are giving out this message.

As a result of the day's events and the official warning, Shanghai after dinner was in semi-darkness and the streets practically deserted, contrasting with the crowded scenes of the daytime and the previous night when thousands of refugees camped out on The Bund and in the shelter of the buildings.

London, Aug. 14.

A fresh demarche was made by the British representatives at Tokyo and Nanking to-day, requesting them to refrain from using the International Settlement in Shanghai as a scene of military operations.

The Government is watching developments in the Sino-Japanese conflict very closely, authorized quarters reveal. The British military and naval authorities in China have instructions to use every means at their disposal to ensure the safety of British nationals in the danger zone.—Havas.

4,000 REFUGEES TAKEN CARE OF

Three Emergency Hospitals Established

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

About 4,000 refugees, who hurriedly escaped from Chapei and Hongkew areas, were given shelter by the Red Swastika Society yesterday, according to information from the organization.

A large number of these refugees were rescued from the north side of Markham Bridge. Those who crossed the river and did the rescue work on Friday included Mr. Li Tse-kai, director of the relief department, Mr. Li Loh-tien and Mr. T. K. Ho of the S.M.C.

The majority of these refugees were distributed to various camps, while those who have relatives or friends south side of the Creek, dispersed.

In addition to the relief work, two hospitals were established by the Society to care for the wounded. Dr. Oong Tse-lung, president of the Tung Chi University and also the Civic Centre Hospital together with a group of doctors and also 66 nurses are working in the provisional hospital at 1059 Gordon Road. It has 400 beds.

A Red Cross Hospital

In co-operation with the Chinese Red Cross Hospital, the First Group Citizens Emergency Auxiliaries opened a Red Cross Hospital in Rue de Consulate yesterday. It has 350 beds, with 80 nurses and a staff of ten doctors. A group of wounded persons suffering from shrapnel wounds were admitted.

Mr. K. L. Woo, treasurer of the Auxiliaries together with Mr. Yao contributed half of the $40,000 needed for the support of the institution. The remaining $20,000 are being collected by a committee including Miss Lee Ya-ching, Chinese aviatrix, Mrs. Averial Tong, Mr. K. L. Woo and Mr. Kennson Gee. The drive for funds will be under the patronage of Mme. O. K. Yui.

The Auxiliaries were formally inaugurated on Friday night with Mr. Percy Chen as president, Miss Lee Ya-ching, vice-president, Mr. K. L. Woo, treasurer and Messrs. Eddy Leong and Sun, secretaries.

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Monday, Aug. 16

NEARLY 1,200 KILLED

City Suffers Another Day of Raids and Shooting: Many More Casualties Occur

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

THE full extent of the two terrible air raid tragedies in the French Concession and the International Settlement on Saturday became known yesterday as the results of a more accurate investigation were announced. The French police reported a casualty list of 1,047 killed and 303 injured in the bombing of the Great World vicinity, while the Nanking Road corner bombing resulted in approximately 120 deaths and many injured. Investigations continued last night.

Five foreigners are known to have been killed in the Great World bombing when two bombs fell in quick succession. The names are: Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Honigsberg, Americans; Dr. Frank Rawlinson, American: Mr. Carlos A. da Silva, Portuguese: Mr. E. L. Estrim, Russian.

A seriously wounded foreigner was Mr. R. M. Smith, accountant of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company. He remained in a critical condition in the Country Hospital yesterday. The name of Dr. R. C. Robertson had erroneously been put on the casualty list on Saturday. Dr. Robertson himself denied the report of his fate yesterday morning when he walked into Bubbling Well Police Station.

Three foreigners were killed in the bomb explosion at Nanking Road and the Bund, namely:—Mr. A. A. Williams, British; Prof. Robert Reischauer, American; Mr. J. Karkatsky, Russian.

The search for further bodies in the Palace Hotel and Sassoon House produced nine Chinese corpses at the Palace. The street was still roped off and workmen continued to remove debris.

It was understood late last night that, as a result of continued hostilities, patients and staff of the General Hospital are to be evacuated to-day.

While Shanghai still attempted to regain its calm after the events of Saturday, a succession of air raids and anti-aircraft fighting kept the city in a state of panic yesterday. Besides the losses in Chinese territoyr, many Chinese were killed or wounded in the Settlement and French Concession.

The first attack. directed at the Japanese flagship Idzumo in Hongkew, occurred between 1 and 1.10 p.m. Two Chinese biplanes of the pursuit type swooped down over the Idzumo and then continued westwards followed by the shots from the cruiser's anti-aircraft battery. Fragments of anti-aircraft shells fell in various parts of the Settlement and caused the death of three Chinese and the serious injury of nine others in a lane off Weihaiwei Road, near Moulmein Road. Among the dead was an infant, a boy, less than ten months old. One woman had both her feet blown off. All were taken away in a Fire Brigade ambulance. Air-raid signals were sounded at Central Police Station, the Chengtu Road Police Station and other places as the attack began, and all occupants sought shelter.

45-Minute Engagement

A much heavier and longer attack occurred between 3 and 4 p.m., with intermittent fighting lasting for 45 minutes. This started at 3.10, when two Chinese fighting planes and a large bomber tried to get within attacking range of the Idzumo. The planes zoomed backwards and forwards over the central and eastern district of the Settlement, followed by steady fire from below. The anti-aircraft guns of the Japanese cruiser and machine-guns placed in the immediate vicinity of the warship gave the planes a warm welcome whenever they swooped within range.

At 3.20, shell fragments killed a Chinese woman at the corner of Avenue du Roi Albert and Avenue Joffre, and wounded six other Chinese there. Ten minutes later flying steel seriously wounded a rickshaw puller on Bubbling Well Road a short distance west of Moulmein Road.

U.S.S. Sacramento Missed

What might have been the most disastrous phase, however, was the dropping of two Chinese aerial bombs within 60 feet of the U.S.S. Sacramento in the river. This occurred at 3.50 p.m. and one of the shells blew up a native craft near the American warship, killing the crew. Another American naval craft, the Ramapo, while going downstream, was made the target of another Chinese bomb, and missed.

The air raid and responsive shooting from below finished at 3.50 o'clock.

Japanese anti-aircraft guns and machine guns on the Naval Landing Party Headquarters yesterday shot down a Vought Corsair Chinese plane as it attempted to attack the Kiangwan road barracks, Japanese naval authorities claimed yesterday evening.

Japanese Fire on Car

A few minutes after the air incident had ended, an unidentified motor-car was involved in a shooting on the Garden Bridge. The car was coming from Hongkew and the driver apparently wanted to get to The Bund in a hurry. He failed to stop as Japanese reservists on the bridge challenged him, and they fired six shots after the car as it passed. He was apparently not wounded and he continued on his way into the Central district.

The Japanese aircraft carrier Ryoju was reported to be off Tsungming Island throughout the day. Planes from this ship on Saturday are believed to have attacked the Chinese air base at Hangchow, bringing down about five planes and inflicting heavy damage to the buildings and to planes on the ground. Also on Saturday, some twenty planes from the Japanese base at Keelung, Formosa, are reported to have bombed the Chinese air base at Kwangteh, Anhwei, engaged Chinese planes in the air and brought down four. Heavy damage also was done at Kwangteh itself, buildings and stores being destroyed.

Gun flashes were seen yesterday in the vicinity of Liuho and Woosung.

A large Japanese transport, carrying both men and planes, moored at the O.S.K. Wharf, Yangtszepoo, at 5.15 a.m. yesterday and landed a large contingent of Japanese infantry, but no planes. The transport sailed again at about 8 a.m.

Six Killed on Boundary

Amongst yesterday's fatalities in the Settlement were six Chinese who were killed together in Elgin Road by a shell which came over the boundary from Chapei. This slaughter was witnessed by officers and men of the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. who were posted near by.

A Sikh member of the Shanghai Municipal Police was shot in the back with a rifle on the Garden Bridge at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon while he was on duty there. He was taken to the Police Hospital which had been moved to the central district from Yangtszepoo. It was not learned who fired the shot.

The foreign member of the Police Force injured in the course of fighting about the Dixwell Road Station, on Saturday, was reported somewhat improved at hospital. He is Sub-Inspector N. Bell and he lost one of his feet when struck by shrapnel. Dixwell Road Station was evacuated on Saturday afternoon, but Kashing Road Station was still operating yesterday, although under great stress, being on the very border of Chinese territory.

Yangtszepoo yesterday remained another dangerous area and many shots came over the line from Chapei. The police were on the look-out for looters. On Saturday eight looters had been arrested. In all districts, rice merchants were warned against selling their product from open counters and were advised only to deal through grilles lest they be looted.

Refugees from Chapei made an unsuccessful attempt to enter the Settlement via an improvised pontoon bridge strung across the Soochow Creek near Markham Road. When the attempt came to notice, the pontoon bridge was severed preventing an influx.

Blockhouses Under Fire

Shells fell intermittently throughout the 24 hours close to Blockhouse "A" and "B" and on Shansi Road. The S.V.C. transport company received many calls for evacuation from the Shanghai Municipal Police, hospitals, etc., and these were complied with.

At 10 p.m. on Saturday, there was sniping down Range Road at S.V.C. personnel who were passing from Blockhouse "B" up Honan Road. The sniping finished and the Japanese Naval Landing Party apologized.

There was heavy shelling of the North Station by the Japanese shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The British Naval Office reported that at 4.30 p.m. yesterday the firing was close to H.M. Consulate, and requested that a supply of sandbags be sent.

Colonel F. R. W. Graham, Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, expressed himself yesterday as being very gratified with the splendid work of the Transport, Signals and Armoured Car companies of the Corps in connection with the ghastly affair at the Palace Hotel. The Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council thanked the Commandant yesterday for the great work done by the Corps in this connection.

CONSULAR BODY MAKES PROTEST TO BOTH SIDES

French Will Not Tolerate Aircraft Over Concession

CURFEW INTRODUCED

People Must Stay Indoors During Night

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

The Shanghai Consular Body on Sunday made a formal protest to Mr. O. K. Yui, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, and to the Japanese Consul-General against the conduct of operations involving the International Settlement and the French Concession. The replies were considered yesterday afternoon at a special meeting but the "North-China Daily News" understands that neither official could give any specific assurance.

The Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council has requested the Senior Consul to protest to the Chinese authorities in the most solemn terms against the bombing of that portion of the International Settlement which is known to be free of belligerent forces, and has urged him to request the Chinese authorities to take the most immediate steps to prevent any repetition of such a tragic occurrence.

Following the air raids on foreign areas on Saturday, the French Concession authorities announced yesterday that they will not tolerate Chinese aircraft over the Concession and they reserve the right to take any action they think fit.

Curfew Order

Introduction of curfew in the International Settlement was announced in a proclamation by the Municipal Council yesterday. Under the heading, "Emergency Measures," the proclamation reads:—

"For the better preservation of peace and good order of the Settlement and for the protection of all peaceful Residents.

"Warning is hereby issued by the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai that all residents are required to remain within their residences between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

"Any person contravening any of the terms of this warning, or interfering with the Police or other duly authorized officers of the Council engaged in the maintenance of peace and good order, or usurping the authority vested in them, or otherwise guilty of any action whatsoever prejudicial to peace and good order, will be arrested forthwith.

"Compliance with the above regulations will be rigidly enforced.

"Curfew passes will be issued only to persons engaged on work of a special or urgent nature. Only passes issued by the Shanghai Municipal Police and French Police will be recognized in the Settlement. Passes may be obtained on application to Shanghai Municipal Police, Traffic Licensing Office, inside Central Police Station Compound. Applicants must bring two copies of photographs."

This follows similar action by the French Concession authorities.

The following notification has been issued in the names of the Deputy Commissioner of Police of the International Settlement and the Commissioner of Police of the French Concession:—

All residents, refugees and others in the Settlement and the French Concession are earnestly requested to remain indoors in the event of an air-raid and place themselves in a position as far as possible protected from outer walls, doorways or windows.

Japanese Land Reinforcements

Claimed Sufficient to Make District "Safe"

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

That the Japanese had now landed sufficient men to make the Hongkew area safe was the gist of a statement made yesterday by the officer commanding the section of the Japanese Landing Party guarding Hongkew, Lieut.-Commdr. Gonshichi Mizoguchi.

This announcement came towards the end of a day of comparative quiet, when fighting at the "front" in Chapei, Kiangwan, and the eastern district was of a minor nature, and the principal excitement was caused by bursts of anti-aircraft fire from Japanese warships in the Whangpoo, directed at occasional Chinese planes that passed overhead. It was reported that one of these planes was brought down in Chapei, in spite of the rain and poor visibility which made shooting as difficult for the gun-crews as it did for the bombers in the planes.

The entire Hongkew district, the statement claimed, has been cleared of snipers by the joint efforts of the Japanese Landing Party, the Shanghai Municipal Police and the Japanese Gendarmerie.

Japanese civilians were asked by the officer to "place full reliance upon the Japanese Navy and show calmness and restraint becoming nationals of a great power."

Two Japanese seaplanes at 7 o'clock yesterday morning peppered the buildings of the North Station and the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administration with machine-gun fire from an altitude of about 200 metres, the Third Fleet announced.

Chinese Said Discouraged

The Japanese also claimed that the repeated repulses of the Chinese attacking on the Chapei and Kiangwan fronts had discouraged them, and they believed that the Chinese lines had been withdrawn about 500 metres in the Kiangwan sector. According to the same sources there were no developments in the eastern and Chapei sectors, the latter sector including the San I Li and the Wang Pan Li, both alleyways on the western side of North Szechuen Road. Chinese shells have fallen in various parts of Shanghai held by the Japanese. The Japanese minimize the damage done by these shells, stating that in nearly every case they fell short or wide of their objectives. Some casualties among civilians, mostly Chinese, were, however, inflicted, especially in the neighbourhood of the Hongkew Creek bridges.

Opposite Claims

On the other hand the Chinese claim to have captured the Japanese Navy Club at Chung Kung Road, oft Yangtszepoo, at 9.30 o'clock yesterday morning. The Chinese attack was carried out by members of the 518th Regiment, and the Japanese are said to have vacated the club after putting up a stiff resistance. It is known that the Japanese in that area, before the reinforcements arrived yesterday, were in small numbers, being stationed in pickets about 100 yards apart and in communication with each other by signal lamps at night and wig-wagging during the day. Each picket had one or more machine-guns, but the impression gained by foreign observers was that the line in that area was very sparsely held, and it was considered quite probable that the Japanese may have been forced to draw in their lines somewhat if pressure was exerted.

The Chinese also claimed to be pressing forward on the Japanese positions along the Kiangwan Road during yesterday afternoon and evening.

A bulletin issued yesterday by the Central News Agency stated that the Chinese had bombed and destroyed the airfield which the Japanese have been levelling at the Japanese Golf Course opposite Point Island. This could not be confirmed last night from other sources.

Japanese Casualties

According to the Domei News Agency the Japanese casualties in the fighting of the last two days number fourteen dead and wounded. They claim that the Chinese casualties have been high. It was stated last night that "the front appears to be stabilized."

One fully armed Chinese officer was captured by Japanese sentries near the Isis Theatre during the night.

Handed over to the Japanese military police for examination, he admitted that he was a member of the 88th Division. In his possession was found a military note-book, the communiqué stated.

The combing of Hongkew for Chinese suspected of being snipers or informers for their artillery continued unabated yesterday.

According to an announcement made by the Japanese gendarmerie, acting as military police 27 Chinese who were arrested for loitering in Japanese controlled areas and near Japanese lines on Saturday and Sunday have been cleared of suspicion. They were handed over to the Shanghai Municipal Police in the afternoon.

Two Chinese Army officers and one suspected spy are still being held and subjected to "a vigorous examination," the communqué stated.

About ten Chinese were injured when an alleged Chinese sniper threw a hand grenade in the stream of refugees along Broadway at 11.45 o'clock on Sunday morning, according to Japanese military sources.

Considerable Damage

Chinese shells bursting in the neighbourhood of Quinsan Gardens were reported to have done considerable damage yesterday. Many high buildings in the Hongkew district were reported to have been equipped as observation posts by the Japanese, and on some large buildings, it is alleged, machine-guns have been mounted.

Chinese Armed Strength

A survey of Chinese troop movements yesterday placed twelve divisions of Government troops—or about 100,000 men—within forty miles of Shanghai. Five divisions, it was estimated, were along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway, and four on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo line. Three divisions were in or about Shanghai, including the Pootung area. Soldiers were active in Pootung, especially across from Wayside and Yangtszepoo, where sand-bag and other defences were placed. It was rumoured that an artillery attack on the Japanese flagship Idzumo was contemplated from Pootung.

Banks On Bund To Close Down

Risks to Life and Property Make Action Necessary

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

In view of the situation following the serious developments in the local Sino-Japanese hostilities, foreign banks belonging to the Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association in the central district are closing their offices for the time being.

The following statement was issued last night by the Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association:—

"In consequence of the state of war and jeopardy to life and property on The Bund and in the business district of Shanghai, the banks who are members of the Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association, in order to safeguard the lives of their customers and staff, have deemed it advisable to close their offices temporarily, and this action has been approved by the various national Governments concerned. Immediately it is considered safe to do so, the Banks will re-open and notice to this effect will be published in the local Press and broadcast."

With the exception of the four Government banks, namely, the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications; and the Farmers Bank of China, all Chinese banks in Shanghai will remain closed for an indefinite period after three days' "holiday" since last Friday.

The four banks, it is learned, will establish their temporary offices at places of safety where business will be transacted as usual, beginning from Tuesday, August 17.

Amid the heavy fighting now proceeding, it is stated, it would be impossible for the banks to continue normal operations, and they had applied to the Finance Ministry for permission to extend the two days' holiday authorized last Friday. Approval of the extension had now been received and as a consequence the banks will not re-open to-day.

The Finance Ministry in an order to the banks, however, instructed that they should promptly find some suitable site for a temporary office in order that business may be resumed as soon as possible.—Central News.

CHINESE OFFICIALS AID FOREIGNERS

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

Many expressions of appreciation and gratitude to Chinese officials have been voiced by tourists in these upset days, as for example in the instance in the case of one party who were heard to voice their thanks and appreciation of the action of the Chinese Police of the South Railway Station Nantao who kindly escorted ten foreigners to safety from Nantao to the border of the French Concession on the night of August 14 on their arrival from Hangchow at 10.30. The party was composed of four British, three Portuguese, one German, one Russian and one American.

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MR. O. K. YUI MAKES A PROTEST

Demarche on Use by Japanese of the Settlement

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

In an interview with a representative of the local Consular Body this morning, Mr. O. K. Yui, Mayor of the City Government, lodged a verbal protest against the illegal use of the International Settlement area as a base for military operations by the Japanese military.

According to reliable information, Mr. Yui pointed out to the Consular representative that anti-aircraft guns and machine-guns have been mounted atop several Japanese banks and other business establishments in the Settlement area. He expressed the profoundest regret over the fact that such unwarranted action on the part of the Japanese has so far drawn no attention of the Settlement authorities.

Should this war-like equipment be allowed to remain on these structures, the Mayor warned, the Chinese air force will be compelled to take adequate actions in self-defence. The Settlement and Japanese authorities will be responsible for whatever consequences that may result from such self-defence measures, he added.

Air Raid

The interview was initiated by the consular representative, who brought to the attention of the Mayor two points in connection with the air raids by Chinese planes on Saturday.

The consular representative first informed the Mayor that the consular body was taking into careful consideration the Mayor's statement yesterday regarding the utilization by the Japanese military of the International Settlement as a base of operations. He also stated that the consular body would warn the Japanese against such conduct, but the attitude of the consular body was that whatever party that did damage to the foreign life and property in the Settlement would be held responsible.

Secondly, the consular representative lodged a protest over the flights of Chinese planes over the Settlement area, considering such flights to be endangering the peace of the Settlement.

Mayor's Reply

In reply the Mayor pointed out, concerning the first point that with regard to Sino-Japanese hostilities the various foreign Powers should maintain strict neutrality, yet the International Settlement authorities had not restrained the Japanese from using the area as a base of military operations, and therefore have violated, in principle, their neutrality stand.

In view of the inability of the Settlement authorities to cope with illegal Japanese actions, the Mayor continued, the Chinese defense forces have deemed it imperative to take adequate steps in self-defence, and therefore will not assume any responsibility for whatever consequences may result from these self-defence measures.

Aerial Jurisdiction

Concerning the second point, Mayor Yui stated that the various Powers should know that the International Settlement after all is Chinese territory and that China has aerial jurisdiction over the Settlement area.

The flights of Chinese planes over the area, therefore, the Mayor said, should not be interfered with by the Powers. Furthermore, he explained, the purpose of the flights of Chinese planes was to demolish enemy warships utilizing the Settlement area as a base of military operations.

The Mayor then informed the consular representative that according to reliable reports the Japanese military authorities have mounted anti-aircraft guns and machine guns on the roofs of several Japanese banks and business establishments in the Settlement area.

Should the Settlement authorities continue to ignore illegal Japanese conduct, the Mayor said, the Chinese air force would be compelled to bombard these places.

Responsibility for the consequences, the Mayor also said, should be shared jointly by the consular body and the Japanese authorities.—Central News.

North of Creek

Questioned concerning the statement that Japanese were mounting anti-aircraft guns on buildings in the Settlement an official of the City Government yesterday told the "North-China Daily News" that in information subsequently received they were aware that no such measures had been taken by the Japanese south of the Soochow Creek.

Mr. Zau Sheng-tao, local Chinese cotton magnate, and owner of the Tsung Hsing Cotton Mill, has remitted $50,000 as his personal donation to increase the war chest to the Military Affairs Council.

MAIN A.P.C. TANKS SAVED

Sixteen Hours Hard Work by the Harbour Brigade

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

With the return of the two fire-floats from the A.P.C. installation down river yesterday morning, full details were obtained of the saving of the two main tanks containing thousands of tons of lubricating and other oil. A vast quantity of 50-gallon drums of oil and wax containers caught fire or blew up, to the peril of the small band of firemen from the Harbour Fire Brigade. The work of fighting the fire was carried out under the personal direction of Mr. W. J. German, Chief Fire Officer of the brigade, who did not return to his home until late yesterday morning.

Two bombs were dropped by the Chinese 'planes, which were apparently aiming at a Japanese cruiser in mid-stream, and the godowns caught fire: this spread to the oil drums. The wharf coolies immediately fled, and the foreign resident engineer had to board a launch and proceed all the way up river to summon the Fire Brigade, the Pootung telephone service being totally interrupted.

The bombs were dropped at 4.15 p.m. and the Poochi and the Huning were on the scene by 5.40 p.m., the delay being due both to the lack of communications and the strong ebb tide.

Both fire floats were soon in action with their biggest hoses, pumping water on the flames at a rate of over 8,000 gallons a minute. So strong was the pressure on the hoses that the firemen frequently lost their footing and slipped and stumbled in their attempts to bring the powerful jets of water to bear where they did the most good.

At times, the main tanks seemed to be enveloped in sheets of flame, but long and strenuous work finally resulted in their being cut off from the danger. The firemen were severely handicapped by the huge clouds of black smoke, the typhoon wind and the terrific heat which often grew so intense that the firemen had to turn their backs. Drums exploded and shot high into the air, while melted wax flowed everywhere, and the sixteen or so firemen were standing in literally two feet of melted wax.

Gruelling Fight

The wax soon overflowed into the river and, as it caught fire, proved to be another danger as it flowed underneath the wharves and licked at their supports. At various times, it looked as if the entire wharf would go up in flames, but after a long gruelling fight the firemen managed to gain the upper hand.

The A.P.C. fire is considered to have been one of the worst the Shanghai harbour has known, and with so many obstacles against them, it was considered yesterday that the Harbour brigade had done a very, very smart piece of work to have saved the main tanks.

One fireman suffered bad burns of the leg, while the Chief Fire Officer himself carried away a memento in the shape of a lacerated finger and a sprained hand. The Poochi returned to her berth at 10.30 o'clock yesterday morning, leaving the smaller fire float Huning standing by for a few hours longer as a safety precaution. No casualties occurred through the bombing and these were the only injuries as a result of the fire.

An examination of the wharf yesterday showed that the bombs had damaged the offices and the residence, while hundreds of drums of oil were lost. The work of the harbour brigade, it was learned, was assisted by the hydrant installation at the wharf.

Food Committee Organized

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

The Food Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council had been definitely organized yesterday afternoon. A meeting was held attended by Mr. R. Calder Marshall, chairman; Mr. A. Everleigh, Miss E. M. Hinder, Chief of the S.M.C. Industrial Section; and Dr. H. Pedersen, representing Dr. E. F. Duck, Acting Commissioner of Health.

The Finance Committee also held a meeting yesterday and progress in its work was reported.

It was learned from the Shanghai Municipal Council late last night that the rice situation in Shanghai has been looked after by the Council. There are, and there will be, it was emphatically stated, sufficient supplies.

Evacuation of British Women And Children

Arrangements Are Made by British Authorities

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

In view of the serious situation which has arisen in Shanghai, the loss of lives that has occurred in the Settlement, and the vital need of reducing commitments to a minimum so that the limited defence forces available can concentrate all their efforts on measures of defence, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Naval Forces, in co-operation with His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, Shanghai, will start the evacuation to Hongkong of all British women and children as early as practicable.

N.-C.D.N. Man Killed

Mr. A. A. Williams, chief accountant of the "North-China Daily News" who was killed in the bomb catastrophe outside the Palace Hotel on Saturday.

The first evacuation will take place by the P. & O. liner, Rajputana, which sails to-morrow, August 17. Other ships are being called to the port.

An office has been established at the Shanghai Club, No. 3, The Bund, telephone number (15480) (4 lines). Communication either in person or by telephone should be made as early as possible to this office after 8 a.m., on Monday, August 16.

Inquiries should be made to the Evacuation Superintendent who will give advice and issue instructions.

Passports must be shown before tickets are issued.

American Instructions

The U.S. Consulate yesterday issued advice to all Americans in Shanghai to be ready for a possible evacuation. No definite evacuation orders have been issued yet, Mr. R. P. Butrick, U.S. Consul, stated yesterday. If an evacuation becomes necessary, it will be under the direction of Admiral H. E. Yarnell, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Asiatic fleet. The U.S.S. Augusta, the flagship, is now standing by at Woosung.

A warning to all Americans in Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces living near troop concentration centres and aerodromes to move at once to places of safety, was also given yesterday by the U.S. Consulate. These people were advised not to come to Shanghai.

Netherlands Notice

The Netherlands Consul-General has informed the Netherlands and Hungarian subjects that it is expected that a vessel will probably be sailing for Hongkong. Those who want to avail themselves of this opportunity are requested to keep in close touch with the Consul-General and to be prepared to leave at short notice.

U.S. Preparations

Washington, Aug. 14.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to-day revealed that the United States stands prepared to evacuate all American nationals in the Shanghai area. Mr. Hull emphasized the reluctance of the United States to be drawn into conflict in the Far Eastern situation, though he declared that Americans would be protected.

Reports from the Department of State indicated that the United States is officially concerned over what its position would be regarding those nationals who refused to evacuate. It has been the consistant policy to "advise" citizens to leave troubled areas, without attempting to use more radical measures. With the fear of possible entanglements with China and Japan, this potential stumbling-block becomes of major interest.

Government circles declared that repeated efforts had been made to persuade Japan and China to refrain from using Shanghai as a war area.

Neutrality Bill

Meanwhile, officials of the State Department debated invoking the Neutrality Bill, which could be done with the authorization of President Roosevelt. The Chief Executive is at present cruising in the region of Chesapeake Bay, but is in constant communication with Washington in this crisis.

Senator William Borah, Republican of Idaho and prominent exponent of American non-intervention abroad, was vehement on the issue. "Whatever course we pursue," he declared, "we should have the objective of keeping out of the controversy and of the conflict which may come."

It was pointed out here that Americans have been repeatedly warned during the last ten days of possible danger in the Shanghai zone. Since the first danger of hostilities, the government report concluded, precautions for an evacuation if necessary have been under way.—United Press.

Late last night, the German Consulate-General issued details of a scheme which has been perfected for dividing up the foreign areas of Shanghai into "evacuation control" areas and assembly places, which will be used if necessary. The foreign areas have been divided into six districts, as follows:—

The district north of the Soochow Creek (Chapei, Hongkew and Yangtzepoo; between the Bund and the Race Course; west of the Race Course to St. Georges and north of Bubbling Well Road; west of St. Georges and north of Great Western Road; west of Route de Say Zoong and south of Bubbling Well Road; and west of Route de Say Zoong and Route Ghisi.

District leaders have been appointed, and are, respectively, Messrs. E. Obenhaus, J. Krieg, O. Boening, C. Puttfarken, O. Hauer, and P. Paelz. The respective assembly points are the Deutsche Farbenhandelsges, 261 Szechuen Road, for the first two districts; the Germania Restaurant, 1269 Bubbling Well Road; the Kaiser Wilhelm Schule, 1 Great Western Road; the Elite Butchery; 636/8 Avenue Joffre; and the Deutscher Gartenkluh, 454 Avenue Haig.

TRAGEDY OVERTAKES GREYHOUND RESCUE

Driver, Canidrome Dogs and Bystanders Blown Up

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

Forty two valuable greyhounds, a Chinese driver, and six bystanders were blown up when the leading truck of a convoy of four bringing in the 160 Canidrome racing dogs from Yangtszepoo was struck by a shell on the Hongkew creek Bridge at noon yesterday. The shell, it was thought, had fallen short from Chinese artillery firing at the Japanese Flagship Idzumo from Chapei.

A Premonition

The rescue of the greyhounds was undertaken by Sgt. B. Hodgeman, of the Shanghai Light Horse, and his brother, both of whom are connected with the Canidrome, and Major Keylock, retired British army officer and prominent veterinary surgeon of Shanghai. They hired four trucks and Chinese drivers. Going through the Settlement the drivers got wind of their destination; three stopped their motors and fled. The Englishmen enlisted a Russian driver and the Hodgeman brothers took the wheels of the other vehicles.

The journey to the Yangtszepoo kennels was uneventful. The 160 dogs—each valued at many hundreds of dollars—were loaded and the return trip commenced. A salvo of shells falling somewhere ahead hastened the driving. The Chinese drove the leading truck and Sgt. Hodgeman and Dr. Edgar were next in the little convoy. Mid-way across the Hongkew Creek bridge on Broadway a shell burst clean on top of the first truck, blowing the driver and six Chinese who were crossing the bridge to pieces. The remnant of the chassis careered into a shopfront. The other trucks escaped unscathed.

S.S.P.C.A. Rescue Work

From S.S.P.C.A. sources last night it was learned that the evacuation of the greyhounds was only one instance of the wide-spread work of saving animals from areas deserted to Japanese soldiery. Hundreds of dogs left by Hongkew refugees, foreign and Chinese, had been picked up and taken to private kennels in the western district; strings of carriage ponies from Yangtszepoo, found almost starving and tied up without water and probably destined to slow death, had been led to stables in the Settlement area.

The S.S.P.C.A. official was full of praise for the number of women who were carrying on with the saving of animals at considerable risk to their own lives.

RADIO STATIONS DO GOOD WORK

Many Reassuring Messages Are Broadcast

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

"I am safe. Stay where you are" and "All is well with the family and everyone is safe and well" are the general contexts of some hundreds of messages which are being freely broadcast over radio stations XQHB and XMHA, and these glad tidings are not only being picked up by anxious friends and relatives in Shanghai, but also those in Tientsin, Dairen, Chefoo, Hongkong, Tsingtao, Manila, Peiping and Kobe, to mention but a few of the places to which messages have been directed.

The radio stations are also asking listeners and ships at sea who hear these messages to pass them on to those concerned. XQHB was busy all day yesterday from noon onwards and XMHA from 8 o'clock last night. In addition, consular and police notices are broadcast, and these three items form the major portion of the broadcasts at the present time.

For the benefit of those who may wish to avail themselves of this free service, the telephone numbers are as follows:—XQHB, Tel. 74399; XMHA, 30055 (not 31234, the number listed in the telephone book; the new number connects with three telephones.)

FIFTY-FIVE INJURED IN SETTLEMENT

Shrapnel, Anti-Aircraft and Rifle Bullets Find Mark

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

With 55 men, women and children wounded by shrapnel, anti-aircraft shells, hand grenades, rifle bullets and a bayonet thrust in the International Settlement, the Shanghai Fire Brigade ambulance service had another hectic day yesterday. These 55 casualties do not include a number of persons killed by guns and rifles in various parts of the Settlement.

The wounded included a Russian and an Indian, who were taken to the General Hospital now housed in the new Chase Bank Building, Nanking and Szechuen Roads. A Sikh, who was shot through the back on the Garden Bridge at 6 a.m. died last night at the General Hospital.

One Chinese refugee who, for some reason, peeved Japanese sentry on the Garden Bridge was stabbed seriously with a bayonet in the lower part of his body at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He was taken to hospital in a Fire Brigade ambulance.

The firemen also attended numerous fires set by shells and grenades.

BOMB EXPLODES BY B. & S. SHIP

Sixteen Killed and Four Wounded in Blast

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

Sixteen Chinese were killed on Saturday when a Chinese bomb dropped near the ss. Suiting, of the China Navigation Company, which was tied up alongside the Watung Wharf on the Pootung side of the river. The bomb fell shortly before 5 o'clock that afternoon and is reported to have exploded in the air over the ship. Six men on the ship and ten on the wharf were killed while four were wounded. The vessel itself was not damaged very seriously the company reported yesterday.

The bomb is believed to have been dropped by one of the formation of planes which dropped death and destruction on the Palace Hotel and Nanking Road.

MOB OF LOOTERS ATTACK SINZA RICE SHOP

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

Looting in the International Settlement took a serious turn last night when a mob of about 100 men attacked a rice hong in Lane 11, Wenchow Road, Sinza district. They stole thirty bags of rice and decamped with the exception of three who were arrested by the police. No-one was injured in the melee which followed the looting.

Sporadic looting on a small scale was reported from outlying districts.

To stop manipulation of food prices during the present crisis, provisions will be made in a set of special laws which are being drafted by members of the Economic and Military sub-committees of the Legislative Yuan.

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Tuesday, Aug. 17

WOMEN AND CHILDREN WILL LEAVE TO-DAY

First Batch of British and Americans Sailing For South: More Departures To-morrow

FRENCH MAY ALSO EVACUATE NATIONALS

EVACUATION of foreign women and children from Shanghai will start to-day when 800 British will leave for Hongkong by the P. & O. Rajputana, with more to follow by other ships. Evacuation of elderly males and others whose business has ceased will be considered next.

American women and children will leave by the President Jefferson for Manila this morning and others will sail for Manila by subsequent vessels.

It was announced yesterday by the French Consul-General that the evacuation of French women and children is being considered, while the authorities of other nationalities are taking similar precautions regarding their nationals.

Shanghai, Aug. 17.

At least 2,000 British women and children registered at the British Evacuation Office in the Shanghai Club yesterday. The ss. Rajputana will take at least 800 of these away to-day, and the ss. Empress of Asia another 900 to-morrow. No information is available yet as to the other ships to be used, but this will be given out when the names of the vessels coming here are known. By 1.30 p.m. yesterday, only about 300 third class tickets were still available on the Empress liner.

Tugs will sail from the French Bund shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, under the White Ensign, and with a British naval officer and ratings on board. Passengers will concentrate at the Hamilton House, Metropole Hotel or Shanghai Club and will be conveyed to the tugs at the French Bund by lorry.

Must Show Tickets

Passengers to be evacuated are asked to read carefully the instructions given them on their tickets. They should muster at their appointed concentration place at 9 o'clock this morning. Trunks will be dumped at these concentration points, when naval personnel will take charge of them. No passenger will be allowed to pass the barrier at the pontoon without a ticket; the last tug, it is hoped, will have sailed by 10 a.m.

Due warning has been given to both the Chinese and the Japanese authorities that the evacuation tugs will be moving down-stream between 9 and 11 o'clock this morning to the Rajputana, which is anchored past Woosung.

The evacuation office closed at 10 o'clock last night and will be open from 8 o'clock this morning.

It is announced that destitute British subjects who can prove their destitution will not only be given a free evacuation passage but will be provided with free accommodation in Hongkong. Application should be made to the Evacuation Office, Shanghai Club (Telephone 15480).

The Acting British Consul-General yesterday telegraphed seaside resorts and other places in China and Japan where British Consuls are stationed asking them to advise British subjects not to return to Shanghai, especially women and children.

Further Evacuation

With the evacuation of the women and children now practically arranged for the Naval C.-in-C. of the British Forces and H.B.M. Consul-General wish to proceed with the evacuation of men of advanced age and men whose business being at a standstill have no object in remaining at Shanghai.

The presence in Shanghai of non-combattants can only be an embarrassment to the security of the International Settlement and there should be no hesitation on the part of those who come within the above categories in deciding to leave Shanghai immediately. They are therefore asked to get into touch with the British Evacuation organization at the Shanghai Club, The Bund, telephone No. 15480 and 15487.

Hongkong Gets Ready

Hongkong, Aug. 16.

The Government is making arrangements for the accommodation of refugees from Shanghai and an official statement, it is believed, will be issued this afternoon. It is realized that, although a number of the refugees may arrange accommodation with friends and in hotels and boarding-houses, there must be numbers more who will not be able to do so.—Reuter.

American Plans

Yesterday, it was definitely decided to evacuate American women and children from Shanghai. The announcement was made by the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Admiral H. E. Yarnell, and the American Consul General, Mr. C. E. Gauss.

It is estimated that there are between 1,500 and 1,700 American women and children in Shanghai and while the U.S. authorities here lack the power to order their evacuation they do strongly "advise" an exodus to safer climes. The statement reads:

"Our advice is that in view of the present situation, women and children should leave Shanghai as rapidly as facilities are available.

"Preference in booking will be given in the following way: expectant mothers, women with small children, women and elderly persons. Men travelling with their families will be given consideration. Booking will commence at Dollar Line Offices, 51 Canton Road, at 2.30 p.m. to-day. The first sailing will be at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, August 17, from the Customs Jetty to connect at Woosung with the President Jefferson which will sail direct to Manila.

"The second sailing will be at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, August 18, from the Customs Jetty to connect at Woosung with the President McKinley, which will sail for Manila via Hongkong. Other sailings will be announced later.

"Passengers should be prepared to pay expense of transportation in cash or by arrangements acceptable to the steamship company. Emergency destitute cases may be referred to a sub-committee of the American Emergency Committee at the Dollar Line Offices."

French Concession

The French Consul-General here announced yesterday that the evacuation of women and children may be decided if the situation becomes more serious. The wholesale evacuation of the Concession, however, he asserts, is not being considered.—Reuter.

Netherlands Assistance

The Hague, Aug. 16.

The Netherlands Government is as yet undecided whether to despatch warships to Shanghai. For the present, however, Netherlands steamers will assist in any evacuation of Netherlands residents.—Reuter.

Swiss Arrangements

At a meeting held at the Swiss Consulate on Sunday night, Shanghai was divided into six districts for Swiss Consular purposes, and district chiefs appointed. These latter during the course of the night visited all Swiss citizens and gave them information concerning the steps it was proposed to take in the event of further serious developments.

7 AVIATORS KILLED IN AIR RAIDS

Two Chinese, Five Japanese Known Dead

Shanghai, Aug. 17.

Although the casualties during the aeroplane raids in and around Nanking and Shanghai are believed to be much bigger, only two Chinese and five Japanese are known to have been killed. The former were fatally wounded above Shanghai, while the latter died when their aircraft were shot down.

The two Chinese aviators killed were: Jen Yung-kuo and Liang Hung-yung. Although fatally wounded by machine-gun fire and shrapnel from the Japanese anti-aircraft guns, Mr. Liang, with Mr. Jen as companion, brought the bomber to a safe place. Jen died shortly, while the aviator survived for over ten hours.

The five Japanese who died in the outskirts of Nanking were identified from their badges to be: T. Ito, Akimoto, Sakurai, M. Tanaka and Fujida.

According to a Chinese message, fifteen Japanese aeroplanes were shot down in Nanking and Hangchow. This lacked confirmation in Shanghai.

WESTERN LIGHTS OUT BY ELECTRIC FAULT ONLY

Shanghai, Aug. 17.

When all lights went out in the Western District last night shortly after 9.30 o'clock for a few minutes it was due to a fault in the electric circuit and not because of any air raid as many people feared.

Warning To Keep Away From Civil Airport Given

Japanese Tell Foreigner Of Dangers

CHARGE USE AS CENTRES FOR WARCRAFT

Shanghai, Aug. 17.

All non-combattants, irrespective of nationality, were urged by Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, to evacuate the vicinity of all Chinese aerodromes, regardless of whether they are civil or military.

The advice was given in a formal "Warning to Non-Combattants" issued through Domei at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The warning counselled that "in order to avoid any unexpected injuries and damage all non-combattants, irrespective of nationality, should keep out of aerodromes and their vicinity."

Admiral Hasegawa's warning read:

"Whereas the Imperial Japanese Navy is now compelled to take necessary steps in self-defence against such civil aerodromes situated in China recognized with certainty as being used or about to be used as one of the offensive bases of the Chinese air force now opposing the Imperial Navy.

"Whereas the Imperial Japanese Navy will have to take steps against not only military aircraft, but also against civil craft, which have already been transformed or can easily be transformed for military use.

"Therefore, in order to avoid any unexpected injuries and damage, warning is hereby given to all non-combattants, irrespective of nationality, to keep out of the above-mentioned aerodromes and their vicinity.

"Signed Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Vice-Admiral, I.J.N.
"Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Navy."

Japanese Aircraft to Avoid Settlement

Shanghai, Aug. 17.

In view of the danger involved, Japanese aircraft carrying bombs will not be flown over the former British Concession, forming part of the International Settlement, south of Soochow Creek, and the French Concession, the Japanese authorities have informed the Consular Body, it was officially announced yesterday. The Chinese authorities refused to agree to the same procedure, it was stated yesterday.

NO PARCELS, MONEY ORDER SERVICES

Emergency Measures Taken by Post Office

Parcels and money order services have been suspended by the Shanghai Post Office during the present emergency until further notice. The office has been partially evacuated, some members working in the western district, others remaining in the head office.

The activities of the post office will for the time being be limited to the acceptance of ordinary, registered and express mails. The acceptance of parcels will be discontinued, and the issuing and cashing of money orders stopped.

Although working under heavy handicap, the office will maintain the mail service as far as it is possible. All the sub-offices in the Settlement and the French Concession are functioning as usual.

All private letter boxes in the head office building may still be cleared, using the North Soochow Road entrance. For any information, the public are asked to call the Director's office, telephone 40395.

GAS SUPPLIES ARE CUT OFF

Waterworks, Power Company On Normal Basis

"We have no gas," an official of the Shanghai Gas Co. told the "North-China Daily News" when asked for a statement in connection with the cutting-off of all supplies yesterday morning. The company's installation is down near the Riverside plant of the Shanghai Power Co., and is unable to supply the community with gas. Even the main gas tanks in various parts of the city are empty.

The Shanghai Waterworks and the Shanghai Power Co. both reported "normal" conditions and said that their services were still uninterrupted. While they could give no assurance of how long this state of affairs might last, both were confident that there was no immediate cause for any alarm.

JAPANESE BOMB POOTUNG

Seaplanes Attack Chinese Positions, After Chinese Planes Attempt to Sink Idzumo

Shanghai, Aug. 17.

Bringing to a climax another day of warfare around Shanghai three large Japanese seaplanes, assisted by a small scouting seaplane from the cruiser Idzumo, yesterday afternoon rained scores of bombs upon Chinese troops concentrated on the Pootung side of the river, with the small plane swooping down upon them from the clouds and machine-gunning them unmercifully.

The crash of the bombs was varied occasionally by the loud bark of a Chinese gun which seemed to be stationed somewhere beyond the boom which is blocking the Whangpoo just above the China Merchants Wharf. No Japanese planes were damaged.

This action was the biggest of the day so far as Shanghai was concerned, though in other raids Japanese planes bombed the neighbourhood of Lunghwa, damaging buildings near the South Station; flew over the Hungjao aerodrome where, it is reported there was only one damaged Chinese plane, and destroyed a hangar there; and dropped a number of bombs on Chinese positions in the Kiangwan and Ying Hsiang Kong areas.

Idzumo Nearly Hit

In contrast to the rattle of machine-gun and rifle fire which greeted the Japanese bombers was the sound of the quick-firing anti-aircraft guns on the Idzumo and other Japanese cruisers in port, which greeted two raiding squadrons of Chinese planes which flew over the river yesterday morning early and just before noon. Considerable damage was done by these planes in the Hongkew district and to the pontoon alongside the Idzumo, where several Chinese were killed, four Japanese seamen and one warrant officer in the Idzumo were killed and five seamen wounded by splinters, and two other Japanese were killed close by. Ssveral Japanese officials and two members of the Consular Police also received wounds.

One of the bombs from the Chinese raiders fell in Broadway between the intersection of Minghong and Boone Roads, inflicting terrible havoc. Two Russians, unidentified last night, were killed by the explosion, and six Chinese who were fleeing along the street also fell victims. Two Russians were seriously wounded and fifteen Chinese also received wounds of various gravity. Another bomb is reported to have struck the wall of the Japanese Consular Police offices. The material damage was slight, as the bombs were reported to be of small size.

Among the Japanese injured were Mr. Hirosi Morimoto, river pilot; Mr. Yasuhira Akiba, chief of the political section of the Japanese Consular Police; Mr. Masanori Hashizume, chancellor attached to the police section, and others.

The Chinese Raids

The two flights of Chinese planes which attempted to sink the Idzumo came over Shanghai at a great height. The clear sky and the low wind made the roar of their engines audible over a wide area, and crowds of spectators turned out in the streets to watch them—until showers of shrapnel from the barrage put up by the Japanese warships began to fall among them. While most of the bursts in the barrages were black, one or two white bursts were noted, giving rise to the belief that shells were being fired from one of the other ships in the harbour. This belief afterwards proved to be unfounded.

Crossing the Settlement from the direction of Hungjao, the Chinese planes swung northwards on reaching the river and began to drop bombs near the Idzumo. They then continued down the river and dropped several bombs near the Japanese positions inland from Point Island. Judging from the explosions more bombs were dropped further down the river, but owing to the complete breakdown of communications with that part of the harbour, little news of their effect could be obtained in Shanghai.

The Central News Agency yesterday claimed that the planes had bombed a Japanese submarine and set it on fire, while two Japanese gunboats were also damaged by fire.

The second party of raiders also came over at a great height, but by the end of the morning clouds had blown from the horizon and to make their bombing effective they came lower as they approached the river. It was this second flight that did the damage near the Idzumo.

As the planes appeared between drifts of white cloud, dropped their missiles of death, and vanished again into the mist, it was difficult to see how close the Japanese shells were bursting. An eyewitness in the Hongkew sector, however, told the "North-China Daily News" that one Chinese aeroplane was shot down, descending in a series of short side-slips until it hit the ground somewhere in the further northern district or perhaps beyond. The witness said that the pilot still seemed to have some control over the machine—possibly enough to enable him to bring it down without wrecking it. No claim was made by the Japanese, however, that a plane had been shot down.

Bombing of Pootung

The bombing of Pootung by the Japanese seaplanes began a few minutes after 4 o'clock—ironically a few minutes after a local radio station had broadcast that a truce had been arranged. The three large bombers were believed to have come from the aircraft carrier Ryojo lying off the Yangtze mouth. They had come in retaliation against several trench mortar shells apparently fired on the Pootung side.

After a few preliminary circles over Pootung, just behind the Pootung Point, these three planes dropped bombs on or near a concentration of troops somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Shanghai Dockyards premises, and other bombs about a mile inland from Mackenzie's godown. They flew low, and seemed perfectly assured that the Chinese had no anti-aircraft guns with which to combat them.

Several times the machines, keeping beautiful formation, flew over the Settlement and the French Concession, dealing destruction as they swooped over the land on the other side of the river. Then they were lost in the clouds, and only the small spotting seaplane which had remained on the Pootung side of the river all the time, and had harassed the Chinese with machine-gun fire while its larger sisters circled widely in order to return to their targets, remained. This small seaplane was later joined by another of the same type.

Later in the evening, as the sun was setting, more heavy bombers came over, and dropped more bombs on the Pootung side.

72 Planes Destroyed

Tokyo, Aug. 16.

Seventy-two Chinese military 'planes and 17 hangars have been destroyed by Japanese air raiders on Saturday and yesterday, the Admiralty officially announced to-day.

The air bases bombed, the communique claimed, included Hangchow, Kwangteh, and Hungjao on August 14 and Nanking, Chinossu, Nanchang and Sungkiang yesterday.

In view of the inclement weather, the destroyed hangars must have contained a large number of Chinese military aircraft, the statement added.

MORE JAPANESE FOR HOME

Three Thousand Refugees Leave in Liners

Shanghai, Aug. 17.

Approximately 3,000 Japanese evacuated Shanghai yesterday in two vessels.

Carrying 1,500 persons fleeing war-torn Hongkew was the ms. Tatsuta Maru, which left the N. Y. K. Wharf at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Another group of about 1,500 refugees were aboard the ms. Rakuyo Maru when she sailed at one o'clock in the afternoon.

The Rakuyo Maru, one of the N.Y.K.'s South American run ships, was brought to Shanghai loaded to capacity with food for Japanese residents.

THE Customs Administration has drafted detailed plans for ensuring the safety of the Inspectorates of Customs in various port cities during the period of national emergency. Definite action along these lines is expected to be taken following the approval of the plans by the Ministry of Finance. It is learnt that the Inspectorates may be moved to zones of safety to carry on their functions. According to the report, the Customs houses in Tientsin and Chinwangtao have continued to function as usual, although the revenues collected at these two ports have recently dropped to less than one-tenth of their former figures.

GOODBYE CORNS!

Why suffer the excruciating pain of corns when a few drops of GETS-IT will bring instant relief. A few days later the corn will peel off and your corn troubles are over.

GETS-IT

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CANADA NO LONGER "SEA CONSCIOUS"

China Market Could Be More Fully Explored

Unlike their pioneer forefathers who attempted to open up the North-West Passage to Cathay, present day Canadians seem to have forgotten the trading opportunities open to them in China, and the commodities which they could take from this country in exchange. This view was expressed by Mr. George M. Murray, who is a director of the "Vancouver Sun", in an interview with the "North-China Herald" on August 9. Mr. Murray is on a three months visit to China, partly in order to seek opportunities for closer personal contact between Chinese and Canadian traders. He arrived on the C.P.R. ss. Empress of Asia on Aug. 7.

In his capacity as a member of the Provincial Legislature of Victoria, Mr. Murray is especially interested in bringing back to Canada the interest in China which was displayed by such pioneers as William Van Horne and Lord Shaughnessy. In the days when what are now cities in Canada were mere towns and villages ships were dispatched to China laden with merchandise. Nowadays, however, Canadian traders are more interested in America and Europe as markets for their goods, and consequently they are not exploiting to the full the immense possibilities of the China market.

Principal Exports

Canada's principal exports to China at the moment are pulp, paper, lumber, metal products, flour and wheat. They far outweigh imports to Canada from China. It is hoped within the next decade or so not only to develop a larger market for Canadian goods in China, but also to adjust the trade balance between the two countries. At the present time, local prosperity in Canada tends to prevent the people from being "sea conscious" as their forefathers were.

What Canada is planning to do is to develop closer relationships between Canadian and Chinese businessmen. Very few Canadians come to China on business trips, and it is felt that personal contacts would play an important part in enlarging the trade between the two countries.

Mr. Murray confessed himself "astounded" at the tremendous developments which have taken place in China since his last visit to this country ten years ago. With the greater opportunities for trade which were presented by this rapid development, Canada should take a larger share in the China market, and live up to the traditions of the British nation, which was essentially a seafaring race.

In order to encourage exports of Chinese goods to Canada, Mr. Murray said that he was very much in favour of a substantial reduction in the tariff of many commodities, and a revision of the business and tariff schemes, to make it easier for Chinese goods to compete in the Canadian market. "This suit I have on at the moment," he said, "was bought in China for U.S.$12. If it were put on the Canadian market at that price, there would be crowds queuing up to buy up the stocks. But the tariff puts the price up to about U.S.$60."

On his return to Canada, Mr. Murray will submit a series of articles to the "Vancouver Sun" on the subject of tariff reduction. It is probable that the Premier of British Columbia, the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, will pay a visit to China in the near future in order to explore the possibilities of establishing closer contacts between Canadian business men and traders in this country.

TEACHING SHANGHAI BE HUMANE

Mr. P. H. Barton Talks to Rotary Club

The manner in which, by education, persuasion and publicity, the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is instilling humane ideas into the people of China, and especially Shanghai, was described to members of the Shanghai Rotary Club by Mr. P. H. Barton at their weekly meeting at the Metropole Hotel on Aug. 12. Mr. Barton said that cruelty might be deliberate or heedless, or due to ignorance, or even due to economic conditions, as might be seen in China largely to-day. The aims of nearly all similar societies had been, in the first place, local in operation.

But as the movement had grown in strength, the activities of societies had immeasurably widened. Some of the activities which had naturally followed from the knowledge gained in humane work were the introduction of legislation regarding the humane slaughter of animals; the prevention and control of vivisection; improvements in the methods of trapping game and fur-bearing animals.

C. H. Wong Photo.

SHANGHAI MAYOR FORMALLY INSTALLED

Mr. O. K. Yui, the new Mayor, was sworn into office at a ceremony held at the Civic Centre on August 9. He is seen, second to the left, outside the City Government building after the ceremony. To his left is Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, Commander of the defunct Nineteenth Route Army, and Gen. Yang Hu, Shanghai and Woosung Garrison Commander, who administered the oath on behalf of the Government.

NEW MAYOR SWORN INTO OFFICE

Mr. O. K. Yui Formally Assumes City Gov't. Post

Mr. O. K. Yui, Mayor of Shanghai, was formally sworn into office yesterday at a ceremony held in the auditorium of the City Government building, Civic Centre, on August 9. Gen. Yang Hu, Shanghai and Woosung Garrison Commander, administered the oath on behalf of the Central Government.

Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, former commander of the defunct Nineteenth Route Army, who arrived from Hongkong on Sunday on his way to Nanking, and Lieut-Gen. Shen Kwang-han, divisional commander of the same army, were among more than 200 officials and civic leaders who attended the ceremony.

Mr. Yui, for nine years Secretary General of the City Government, had been the Acting Mayor for several months following the departure of Gen. Wu Te-chen for Canton. He was confirmed in the post by the Government recently, and is thus the fifth mayor of the city.

In a brief speech following the ceremony, the new Mayor declared that he would perform his duties to the best of his ability and in accordance with the instructions from the Government. He also solicited public assistance and co-operation.

BOOM FOR MAKERS OF FLAGS

Feverish Activity Noticed in Avenue Edward VII

From all outward appearances, there seems to be a boom in the manufacturers of national flags by bunting experts in Avenue Edward VII. This has practically reached the pace set during the Coronation celebrations, when flag manufacturers experienced one of the biggest booms in years. The mysterious part of the present boom, however, is that there is no big national holiday looming in the near future, and in any case not one of such importance as to warrant the production of British, French, German, Italian and other national standards in such bulk. Samples of the flags of at least six nationalities are to be seen hanging over the counters of the French Concession flag shops, and buyers may take their choice from a wide selection of vivid colours.

In view of the custom in the Settlement and the Concession past during disturbances in Shanghai, it is probable that there is a very good reason behind the extra hours which flag manufacturers are now putting in. It will be remembered that foreign flags fluttered proudly from many a dwelling in previous times of trouble, conferring a feeling of immunity. Recalling the shelter offered by national standards in the past, it is likely that Chinese residents in the foreign areas are setting in stores of flags for possible emergencies.

MR. JENKINS' FLAT IS LOOTED

Cat-Burglar Escapes with Cash and Silver

A cat-burglar looted the flat of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce S. Jenkins, 232 Route Boissezon, early on August 8 and escaped with about $40 in cash and a large amount of household silver.

Mr. Jenkins was alone in the flat at the time, Mrs. Jenkins having left for Japan the previous day. His sleep was not disturbed by the intruder, however, and when he discovered the crime, at 5.30 a.m., he saw evidence of the man having taken his time ransacking the rooms. Small Chinese tapers were strewn about the floor, indicating the places where the burglar had stopped to examine the content of the rooms.

The flat is on the second floor and the intruder had reached it by climbing up a drain-pipe to the bathroom, from whose window he had removed a screen. He left the flat also by the drain-pipe.

In reporting the burglary to the French Police, Mr. Jenkins was not able to say exactly how much silver had been stolen. He was of the opinion that the burglar knew of Mrs. Jenkins's departure when he committed the crime. French detectives are now working on the case.

BODY OF FOREIGNER FOUND IN RIVER

Corpse All Dressed Except for Shoes

A foreigner was found dead and floating on the Whangpoo River near the China Soap Co. Factory in the Yangtszepoo District off the lower buoys 27 and 28, at 7.45 a.m. on Aug. 11. The discovery of the body was made by members of the Shanghai River Police. The body was taken to the city mortuary at Nantao.

The River Police immediately communicated with twelve Consulates here to enquire if any of their respective nationals were missing. The result of the enquiry was that only H.M. Consulate reported one Briton to be missing, but the body found was not that of the missing Briton.

The corpse was 5 ft. 7 in. in height; the age was between thirty and forty years; the hair was black and turning gray; and deceased was of medium build. When found he wore a white suit with plain brass buttons, a shirt, white socks, but no shoes. $154.50 was found on his person.

The River Police also communicated with the Shanghai Municipal Police, but last night the body still remained unidentified.

"War funds" from overseas Chinese were further swelled as contributions continued to pour into Nanking. A total of $44,486 was received on Monday alone, donations coming from nine different sources. The largest single donation in the amount was $25,000 from Chinese residents in New Zealand.

M. LEMIERE'S 80th BIRTHDAY

Resident of Shanghai for Nearly 45 Years

Shanghai, Aug. 13.

There may be some slight doubt in the mind of M. J. Em. Lemière as to whether his birthday falls on August 11 or August 12—owing to the fact that he was born almost at midnight between the two days eighty years ago—but there was no doubting the unanimous enthusiasm with which his many friends in Shanghai yesterday wished him "many happy returns of the day."

Last night at the Cercle Sportif Francais a large number of M. Lemière's friends entertained him to dinner in honour of the occasion. M. Eizear presided and in a happy speech proposed the health of the guest of honour which was enthusiastically honoured with musical accompaniment and the usual cheers and a tiger. Others who bore testimony to the varied aspect of M. Lemière's activities during his long residence in Shanghai were Judge Sir Allan Mossop, Messrs. M. Speelman, K. E. Newman and H. G. Woodhead, during which some interesting reminiscences were given, more particularly by Mr. Speelman of M. Lemière's amateur theatrical activities. M. Lemière replied in a touching speech after which a very pleasant evening came to a termination.

Despite his years, M. Lemière is still actively connected with the "Revue Nationale Chinoise," which he founded in 1929, and of which he is still very much the Editor. When visited by a "North-China Daily News" representative, he was surrounded by books, pamphlets, proofs, clippings, pencils, pens, a typewriter and the dozen and one other tools of his craft. Those meeting M. Lemière for the first time would be literally astounded to learn that he was eighty years of age, he looks and acts so very much younger.

M. J. Em. Lemière

M. Lemière was born and reared in Paris. At the age of 23, he made his first visit to the Orient, going to Japan to join the Chemical Laboratory in Yokohama. When the head of the laboratory died, he re-calls, a delicate diplomatic contre-temps arose, for the choice of his successor lay between two equally capable assistants, M. Lemière and a German doctor. The matter was finally settled by the appointment of a Japanese to the position.

A Popular Daily

In 1892, he came to stay in Shanghai, and has remained in this city practically ever since. For a while he taught French at the Shanghai Masonic School, but celebrated his 39th year by founding the "Messager de Chine." This journal started off by being a weekly, but grew so popular that before a year was out it had become a daily. Later, he went into a partnership with several other citizens of La France, and the "Echo de Chine" came into being, to last until 1928.

He has returned to his native country only once since he first came to Shanghai, and that was in 1907. During the early days of the Great War, he took charge of the law office of M. Bourgeat, and continued to practice until the rendition of the Mixed Court. He returned to journalism once more after that, joining the "Journal de Shanghai."

In 1929, the year after the "Echo de Chine" closed, he started the publication of his present interest, the "Revue Nationale Chinoise." In this undertaking he was assisted by a group of Chinese friends including Dr. Wai Yu, who was at one time secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In addition to all these activities, he yet found time to bring out a fine list of publications, including the first French translation of the Criminal Code of China, and to give a number of lectures which ranged from pre-war German literature to chemistry.

Old Resident

M. Lemière is one of Shanghai's real oldest Residents. He can look back to the days when one went out shooting on the site of the present Race Course; when the road to the old cemetery was not part of a residential district but led past dirty shanties and slaughter houses; and when he was a Captain in the volunteer Fire Brigade, and Sergeant-Major in the Volunteers.

Through all the years he has won and kept the admiration and friendship of a large circle of Chinese friends. He is a firm believer in the future of this country, and feels that the Chinese deserved to be better known and understood by the other nations of the world.

OBITUARY

Dr. Hans Zoerner

The news of Dr. Hans Zoerner's death on August 9 after a short but very serious illness has profoundly shocked his many Chinese and foreign friends.

Professor Dr. Zoerner, who was the director of the Institute of Farm Economics at the University of Berlin, accepted an invitation of the University of Nanking to hold a series of lectures; he arrived in Shanghai from Germany at the beginning of May.

Professor Zoerner was a well known authority on agricultural matters and especially on farm economics. Shortly after his arrival in China he went to Nanking where the extent of his experience and the wide range of his knowledge considerably impressed all those with whom he came in contact. On completion of a course of lectures in Nanking he set out for a long trip throughout the southern and central provinces of China with the object of personally studying local conditions in the inland so as to give his students in Nanking first hand advice from the mass of material and knowledge he had acquired. A trip throughout the northern provinces was also planned, but unfortunately not completed owing to the serious nature of the illness which suddenly befell him and which very rapidly led to his death.

Professor Dr. Zoerner has during his comparatively short stay here made a number of friends in China and his death will be profoundly regretted by all. The thoughts of his friends will be drawn in grief to his wife and children from whom he has been so sadly parted in the prime of his life.

Mr. J. J. Dawe

Well-known and loved by many of the veteran residents of Shanghai, who knew him during his long stay in this city, Mr. J. J. Dawe died in South Africa recently, according to information received in Shanghai on August 12.

Mr. Dawe came to Shanghai from Newfoundland, his birthplace, well before the beginning of this century, and in his early days was a keen member of the Shanghai Rowing Club. Prior to 1909, he was with Messrs. Locksmith & Co., import merchants, and on the liquidation of that concern he joined Messrs. Fraser & Co., who dealt in dyes. Mr. Dawe made a fortune while with this company, and in his heyday was a keen rider. About 1925, he left Fraser & Co., and became connected with a mill in Tsingtao, and on his return he was engaged as usher in H.M. Supreme Court for China, Shanghai.

He remained in this position until the beginning of this year, when he retired to South Africa to live with his son-in-law and daughter. Mrs. Dawe, who is also from a Canadian family, is at present in South Africa. Mr. Dawe always took a particular interest in the activities of Holy Trinity Cathedral, of which he was a sidesman for many years, and a vestryman since the vestry was started. He also followed the life of the Cathedral School very closely, and one of his habits was to attend morning prayers at the school every day.

PERSONAL NOTES

The Ministry of Railways has appointed Mr. Hsieh Chung-chow, chief engineer of the highway construction in Shansi and Suiyuan, as new managing director of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, it was learned in Nanking on August 11.

Dr. Chu Chia-hua, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, has relinquished his concurrent position as Commissioner of Civil Affairs, to which the former Secretary-General, Mr. Yen Yu-fu, was appointed at the regular meeting of the Executive Yuan held on August 10.

Mr. Hsieh Tsung-chow, the newly appointed Managing Director of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, arrived in Tatung from Taiyuan on August 9 to assume his duties. Mr. Hsieh, who has been the Chief Engineer of the Tatung-Puchow Railway, will retain that position as a concurrent post.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE CRISIS

Prospects for Foreigners

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Those who witnessed at first hand the ordeal of those residing in Chapei during the hostilities of 1932 can well sympathize with the present wild scramble for safety. When one considers the sad plights of non-combatants in the initial encounters in North China one is not apt to make light of the potential danger threatening those living in the exposed areas adjacent to Shanghai, and the influx is, therefore, altogether natural and to be expected. There is no denying that danger exists for the situation is serious; not only the Chinese are fleeing for safety but the Japanese are evacuating in vast numbers.

Yet in spite of the dark outlook the hope for peace is not dead. Competent Chinese and Japanese are working towards that end. China does not desire war and will not fight unless forced into it. It is presumed that the Japanese do not favour war if they can secure the acceptance of their rigid terms without fighting. It is much cheaper that way. The Central Government has done its utmost to localize the encounters and refrained from using its air and land forces in the defence of Pingtsin area. Had these participated, the initial success of the Japanese could not have been obtained so cheaply nor so quickly. The non-participation of the Chinese air force had cost China dearly in lives of soldiers and civilians for Japanese air squadrons were ruthless in bombing and machine-gunning the Chinese besides acting as eyes of their infantry and artillery. The 29th Army were not only out-equipped but had to fight practically blindfolded and subjected to overhead attack. There is not the slightest doubt that China sincerely desires peace, but will Japan meet her, say even one third of the way?

Your excellent journal and some of its foreign contemporaries have pleaded for a peaceful liquidation of the present trouble and it is fair to assume that these reflect the crystallized opinion of the non-Japanese foreign community, but I regret that so far no tangible suggestions for peace—firm offers for peace—have been evident emanating from the foreign community. I do not think the judicious offering of good offices would be at variance with the manifested indisposition on the part of the Japanese to extraneous interference which is applicable only to officious busy-bodies. The well-intended friendly intervention of interested parties should be suffered by all means.

Japan has freely played Chinese against Chinese so I may be excused for playing not "one foreign state against another" but for attempting to play all foreign states against one. However I will play fair by forewarning you to be careful of what I am about to say. All I ask is that you think it over carefully. China is only one of the markets of your country and perhaps your government and people do not attach much importance to it, but to you who are here, this is your market. A market full of potentialities of development and one that had taken your predecessors decades and decades to build up. Are you going to stand still and nonchalantly see it destroyed without doing anything to prevent it? I know you are only too prone to hold meetings and pass resolutions calling your home government to protest against any insignificant regulation of the Chinese Government, but here some terrific thing is happening and you stand like one in a stupor. Why the silence and inactivity?

QED.

Shanghai, Aug. 9.

Effect of Growing Appetite

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It has almost become a habit of mine to read your paper daily. During the last three weeks I have paid special attention to your editorials on the North China situation. But I must say that I have felt quite disappointed with some of them, and sometimes I regretted I should have ever wasted my time in reading such things at all. As I read those editorials I had the feeling that their writer appeared not unlike the bat trying to court the favour of both parties, as the Chinese would say, or like a spectator bestriding a wall without noticing what is actually going on on both sides down below. The writer himself might think that he was just trying to be impartial or fair-minded. But in reality he was encouraging the aggressors to accomplish their aims. He urged China to face reality. And what he meant by this is that China should not resist Japan's aggression and should accept the *fait accompli* i.e., yield to the Japanese pressure and let them have North China.

But does our writer realize that if Japan is allowed to have North China the rest of the country will be in immediate danger? Does he also realize that if China becomes the victim of Japan, the British Empire will become the next victim? Would he then urge the British not to resist when the Japanese militarists have taken possession of Hongkong and Singapore or Australia?

The English are said to have a sense of fair play. That is an admirable virtue. But I am afraid that virtue is not possessed by the writer of those editorials in the "North-China Daily News."

One must be a moral coward or a cold-blooded animal indeed if he has witnessed a murder committed but has not the courage or is hesitating to denounce the murderer. The world is now witnessing the greatest international murder being committed by the Japanese militarists, but many of those who are in a position to make protest against them dare not do so or do it only half-heartedly. What a world we are living in! And yet we are all praying for peace, but can peace be obtained without paying some kind of a price for it?

C. F. LUNG.

Nanking, Aug. 8.

Dangers of Compliance

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As one who always reads your leading articles with interest and advantage, I feel some diffidence in venturing to express disagreement with the views put forward editorially this (Wednesday) morning on the Sino-Japanese crisis. The last thing that I would wish to do would be to distort your meaning, and if I have unwittingly done so no doubt you will correct me.

You say:

> However bitterly Japanese aggression may be resented it can hardly be denied that its extension would be encouraged rather than stayed by physical resistance from the Central Government and would be accompanied by such complete destruction of China's resources that all hopes of national reconstruction might have to be indefinitely postponed. The ills of compliance with Japanese demands may be great and disconcerting. They would not be mitigated by resistance—indeed they might well be enhanced. The last state of China might then be worse than the first.

I interpret that to mean that you advise China to tolerate and condone Japanese aggression, whatever resentment it may cause, because worse things might happen. The Japanese have openly stated that they intend to put Hopei and Charhar under a régime similar to that in East Hopei, that is independant of Nanking. Apparently you counsel China to agree to this. The head of the Executive Yuan, a position in China equivalent to that of the Prime Minister in Great Britain, has enunciated four minimum requirements by China which render acceptance of such a proposal impossible without almost inevitably causing civil dissension which would damage the country infinitely more than war with Japan. The Generalissimo is advised, in effect, to admit openly that he spoke as a politician, not as a statesman.

Assume for a moment that China did agree to the severance of the two more provinces from her jurisdiction—and present Japan with the full right to exploit the iron and coal resources, build strategic railways and eventually persuade the puppet administration to recognize "Manchukuo." Would this be the end any more than Manchuria and Jehol were the end? The past is not an infallible guide to the future, but the assumption is fair that, before long, Shantung and Fukien, provinces in which Japan possesses important interests, would suddenly develop a "spontaneous" demand for "autonomy"—under Japan's benign guidance. Then China—much weakened by the loss of Charhar and Hopei—would be counselled to let Shantung and Fukien go, however resentful she might feel, lest a worse thing befall her. And so on *ad infinitum*, or rather while anything of China remained.

There are great differences between Belgium and China, but it is not impertinent to ask what would be the advice to Belgium if, under an implied threat of war, a more militarily powerful neighbour demanded that she should surrender sovereignty over a portion of her territory containing resources which the neighbour coveted. Would she be advised to comply with the demand on the ground that war would result in her complete destruction? The cases are admittedly not parallel as Belgium would be advised by other neighbours whose own vital interests would be endangered to resist and would be given assistance. But apart from that, is not advice to a militarily weak nation to surrender her rights upon the demand of a powerful neighbour a frank admission that Might is Right?

China is told that "complete destruction" of her resources would follow "physical resistance from the Central Government." Elsewhere you say that a war in the long run could have for China nothing but "destruction and slaughter." The damage to Japan would be "serious economic consequences and would involve a heavy expenditure of lives and money," not, be it noted, anything more serious. Is that quite an accurate appraisement of the respective consequences of war? I venture to suggest that it is not. China is in no danger of the "complete destruction of her resources." This is an agricultural country. This loss of her entire seaboard and foreign trade, except across her land frontiers, would, of course, mean heavy loss. The destruction of Nanking and other cities would also mean loss. But her resources would remain on and in the soil.

What about Japan? Foreign trade is her life-blood and China is one of her best markets. If China only managed to hold out as long as Abyssinia did—eight months—the economic consequences to a country like Japan, whose finances are in a thoroughly disorganized condition, would not be simply serious but disastrous. Japan's trade with China would practically cease. She would have to turn much of her industrial machinery to war purposes and so will lose foreign markets. She would be spending much more and receiving much less.

A war would, of course, cause loss to British interests, but not nearly so complete and final a loss as the domination of China by Japan. The British interests in North China are extensive. There is also much British capital invested in loans secured on Customs revenues. When Japan wrested Manchuria from China she promised to pay Manchuria's quota to the service of foreign loans. Of course the promise was not kept. Most certainly, if Hopei and Charhar are allowed to pass under a Japanese controlled régime, as Japan demands that they must, the Customs revenue of Tientsin will be lost. Later those of Chefoo and Tsingtao would follow. This would hardly be to the interest of British bondholders. If British financial and commercial interests took a longer view, they would realize that, if China is forced into war, she will be battling on their behalf as well as her own.

Personally I do not believe that China will accept advice to forego her sovereign rights in North China, rights, by the way, which the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty are morally obliged to respect.

P. L. F.

Shanghai, Aug. 11.

No Finality

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your leader of this date suggests caution—more, assent to the Japanese demands, rather than take the risk of the horrors of "terrible punishment" by the Japanese war machine. Your advice is commendable. But when is the encroachment going to stop? Can you, or your country obtain a final and absolutely safe guarantee that the Japanese war machine will cease from encroachment should we, even in the present impossible situation, agree to submit? I do not believe that you could provide such an assurance, or any acceptable (by us) guarantee. What then? In the end there would be no more soil left to us. Hence our only "sporting" (if you like) chance is RESISTANCE. While there is life there is hope (not slavery). But after we have been chained down, there would never again be any hope for emancipation from the brutal yoke. Not unless a world upheaval came to our rescue and release.

If we resist until the last, we could not in any eventuality be worse off than if we now acquiesce. If the Japanese war machine murders millions of us, there will still be millions behind to follow.

Then again, if we are submissive and surrender to the outrageous demands, we would be tacitly admitting that only one thing counts in this world, viz: brute strength. And that the latter is able to overcome anything good, or just, or right. And how can we deceive ourselves in this way? It is impossible in normal human nature to undergo such a metamorphosis. How can the actions of the Japanese war machine be justified in any minutest way? In any one single thing? It is plain that there is only one object, viz: to secure control of those rich districts that produce cotton, wool, salt, minerals, etc.; and to prepare gradually an open market for Japanese goods (as is known the present customs tariff is a very sore point with the Japanese).

What would be the use of China's strenuous efforts in the recent past years to become united, and economically and commercially strong; and what would be the use of our future endeavours in the same respect, if the Japanese machine comes along and smashes all our work? You write that if we resist, our past work might all be undone, and that we might be put back where we started or worse. "Thus it works" both ways; whether we resist or not. What's the odds?

Has it struck you that the Japanese war machine is precisely afraid that we shall have gained such a footing within a year or two, that if they do not act quickly, and ere we are ready to defend ourselves, the Japanese war machine would later find it difficult to attain their contemplated programme? And that it is chiefly for this reason that they have acted now?

The poor excuse offered by the Japanese is that expansion for their multiplying nationals is imperative; and this is to be attained by hook or by crook. Their excuse is tantamount to, or signifies that the people that multiply quickest are justified in seizing any weaker nation's territory.

China has been a free country and open to all foreign nations. Several powerful nations have acquired immense concessions in Chinese territory; they have big interests at stake. It is vitally to their interests to aid China in the latter's predicament. Are they doing so or not? We cannot see much evidence of it, although we undoubtedly have their and almost universal sympathy. What we need however, at this instant when we have been caught unprepared and off our guard, is material help. It would pay some of the powers, that are chiefly and heavily interested in China, to go out of their way to seek an avenue of escape for us in this impasse. Have they sought for it?

You, Sir, recently wrote that our Generalissimo and our government have done their utmost, and are at their wits ends to find a way to satisfy the demands of the Japanese war machine, i.e. without having to commit suicide. Why then do not those powers intervene? It is not at all impossible for them to do so. It is indeed very possible, as I will proceed to submit. Or is the world going to be allowed to fall into chaotic conditions, which is evidently what is gradually happening?

Three (or four) of the great powers could easily hold up Japan's interminable aggression by threatening to prevent Japan's goods from entering the formers' countries or possessions. Exports are Japan's life lever. The United States, Britain, France, control most of the territories whereto Japan sells her manufactures. If such a threat was put into effect, how could Japan continue building up such an enormous war machine, and feed it? Moreover, the aforesaid countries could also refuse to sell to Japan the vital raw materials that enable Japan to manufacture almost all things.

Possibly the said powers would like to take such steps, but they may be afraid of European entanglements. Or there may be some other important reason. We do not know. But there is no time to be lost: And there is danger of universal chaos stepping in.

China has lived peacefully and in harmony with all foreign nations excepting one, viz: Japan. Only this country has come to disturb the harmony, through greediness, and relying on her strength, and regardless of the good interests of any other nation.

Thus, in the meantime there seems to be no loophole of escape for China. There remains for us nothing but resistance, as previously explained, and until the last man. It is also possible that China will produce a surprise ere all this is over. Japan's war machine cannot hold out for years without material foreign support. The people of Japan will not wait for years. They have been told by the Japanese press that this will be a picnic for their war machine. They may yet get a nasty shock. And in that case what will happen in Japan?

Finally, by resisting we have at least the chance of preventing the Japanese octopus from chaining us down for good and all; whereas if we did not resist we would certainly eventually become an enslaved people.

S. Y. S.

Shanghai, Aug. 11.

A Suggestion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to the present Sino-Japanese crisis at Shanghai, it seems to me that there is a very effective way of averting an aggravation of the situation and I have been wondering why it has never occurred to those who have been working in the cause of peace at Shanghai. The scheme I have in mind is the creation of a neutral zone between Hongkew and the adjoining Chinese territory. This zone is to be patrolled by a contingent of neutral troops, say, the British and American troops and neither the Chinese nor the Japanese forces should be allowed to enter this zone. I have no doubt that such a proposal will prove acceptable to the Chinese Authorities, as, being only temporary in nature, it would not involve the creation of a new concession in Shanghai. On the other hand, if the sole object of the Japanese forces is the protection of the Japanese lives and property at Shanghai and if they are sincere in their professions of non-aggravation of the situation, I don't see why they should object to it. The neutral forces concerned would probably be reluctant to undertake such an onerous responsibility but in view of the serious menace to foreign interests in Shanghai in the event of hostilities breaking out—even if the Settlement south of the Soochow Creek is not directly involved—the foreign Authorities concerned will find that such a task, onerous though it be, is well-worth undertaking. There is, of course, another difficulty the Japanese have been suspicious of the least hint of intervention by third parties and the creation of a neutral zone may be interpreted as such intervention. This difficulty, however, should not prove unsurmountable. The proposed scheme. I believe, will remove all possibility of a clash between the two hostile forces and as it is absolutely futile—nay, absurd—to expect either the Japanese or the Chinese forces to withdraw from Shanghai, this seems to me the only effective way of averting the imminent hostilities. If the scheme is considered feasible, I think the Shanghai Municipal Council might well take the initiative in putting it forward to the two paries concerned.

T. C. WANG.

Shanghai, August 13.

***This suggestion was made at the abortive meeting of the Joint Commission on Thursday but found to be impracticable.

REFUGEE PROBLEM

Need for Organization

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—What are the Chinese authorities doing in these troublesome times to provide accommodation for the thousands of refugees who are fleeing into the Settlement? Daily one sees women with children of all ages camped on the pavement with their bundles, or else wandering hopelessly through the streets not knowing where to go. Why isn't a committee being formed to take care of this sort of thing? What are the wealthy Chinese society women doing these days to help?

Landlords or tenants are sub-letting their houses or part of their houses at exorbitant rents. At a time like this, when humanitarian instincts should come to the fore, people as usual think of the almighty dollar and squeeze all they can out of unfortunates. Shelter could be provided for hundreds if some of the wealthy Chinese, who own large mansions which are closed up and not inhabited, were to get together and co-operate in this respect. In contrast one sees the Japanese providing every means of safety and comfort for their nationals, even to the extent of reducing steamer fares to enable their people to get back to their country.

I hope this meets the eye of some of these hard-hearted house owners who have never known what it is to be fleeing for their lives with small children.

MOTHER OF THREE.

Shanghai, Aug. 13.

CHAPEI EXODUS

Animals Looked After

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—During the exodus from Chapei in 1932 the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was instrumental in collecting a number of stray and abandoned animals, but its work was considerably handicapped by the precipitation of hostilities.

The present evacuation of this district has been more leisurely, and it is quite possible that a large number of refugees into the Settlement have already removed their domestic pets, etc.

The S.S.P.C.A. has been keeping a watchful eye on this angle of the present situation, but has not so far noticed much undue distress. The Society would, however, welcome co-operation from the public in this work, and notification to the Secretary (184 Mohawk Road, Telephone No. 36536) of precise instances of abandoned and suffering animals in the evacuated areas will engage our active attention.

L. A. RICKS.

Shanghai, Aug. 10.

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PALESTINE PROBLEM

The Jewish Case

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—In referring to Dr. Chaim Weizmann's speech, in your leaderette on August 6, you said there is a gulf between the school of thought which contends that Palestine should be returned to the Jews *in toto* irrespective of other people's interests, and those who believe that the only real chance of a settlement is by some compromise by which the rights of all concerned are recognized. Your theory, though fair when looked upon from a general standpoint of view, is not in this case supported by sound reasoning. No fair-minded or responsible Jew much less Dr. Weizmann, does harbour the thought of gaining his point at the cost of others. Even the most ardent Zionist does not wish for more than a fair chance on an equal footing with others. What every Jew desires, under present conditions, is a free and unrestricted access to the Holy Land where he can work out his destiny and live in peace.

Jews are not aiming at political control in Palestine at this juncture, even if such could be had for the asking. They are content to leave this prerogative to the Mandatory Power for the time being, and until such a time when self-government could be had to advantage; and in the absence of political control there is no question of exclusive rights. There will be a chance for all to live on equal terms. The Jew's immediate concern is that he be allowed to go about his way free and unhampered and to live as circumstances may permit, under his own municipal government as is done in Tel-Aviv. Such, I am sure, were the views held by the authors of the Balfour Declaration, and such, one may see at a glance, is embedded in this famous document.

As has been already stated in your valued columns on July 30, the first ten years of British occupation was peaceful, and Jews and Arabs in Palestine lived quite friendly and were pleased with each other. Jews bought lands from Arab holders at fabulous prices, cultivated the same and made them fruitful by hard work and skilled labour, enhancing thereby the value of land still held by the Arabs unsold. This state of affairs could have gone on indefinitely had not some self-interested individuals intrigued and incited the simple-minded Arabs against the Jews. But for this pernicious work, Jews and Arabs could have still lived in amity and goodwill with each other. There was give and take on both sides, with no question of one pushing on his way at the expense of the other. No force of any sort at any time was used, and if landowners did not wish to part with their holdings no power on earth could have made them do so, and there matters would have ended.

The Arabs, as a nation, have no settled home. He is nomad by nature, and if it suited his purpose to sell out his interests in one place it is immaterial for him if he did so and went to live in another. There is not, therefore, an Arab grievance in Palestine, nor have they any cause for complaint.

The views held by the British Government in 1917 concerning Jewish settlement in Palestine, as underlining the Balfour Declaration, still hold good and are workable as far as Jews are concerned. The latter have played their part fairly and creditably to themselves. It is the Arabs who are wanting, and there is not the shadow of a cause for complaint on their part.

I cannot fall in with your views that the Arabs have historical rights in Palestine. What historical relation they have to the place is the act of conquest, but this does not give the victor national rights. It needs the mark and stamp of the people inhabiting a land to entitle them to such a claim. What has the Arab done in Palestine; what mark has he left in the land to justify his claim to historical rights? He has not a single place in the whole land which he can call his own in a national sense. The very sacred places the Arabs hold are of Jewish origin and belong thereto. The Jews, on the other hand, even after the havoc and devastation wrought by a score of centuries still have their mark almost on every inch of the land in Palestine. Ruined and devastated as a result of the Arabs' invasion and ultimate capture, Palestine remained what it was then, and the captors did not inlay in it either money or thought for its development, contenting themselves with the bare idea of mastership. I do not, therefore, concur that the Arabs have any historical or national right to Palestine, nor have they any grievance against the Jews. Their hue and cry is simply the work of propaganda.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann and others were not wide of the mark in not sharing the views of those who recommend compromise and that sort of a patch-up settlement. They are perfectly correct laying the cause of this turmoil and unrest in Palestine at the door of the Government. This is, indeed, a universal verdict, and as it was stated in your columns recently, had the authorities in Palestine used proper measures in the riot of 1929, there would have been no recurrence of the same in 1936.

As to the risk resultant from "All, or—?," I should say a people who had waited for two thousand years in the hope of one day recovering their independence, should prefer to remain in that hope for another two thousand years or so rather than barter their birth-right for one-quarter share, or sell the same for a plate of pottage. Compromise may have its value, but it will not settle things definitely. It may serve for a while, but it is bound to leave room for frictions and lay the seeds for further trouble.

Dr. Weizmann may be wrong in insisting on abolishing the quota, but was the quota administered fairly and in the sense it was originally intended? There were times, especially during the troublous days, when skilled labour was lamentably scarce in Palestine, and lands were left undeveloped for the want of labour, but instead of relaxing the quota and releasing more men into the country, the Government used more drastic restrictions in deference to the Arabs' wishes and threat.

Whitehall would have done well had it played its hand impartially and not minding either side. By using the power invested in her, as a Mandatory Power, Great Britain could have played her game to the satisfaction of both, Arabs and Jews. But she did not, she has flirted with the aggressor and unwittingly brought conditions in Palestine to a climax.

I concur with the views of Dr. Ussischkin even at the risk of "losing all and being left with nothing." A strip of land that can hardly hold one-tenth of the population of a race will not give them the much desired national home. It is preposterous that a Power like Great Britain should not have been able to carry out an undertaking she has so solemnly sponsored; an undertaking endorsed and guaranteed by the representatives of fifty-two countries. Britain has simply given in at the instance of a people who have no touch of humour nor a sense of proportion.

You hit a right note in saying, "without the backing of some strong power, the Jews in Palestine would be in a perilous condition." It is too true, even in the case of world Jewry. It is backing that they need, as the Arabs seem to have, and this is the crux of the whole difficulty. In this instance, however, the Jews thought they did have some powerful backing behind them. They trusted to the greatest power on earth—Great Britain—and taking her word as final, migrated into Palestine as best they could, and now they are at the risk of being deserted.

It appears, although the Jews have suffered for so long, the end of their suffering is not yet in view. They will have to suffer more, I suppose. There is an old saying, "He that is drenched in water, need not mind even the heaviest of showers."

Jewish urgent needs in Palestine may be summarized as follows:

1 Free and unrestricted admission, regulated by the number the country can absorb from time to time.
2 Freedom of movement to any part of the country, be it under Jewish control or otherwise.
3 Municipal Government and policing of territories under Jewish jurisdiction, as in Tel-Aviv.

Fairplay.

Shanghai, Aug. 12.

LAWFUL OCCASIONS

Another Suggestion

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Waiting patiently for the Shanghai Maru to sail, which event does not take place until to-morrow, I read over the paper and came to your article "Lawful Occasions." You say the "world would be perpetually at sea." May I enquire if she is not at sea at the moment, where is she? What about sending all the armies and navies, dictators, presidents, would-be dictators, etc., to sea for a change and let them work off their ammunition against one another and leave the rest of the world to trade, play polo and paper-hunt to their hearts' content. Or, maybe, it's because the armies and navies of the world, together with their respective governments, are already so much at sea, that everybody else is too?

Kathleen M. Taylor.

Shanghai, Aug. 12.

SHANGHAI'S TROUBLE

A Chinese View

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The withdrawal of Paoantui from Shanghai area in compliance with the Japanese demand would seem to be advisable as a measure of expediency. Such an action would no doubt meet with general approbation of the foreign community whose prime interest is the avoidance of hostilities in the environs of Shanghai. As far as the foreign population is concerned anything else is but of little importance and as for the right or wrong of the issue involved, the foreigners are apt to consider it drawing too fine a line.

It is but just to assume that a hostility in Shanghai at the present time is not included in the Japanese programme of nibbling. In the first place, Japanese occupation of Pingtsin area has not been completed. Japan would prefer not to start taking another bite at China until she has more or less digested what she has eaten. In the second place Japan must be a little wary of taxing the patience of the other foreign nations too far, the more so since Shanghai plays such an important part in the foreign commerce of China and is the concentration point of foreign population in this country, and foreigners are naturally more concerned with what occurrs here than in any other part of China. In the third place, Shanghai has a sizable Japanese colony and considerable Japanese property and Japanese strategists are naturally not inclined to expose these to danger of hostilities which might cause destruction of Japanese mercantile and industrial establishments not to say even of Japanese lives here.

However, the unfortunate Hungjao affray precipitated matters and brought a formidable Japanese armada to these shores and the demand for the withdrawal of the Paoantui. None is wise enough to foretell of the things that are to come. An inferno is in the offing, if the Chinese should choose to contest the issue, which they may take a notion to do, in which event large-scaled destruction of Chinese and foreign (including Japanese) property will be sure to be sustained. Chinese will be the principal sufferers but they may be comforted in that others will lose too. Misery loves company.

The Hungjao affray is but an isolated incident which is not likely to recur in a hundred years and ought not to be used as a wedge to pry off what little defence the Chinese have left. The Japanese version of the unfortunate affair is at best a mere conjecture in view of the fact that the victims did not live to tell just what occurred, and should not be accepted as the truth and "nothing but the truth." It is fair to assume that they were armed since they were reconnoitring so far from their base and, to be fair, I shall refrain from reconstructing the events leading to the fatal shooting which resulted in two deaths of each nationality. It is highly regrettable that the two Japanese should venture into the vulnerable point of the opposite camp during this time of high tension. They probably did not do it knowing for the service they were connected with would get very touchy if such inappropriate visit were made on their own vital points. It is not so long ago that two foreign women were roughly handled for allegedly being nosy, near the gate of the Japanese Embassy in Peiping.

Now as to the legal aspect of the issue, the demand of the Japanese has no legitimate basis whatsoever. Even the lop-sided truce agreement terminating the last Shanghai hostilities and arrived at under duress, permitted their stationing. They have more right here, legally speaking, than the Japanese soldiers in the Shanghai area, or the Japanese soldiers overrunning Peiping, Tientsin and Northern Hopei. There has never been a single instance where Chinese soldiers entered either the Settlement or the Concession within the recent years but there has been instances where Japanese soldiers ventured into Chinese-controlled areas for manœuvres and/or other purposes. Whence the menace from Chinese soldiers? The present Japanese demands are therefore exorbitant. They are tantamount to going into another man's home and getting a "drop" on him and then insisting that he throw away everything that may possibly be used as a weapon, and keeping on pointing a gun at the heart of the poor man all the time. I shall not be surprised if Japan should next ask the demolition of the anti-aircraft guns which are said to be protecting Nanking because these may constitute a menace to Japanese bombers which may like to use the fine buildings in that city for target practice.

It is unfortunate that things in the world are not always run strictly according to Hoyle or Queensberry Rules, so I venture to suggest that the withdrawal of the Paoantui be made for humane reasons. Sometime it is more courageous to run away so that one may live to fight another day.

A. Que.

Shanghai, Aug. 12.

BOILER DANGERS

A Salutary Conviction

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—It is pleasing to note from a report appearing in your issue of 11th instant that the Industrial Section of the S. M. C. has been instrumental in bringing before the Chinese Court a Chinese who, entrusted with a boiler, was responsible for interference with the proper operation of its safety valve, and that the Court fined the accused $10.—

Although I am not competent to comment whether or not the punishment fitted the crime I hope the S. M. C. saw to it that sufficient prominence was given the conviction in the Chinese press, as a deterrent upon similarly minded boiler employees some of whom realize, and many of whom are not fully aware, of the dangers attendant upon wilful interference with apparatus installed solely to help safeguard life and property, and I should like to suggest that had your report been given greater prominence more owners of boilers would have been prompted to intensify the vigilance they must realize they should exercise over their employees, in the public and their own interests.

Ignorance and neglect have resulted in so many deaths, and so much destruction, that propaganda must be constantly maintained first to bring all boiler owners and minders to a fuller realization of the possibility of their becoming personally involved in an explosion, and then to show the way towards minimising this hazard. In spite of irritating obstacles the Council has achieved much towards this goal, but the fruits of its efforts will be more evident as improvements in the working conditions of boilers, and in supervision over them, result from more frequent expert inspections, and employees trained by the qualified boiler engineers who preside at the classes of instruction recently inaugurated by the S.M.C., increase in number.

In this way owners of boilers can do much toward discharging an obligation to the public which many do not yet appear to have regarded very seriously. This latter comment is based upon a chance remark recently made by an insurance official to the effect that the few companies underwriting boiler explosion insurance in Shanghai receive enquiries almost exclusively from the large foreign hongs.

Night Watchman.

Shanghai, Aug. 13.

RESTAURANT NEXT DOOR

A Query

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—As you probably know, the S. M. C. have very kindly undertaken to collect taxes from tenants on Yu Yuen Road in behalf of the City Government of Greater Shanghai.

Am I right in assuming that the S. M. C. will see that the tenants get some protection from such nuisances as:—

Bad Odours.
Smoke.
Noise all hours of the night.

The point in question is that a restaurant has recently been opened on the ground floor of the apartment where I reside, and on complaining to the landlord about the above nuisances, he tells me that he can do nothing as the new tenant has paid his rent and deposit.

If the S. M. C. cannot help me in this connection, will you kindly inform me who can?

Yu Yuen Roadite.

Shanghai, Aug. 13.

TOMATO JUICE

Information Wanted

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Can any housekeeper among your readers tell me how to prepare tomato juice so that it will keep for about a week? I do not want to preserve it for winter use, but merely keep it in the refrigerator for more than the few days it will keep without a preservative.

I have in mind that lemon juice will keep for a week or more if boiled with citric acid and I wonder if there is some such way of treating tomato juice. I should be grateful for the information.

Cook.

Shanghai, Aug. 11.

POPPY CROPS

Aerial Survey

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—In September 1933, this Bureau, in its Communiqué No. 21, wrote:

> China might avail herself of modern aviation in her task of locating and surveying poppy cultivation.
> Scientific research—in the matter of plant disease, or poppy pests, susceptible of destroying the poppy plant without injuring other crops—might eventually furnish the Government with an easy means of destruction.

In 1936, the Egyptian Government began to use, and uses successfully, aircraft for the detection of illicit cultivation of opium. The exact location of the patches of poppy seen and photographed from the air are worked out on the Survey map, police forces are at once despatched and the poppy fields destroyed.

A full account of the manner in which the Egyptian Government translated this Bureau's suggestion into practice is to be found in that Government's Annual Report for 1936. This should prove of value to all other Governments faced with the problem of detecting illicit cultivation of the poppy.

During its last Session, the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium recognised that the Chinese Government had been successful in reducing the production of opium, even in provinces such as Yunnan, Szechuen and Kweichow. Nevertheless, given the large extent of the Chinese territory, it is possible that some illicit poppy cultivation still exists in remote parts of the country, where control is difficult. The use of aircraft for the detection of such illicit poppy cultivation would be an easy and relatively inexpensive means for the Chinese Government to ascertain whether poppy cultivation has really been eradicated in those districts of China where it is strictly prohibited and, on the other hand, whether, in those parts where poppy cultivation is still authorized, this cultivation does not exceed the maximum extent prescribed by the authorities.

It now remains to be seen whether the suggestion that poppy plant may be destroyed by the spread of poppy plant disease will be taken up and tried out in districts where poppy cultivation is prohibited.

A. E. Blanco,
Director.
The Anti-Opium Information Bureau: Geneva.

Geneva, July 13.

AMERICA'S CUP

"Enthusiast" Replies

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—In your issue of August 9, your correspondent J. C. L. in his opening remarks holds forth to the effect that it is mere hypocrisy to wish "May the best boat win."

Well, he is entitled to his opinions, though one is inclined to think that he judges others by himself. At any rate, no sleep will be lost on this account.

I don't pretend to be an expert, but having served 15 years in sailing craft I can claim some knowledge about handling of same. J. C. L. admits Ranger was beaten by Endeavour I during an unofficial trial. Well, I suppose that an unofficial defeat is every wit as bad as an official one. I am not good at splitting hairs. He mentions that those on the spot agreed that Ranger was the better boat. So did those on the spot, that Endeavour II was a faster craft than her sister Endeavour I. Therefore I submit that Ranger is not the wonder she is supposed to be. But I think that she was in charge of a remarkably smart skipper, and crew. J. C. L.'s remarks about a leeway of 18½ minutes seem devoid of meaning in the sense apparently intended. Every vessel under sail makes more or less leeway. Except when wind is well abaft her beam, "running free."

Our critic is right. Other explanations are needed to account for Endeavour's loss of time due to bad handling. One of great importance was that she was over-ballasted for prevailing light winds, and consequently sluggish in her movements. She may have deviated from her course during rain and mist as reported on that occasion, due to loss of her bearings. One cannot say, not being on the spot.

Nevertheless, I still maintain that given a decent wind, say 15 miles an hour, Endeavour would give a good account of herself, and prove that she is second to none. Likewise ditto her designer, Mr. Olin Stephens notwithstanding.

I am finished as regards this controversy. But it pains one to recall how a fine racing yacht was butchered.

H. C. Atkinson.
(*Enthusiast*).

Shanghai, Aug. 10.

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INCOME TAX

Involuntary Digression

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Paradissis' letter on Income Tax appearing in your to-day's issue, it should be noted that the arguments therein are not based on the legal aspect of the subject. The Greek Government is indeed generous in exempting certain foreign refugees from taxation even sixteen years after their arrival, but is that quite necessary? Sixteen years should be sufficient time for anybody to recover financially. It is very nice of the Greek Government, of course, but it is not incumbent upon the Chinese Government to follow suit. Moreover the Greek Government has the advantage over the Chinese Government, since the Greek Government can impose a tax on all foreigners in Greece, but the Chinese Government cannot tax all the foreigners in China. In one aspect the Chinese Government has not been outdone by the Greek Government. If the Greek Government never treated Armenians and Kurds any differently from Greek refugees, nor has the Chinese Government treated the Russians any differently from its own citizens, the same income tax is being applicable to both. There is hardly any justifiable complaint of discrimination. The disability, for the time being, of the Chinese Government to apply the same law to extra-territorials is no disqualification to its efforts to collect from those under its jurisdiction, foreigners as well as Chinese.

It is erroneous to think that the entire Russian community is indigent, as most Russians are well-to-do, some of them being quite substantial. Those who are not doing well are only assessed variously, such monthly sums as 5 cents for an income of $30, 20 cents for $50 and 60 cents for $100 etc. Any sane person can readily see that such negligible amounts as these are not going to cause any hardship at all.

It is futile to hope that the abstention from collecting income tax from non-exterritorial foreigners will induce extra-territorial foreigners voluntarily to give up extrality. Even a grammar school student will not be so credulous as to believe in such suggestions. It is evident that much more effective means of persuasion must be invoked, if China is ever to shake off the shackles of extrality, which digression was not introduced by

Kao Kwok.

Shanghai, Aug. 10.

SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY

Denial of Snipers' Presence

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—A front-page news story appeared in your paper on August 14 concerning the use of the buildings of the University of Shanghai by Chinese snipers in the fighting which occurred about the University on August 13. In your paper of the 15th a further item appeared which reported the serious view which the Japanese military officials have taken of this matter. The Japanese refer to the statement of a neutral observer who was at the time on Point Island as evidence that the buildings of the University were used by Chinese soldiers. In view of the very serious consequences which may result from the publication of this statement, we have secured a written statement from two Americans who are members of the University staff, Mr. S. S. Beath, Treasurer, and Dr. J. H. Wiley, head of the department of Sociology, both of whom were on the campus until driven out about nine o'clock on the night of August 13. Since these men were on the campus, they were in a much better position to know the facts than the observer over on Point Island. We give below the personal statement of Mr. Beath and Dr. Wiley concerning the outbreak of fighting around the University on August 13.

On advice of the American Consul, the American women and children at the University of Shanghai were evacuated on Thursday, Aug. 12. We were the only two Americans left on the campus. At noon on Friday the situation had become so uncertain that we decided to raise the United States flag over the property to indicate its American ownership. At about two p.m. we received advice from the American Consul to come into the Settlement area, but since we were the only two Americans left we felt that we should remain on the property as long as possible to help protect it.

At about five o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 13 firing suddenly began. Including all the Chinese present, there were about one hundred and fifty people on the campus. In so far as our personal knowledge goes, and the knowledge of the other people on the campus, many of whom were janitors in charge of the buildings, no building on the property was used by Chinese snipers, and firing did not come from any of them. We state categorically that up to the time we were driven to shelter by firing from the outside of the campus, no sniping was done by Chinese from the campus.

After the Japanese soldiers had gained control of the territory surrounding the University, and the firing had faded away in the direction of the Ju Kong wharf we decided that we should evacuate the University. We then got a telephone message through to the American Consul and told him what we were planning to do. Some fifty workmen with their wives and children decided to remain at the University. With the others we left the campus at nine o'clock at night and approached the Japanese lines. They were kind enough to let us through and we came to the Downtown School of Commerce on Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Signed—S. S. Beath, J. H. Wiley.

Since front-page space was given to the statement which has caused the Japanese military officials to take the very serious position of threatening to destroy the property of the University, we believe that front-page space should be given to this correction of that statement, and that all possible assistance should be given to us in getting this information to the proper officials.

The property of the University of Shanghai is owned jointly by the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, which has headquarters in New York, and by the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, which has headquarters in Richmond, Va. The institution has the direct interest of more than seven million Baptists of America. Its destruction would cause great consternation and distress to these people.

We are addressing this letter to you in the interest of the two mission organizations in America who own the property of the University of Shanghai.

W. Robert Taylor,
Treasurer in China,
American Baptist
Foreign Mission Society.

M. T. Rankin,
Secretary for the Orient,
Foreign Mission Board of the
Southern Baptist Convention.

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

THE FLYING DISASTER

Need for Information

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Many of your readers must have been struck with the paucity of authentic information regarding the recent accident involving the Sikorsky flying boat of the C.N.A.C. Nothing definite has yet been given as the cause of the forced landing. "Bad weather" was mentioned in press reports, but no details as to what sort of bad weather prevailed have been forthcoming to date. The actual cause of the accident to the machine is for the time being veiled in complete mystery. Mention has been made of a huge wave having hit the plane and one C.N.A.C. official voiced the possibility of the plane having hit rocks after landing on the water. Other points which are emerging as time passes are the fact that one wing was wrenched off and that the back of the fuselage was broken behind the pilots' cockpit. Lifebelts are said to have been handed out, but it is not stated whether this was after the plane touched the water or before.

Furthermore, the all-important question as to who saw the three missing members of the crew last, and when and where, has never even been mentioned. All sorts of conjectures as to their whereabouts were spoken of at first and latterly as to their fate.

It seems to me that the families of the missing members of the crew of the ill-fated machine are entitled to receive all the news available, and the meagre and conflicting reports made known up to the present can hardly be characterized as satisfactory or representing the best that could have been made available by this time. One is aware that a full investigation will have to be made but such information as the following could well have been given ere this: viz: (1) Was the plane damaged on striking the water or subsequently or both. (2) When were the lifebelts given out, and did each of the passengers and crew receive one. (3) Who saw the three missing members of the crew last, and when and where was it.

One cannot help remembering the accident which occurred some years ago at Lunghwa and the clamour which was then made for an independent Board of Enquiry, which was not forthcoming. It is entirely wrong that officials of the C.N.A.C. should hold the official enquiry; they should be admitted merely to give evidence.

The whole question of civil air transport in this country requires very careful consideration. There does not appear to be any independent supervisory body to guide and control the actions and policy of the operators, or to investigate any accidents which occur as in other countries. Aerial transportation in China was, until recent months, a more or less elementary matter owing to the absence of journeys over terrain with serious physical hazards, but with expansion of the services this is no longer the case.

I wonder how many people in the Western District saw the Eurasia machine on Tuesday, August 3, arriving in Shanghai in the afternoon in the height of the typhoon. It rocked along over Macleod Road at a height of less than 25 metres and put the fear of God into all who were near.

Undoubtedly some independent body of control is required for these public transportation services.

Air Minded.

Shanghai, Aug. 11.

SHANGHAI CONVENTIONS

A Griffin's Experience

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I have only been in Shanghai about four months but I wish to place on record that I still find it amusing. It is a funny place indeed!

Arriving here, still warm from the arms of coddling Mother Europe, still very raw and hide-bound from the traditions and the "Thou Shalt Not's" of that rather severe-visaged over-prude parent, I was cheered to learn from the community that had preceded me, that I was about to enter on the threshold of life, that here in Shanghai a larger freedom was the reward for all those who had had the pluck to escape from the anxious guardianship of the prim old dame under whose schooling those whom I had left behind me still writhed.

What a big man I felt myself to be the first few months in Shanghai, as I drank my whisky and soda, whereas before brown beer had been my usual evening refreshment, and I broke out with cigars, and taxi-cabs home after an entertainment, whereas in the little town I came from I never smoked a cigar in my life and always walked home when the trams had stopped running.

But, now has come the denouement of this so-called freedom appertaining to what must surely rank as one of the world's most modern cities, i.e. Shanghai's Foreign Settlement. My sad disillusionment happened on Saturday evening last when I tried to enter the dining and dance room of a certain Hotel wearing the indecent attire of a Palm Beach suit and a cricket-shirt without a tie.

The Management was kindly courteous but relentlessly firm. If I wished to have a table with a view of the dance-floor I must wear some some sort of a tie, which, however, in order to minimize my inconvenience they offered to lend me. I provided myself with a black bow tie and feeling very Bohemian in my conglomerate dress I proceeded to a cosy little table in the shadows but just on the edge of the circle of the dance-floor and there I sat for a few hours immensely enjoying the music and the sight of the whirling figures of happiness of Shanghai's elite chasing the coquette of rose-perfumed romance.

However—to get back to my grouch— as the evening wore on I became more and more astonished to see what had "passed muster" according to the requirements of the management in regard to dress. To be sure each gentleman had a tie, but what a variety of ties had sneaked in! Black bows and mourning ties, white ties and variegated dazzlers with big round spots. Then what coats and pants! I confine myself to the criticism of gentlemen's wear, of course! There were monkey jackets and black pants, and almost all sorts of masculine out-door attire except over-coats and short pants. And yet I could not get through on a Shanghai August night to indulge in the heated exercise of dancing dressed in a clean white outfit and open-necked cricket shirt.

It made me think of some of the summer dances I had attended back in the dear old country of repression and restriction from which I hail. There, after summer suns have disappeared in glowing warmth below the horizon, and the romantic night comes on, we turn to dancing as the most convivial of all pleasures for the young and lithe. But do "we" struggle around wringing in clamminess kept in by a strangling black bow, a stiff shirt, and a monkey jacket? No, however narking our conventionality must appear to the citizen of an emancipated community such as Shanghai, we have long taken it as a matter of course that in summertime, it is not only not impolite, but actually more pleasing in appearance when the guests at an hotel dance are attired uniformly and at their comfort in "flannels" with an open-necked shirt.

K. W. Ricketts.

Shanghai, Aug. 10.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

TRADING IN LOCAL MARKET

Tension Reflected in the Week Tone Prevailing

Shanghai, Aug. 14.

Tension in Shanghai has affected the Shanghai markets to a considerable degree this week. Prices for August futures in the Chinese cotton markets declined very heavily, and holders of all grades are busily shipping them to regions of greater safety. Both Chinese cotton and yarn markets were weak.

Cotton and Yarn

(Weekly report by courtesy of Messrs. J. Spunt & Co.)

Chinese cotton: Our market has been and continues to be very weak and owing to the very serious Sino-Japanese situation business from consumers may be said to have been at an absolute standstill. Prices for August futures, though tenders were not so aggressive, have declined very heavily during the last few days owing to buyers hesitating to take delivery due to the very disturbed situation and the impossibility of securing war-risk insurance. Holders of all grades of stocks are busily engaged in transporting their cotton to places which, for the time being, they believe to be a safety zone. The continued decline in the American market consequent on the bearish government report has depressed our futures market to the extent of one dollar per shih-tan. New crop conditions may be accepted as being favourable so far but such has not influenced our market so much as the present very critical political situation. The Cotton Exchange may have to suspend business if the local Sino-Japanese warfare becomes more intensive and as the Chinese banks have already temporarily suspended business by order of the Ministry of Finance.

Yarn: Prices have been quite firm during the early part of the week owing to reduced stocks in the Exchange warehouses but declined again toward the close due to demand having fallen off for lack of transportation facilities and the imminence of Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Shanghai Market

Shanghai, Spot ex-mill	$46.00
Shensi, Spot ex-mill	$45.00 to $47.00
Lingpao, Spot ex-mill	$50.00 to $58.00

Tone of the market: Weak.

Black Tea. A small business has been done in low priced Keemun Tea. There has also been a fair business in Ningchow around $40.

Green Tea. — Chunmees. Sales have been mainly confined to the finer qualities of Mouyune and Tienkai, the supply of which will soon be finished. There has also been some demand for "Specials". The stock of these latter is heavy.

Sowmee. Demand continues brisk, and each day's offerings are immediately absorbed.

Gunpowder. Demand continues, but arrivals are scanty. Supplies for the season are expected to show a heavy shortage, as compared with last year.

PAPER

Needless to say, there has been practically no trading this week to speak of in the paper market. The Chinese Paper Guild has circularised all members of the Shanghai Paper Manufacturers Association requesting that shipments be postponed for three months. It is uncertain whether this request can be complied with in most cases.

Anyone in a position and who is willing to deliver stocks on credit can obtain high prices, whereas local market prices for cash payment have dropped, mostly on account of the difficulty of obtaining any cash at all.

JAPAN'S UNFAVOURABLE TRADE BALANCE

Tokyo, Aug. 10.

Japan's unfavourable trade balance since January to-day totalled Y.744,-134,000 as imports exceeded exports by Y.23,847,000 in the last ten days.

Ministry of Finance figures placed imports for the ten days at Y.95,472,-000 and exports at Y.71,625,000.—Domei.

INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES

London, Aug. 11.

The continuous rise in the Board of Trade index of wholesale prices, which began in May, 1936, but was checked this June, was resumed in July when it was 0.7 per cent higher than in May and about 19 per cent above the index of July, 1936. — Wireless Through Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCKS

By courtesy of Swan Culbertson & Fritz

Shanghai, Aug. 14.

The stock market as a whole continued during the past week to hold within the less than 2 per cent. price range which has limited all movements since July 19. During this time the daily turnovers have never exceeded 900,-000 shares and during the past week have averaged less than 700,000. This combination of fractional fluctuations and inactive trading indicates that some new incentive is needed to produce a definite trend in either direction. Selectivity, however, has been evident and on Monday, for instance, coppers and steels displayed noticeable strength. Profit-taking checked all such advancing tendencies but on the other hand there was absolutely no selling pressure.

Commodity prices reached new lows for the year on Thursday with crop estimates potent market factors. The cotton yield was put at 15,593,000 bales, the largest in six years and an increase of 25.8 per cent. over last year. Quotations, however, resisted fairly well the bearish implications of this forecast in the belief that a loan might be granted even though President Roosevelt insists on at least the promise of crop control legislation as a condition for such advances. Winnipeg wheat rose the full limit on Tuesday when the Government report confirmed the probability of a Canadian crop only 35 per cent. of normal or about 160,000,000 bushels. The U.S. crop estimate was about 50,000,000 bushels larger than expected though some of the wheat is of inferior quality. Corn held relatively steady on a lower crop estimate than had been anticipated and also reports of drought damage but later weakened on good rains. Rubber was easy while traders awaited August export figures but factories were good buyers at the lower prices. Sugar was steady with September liquidation offset by Cuban short covering.

The market in figures:

	Thursday Aug. 5	Aug. 12	Change
D. J. Average for 30 Industrials	166.09	167.62	up 1.58
D. J. Average for 20 Rails	53.13	53.57	up .44
D. J. Average for 20 Utilities	29.06	29.03	off .03
D. J. Average for 40 Bonds	101.34	101.30	off .04
D. J. 11 Commodity Index	67.09	65.34	off 1.75
Auburn	21	16½	off 4½
Nat. Supply Co. of Delaware	39⅞	36¼	off 3⅝
Technicolor	28½	32⅜	up 3⅞
Timken Detroit Axle	23⅞	26	up 2½

Commodity prices:

	Thursday Aug. 5	Aug. 12
Chicago wheat	115⅞	113½
Winnipeg wheat	125½	126⅝
Corn	67¾	65⅝
Cotton	10.88	10.14
Rubber	18.74	18.57
Sugar	1.30	1.29

Business:

	Previous	Latest
New York Times composite index	107.1	107.8
Steel operations (% of capacity)	85.5	84.6
Carloadings (carloads)	771,000	783,000
Electric power production (k.w.hrs.)	*2,256,000	2,262,000
Automobile output (cars)	86,403	79,736
Average dail oil production (bbls.)	3,592,000	3,651,000

*000 omitted.

Some seasonal recession in business activity is apparent but the demand for steel during the remainder of the year is expected to be excellent and a vigorous upturn in general activity this Autumn is forecast. European and Far Eastern political developments though closely watched had little effect on American markets. Congress is trying to adjourn within the next couple of weeks and both Houses have now passed the bill providing for lower court reform.

Stock Outlook: The current dullness of the stock market seems likely to persist until shortly before the present session of Congress ends. The business outlook for the rest of the year is good but the market is hesitant through fears of some surprise move by the Administration which might delay adjournment and result in the passage of unfavourable legislation. A waiting policy, therefore, appears advisable for the time being though any weak spots should be utilized by those with ample reserve purchasing power to acquire issues with promising prospects.

The Ministry of Finance has ordered the District Inspectorates of Customs in the country to put a ban on exports of rice and other cereals, according to a special report to the Chinese press from Nanking, which says that smuggling will be punishable with the extreme penalty in accordance with court martial law.

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SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

U.S. COURT FOR CHINA

Partnership Action

J. L. WINKELMAN V. ROY G. ALLMAN

ALLEGED Agreement for U.S. $6,500. Mr. H. G. Nelson for plaintiff; Mr. H. D. Rodger for defendant

Before Judge M. J. Helmick

A civil action was started on Aug. 10 in the U.S. Court for China by Mr. J. L. Winkelman against Mr. Roy G. Allman for an order cancelling and rescinding a co-partnership agreement between the two lawyers dated September 30, 1936, and for the recovery of U.S.$6,500 plus interest since May 17, 1937, plus costs and attorney's fees.

The complaint alleges that the defendant requested the plaintiff to pay him U.S.$6,500 as a consideration for entering into the agreement when the defendant knew or should have known as an attorney at law that the agreement was contrary to the laws of the United States. The complaint further alleges that the defendant fraudulently concealed such facts from the plaintiff.

The defendant led the plaintiff to believe that he, the defendant, then had in his office legal business of such a volume that plaintiff's share of the net profits of the co-partnership would average Shanghai $1,000 per month during the first year, the complaint alleges.

The complaint further alleges that the plaintiff, believing that the agreement was in every respect valid, performed the duties and obligations imposed upon him by the agreement and that it was not until May 16, 1937 that the plaintiff, on seeking legal advice, discovered that the agreement was invalid and unenforceable.

Alleged Fraud on Court

In the second cause of action in the complaint, it is alleged that about November 16, 1936, Judge Helmick requested the defendant to dissolve the co-partnership arrangement, and that soon thereafter the defendant changed the name of the co-partnership from "Allman & Winkelman" to "R. G. Allman & Co." The defendant is alleged to have done this without making any effort whatever to comply with the Judge's request to dissolve the co-partnership and, according to the complaint, this conduct constituted a fraud on the U.S. Court for China. Another allegation in the complaint is that the defendant concealed from the plaintiff the Judge's request.

The first witness called by Mr. Nelson was Mr. Henry Martin Wolf, a Netherlander like the plaintiff. He testified on the examination that his occupation consisted largely of bringing people together on business matters, that he had known the defendant for years, and that he had introduced the plaintiff to the defendant after suggesting that a partnership be formed. Mr. Roy Allman had told him that his income was $.$60,000 a year, he said, and asked him to pass the information along.

Cross-Examination

During cross-examination, Mr. Rodger elicited the testimony that after the papers of agreement had been signed, the plaintiff had cancelled a debt of $200 owed to Mr. Wolf saying "We are square." Mr. Wolf further testified that the plaintiff had acted for him in making collections of debts after the agreement with defendant was signed but had never paid him one cent.

Mr. Rodger then turned to the subject of a tiffin interview at the American Club between the defendant and the witness on Monday, August 9, 1937. The witness admitted that he had telephoned to Mr. R. G. Allman to arrange the interview. He said that at that interview the defendant said that he (the defendant) had treated him (Mr. Wolf) wrongly and was willing to pay him $1,000 as a commission for services rendered in bringing in a partner with $20,000. He testified that he had asked for that commission long before but had never gotten it.

Mr. Rodger then announced that a detective had been listening to the entire conversation and had taken it down on paper. Mr. Wolf then talked rapidly and when interrupted cried out "Let me talk." Asked if the word "commission" was once used, Mr. Wolf replied "No, I prefer 'for services rendered.'"

Second Witness

In the afternoon session, Mr. Nelson first called Mr. Herman Vanderee to the witness stand and he testified briefly that Mr. Winkelman had tried ineffectually to make a collection from him for Mr. Wolf. In the cross-examination, Mr. Rodger brought out that Mr. Winkelman had acted for both Mr. Wolf and the witness at different times.

The plaintiff then took the stand and gave details of his education at Hague, of his previous experiences in Shanghai, and of his meeting with defendant through the introduction by Mr. Wolf. He said that he had been led to believe that defendant's income was in the neighbourhood of $.$60,000 a year and that as a partner he would make $.$12,000 per year. He said that defendant had told him that he (Mr. R. G. Allman) might be appointed District Attorney of the U.S. Court for China or Consul for Mexico. He said that he tried to evade paying Mr. Allman U.S. $7,000 in cash without security but that the attitude was "take it or leave it."

On October 1, 1936, the plaintiff paid U.S. $6,500 to the defendant who had drawn up the agreement which was signed at that time by both parties.

According to the plaintiff's testimony, the only way he could ascertain the name of the firm was by the heading on the firm's stationary and the name on the door of the office at Hamilton House. First it was "Allman and Winkelman" and then about the first of December it was "R. G. Allman & Co."

When the witness was asked what had happened to certain fees collected by the firm, he replied that he had taken them. When there was money in the firm's account "Mr. Allman said 'Bang, that's mine' so I said 'Bang, that's mine'" the witness continued.

Second Day

Stormy scenes were witnessed on August 11.

In the morning session, Mr. Winkelman was subjected to a gruelling cross-examination in which Mr. Rodger delved into the private life of the plaintiff on the grounds that it had an unfavourable effect on the standing of the law firm in which the plaintiff and defendant were associated.

"When you were feeling exuberant, did you do spring dances in the office" Mr. Rodger asked. The witness replied that he was not very good at dancing and knew nothing about spring dancing.

Mr. Rodger persisted with more personal questions to which the witness replied heatedly, crying out once "Don't be silly" while Mr. Nelson jumped to his feet repeatedly with strongly voiced objections.

The witness testified that he could not sign checks or bind the firm in any way, and said that Mr. Allman did not show him any books.

British Witness

In the latter part of the morning session Mr. Nelson called Mr. J. R. Jones, a British subject and barrister at law, as an expert witness on partnerships. He testified that British attorneys in Shanghai are not permitted to form partnerships with attorneys of other nationalities.

"Quite a crowd in the bathroom" commented Mr. Nelson when cross-examining a detective of the S.M.P., called as witness by Mr. Rodger in the afternoon. The detective had testified that he had sat in the bathroom and listened to the conversation between Mr. Allman and Mr. Henry Wolf on Monday last. He had added that Miss Wieman, secretary of Mr. Allman, had also been in the bathroom taking notes.

Mr. R. G. Allman, the defendant, was placed in the stand later in the afternoon and told the court that last year Mr. Winkelman had hung around him for weeks seeking to associate with him in his law practice and that when he finally did accede to his wishes he made no misrepresentations about his income or his prospects.

FIRST SPECIAL COURT

Missing $400.000

S.M.P. V. TSANG FU-DING

ALLEGED Admission of Misappropriation.

Before Judge Feng

(Detention Ordered)

On application of the S.M. Police, Judge Feng of the First Special District Court, ordered on August 9 the detention, for one week, of Tsang Fu-ding, chief accountant of the Mei Nee Kee Silk Hong, No. 4 Chien Kee Ki, Tientsin Road, suspected of misappropriation.

According to the prosecution, Tsang surrendered himself to the Central Police Station on Sunday and admitted that he had misappropriated a total of $400,000 belonging to his employers between 1930 and July, 1937, and lost his money in speculation.

Safety Valve Tampering

S.M.C. V. WANG CHING-WEN

CHARGED with obstructing flow of steam.

(Fined $10)

The Shanghai Municipal Council was successful in a prosecution concluded on August 10 in the First Special District Court against a factory superintendent found guilty under the law governing penalties for police offences.

Accused, Wang Ching-wen, of the I Chong Rubber Shoe Factory, G33A Chaoyang Road, was charged with having on divers dates between February 26 and June 21, 1937, caused to be obstructed the flow of steam from a boiler operating therein by adjusting the weight of the safety valve.

The Industrial Section of the Shanghai Municipal Council, which was the complainant in the case, reported that warnings had been issued to the defendant not to use the boiler at a pressure in excess of 80 lb. per square inch but on one occasion it was found that the boiler was working at 115 lb., and, on another, it was found by calculation that the blow off pressure was as high as 140 lb. Accused was fined $10.

Puller's Suicide

INQUEST ON CHANG AH-FOH

Before Proc. Tsang

(Suicide Verdict)

Stabbing himself with a knife after having unsuccessfully tried to kill another man with the weapon, Chang Ah-foh, aged 44, a private rickshaw coolie, killed himself in Lane No. 531, Honan Road, on August 10, it was disclosed at the Public Mortuary on Aug. 11 when an inquest was conducted by Procurator Tsang of the First District Court.

Police evidence was to the effect that deceased stayed at the Kya Foong Co., 531/28 Honan Road, being the private rickshaw coolie of Sung Pao-tse, a salesman of the company. It was said that deceased was on several occasions found drunk at the premises by Mr. Woo Ming-sung, owner of the company, who told Sung, the deceased's employer, to tell him to move out. It was believed that, on account of this, the deceased held a grudge against Woo. At 12.15 p.m. on Aug. 10, deceased met Woo in the alleyway and tried to stab him with a knife. Woo had a narrow escape, after which, deceased turned the knife on himself. Taken to the Lester Chinese Hospital, deceased died at 12.35 p.m. the same day.

A verdict of death due to knife wounds, self-inflicted, was returned.

Heroin Smoking

S.M.C. V. EMILIO CRUZ, LOH KYUIN-TSONG, AND TSEN KYEN-KYUNG

An alleged Spaniard was brought with two Chinese to the First Special District Court on Aug. 11 and charged with smoking heroin in Jue Kong Li, Miller Road, at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday. Emilio Cruz, aged 30, the alleged Spaniard, questioned about his nationality first told the Judge that he was a Filipino, but later said he was a Spaniard. The two Chinese prisoners were Loh Kyuin-tsong and Tseu Kyen-kyung, both unemployed.

Prosecuting, Mr. T. S. Lea, Assistant Municipal Advocate, told the Court that at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, a J.P.C. on duty on Fearon Road saw a suspicious-looking man who, on seeing the constable, rose from his chair and left. The constable followed him and, on entering the Jue Kong Li alleyway, saw the three accused were lying on a piece of waste ground, smoking heroin. He had them placed under arrest.

Cruz, questioned by the Judge, admitted having smoked heroin sometimes, but said he had cultivated no habit. On the day in question, he said, he went to deliver a letter to a friend, but did not smoke heroin. The two Chinese denied the charge.

Miscellaneous

Two brass smiths were brought before the First District Court on Aug. 12 and an application was made by the police for their detention on the ground that they were concerned with one already in custody in an attack on Ning Ying-sz, a cotton mill clerk, on Wayside Road, on August 6 causing his death. The application was granted and the suspects, arrested at 468 Yangtszepoo Road, were remanded for trial with the prisoner already in custody.

* * *

Accused of soliciting for monetary contributions from local residents under the pretext that the money would be used for national defence purposes, Woo Tsung, 19-year old student, was arrested at his home, 752/3 Boone Road, at noon on Aug. 8 and ordered to be handed over to the Nantao Police Bureau when he was brought before the First Special District Court on August 9. The police told the court that Woo was arrested at the request of the Nantao Police who alleged that Woo had been implicated in the offence by Lee Vung-ling already in custody. According to Lee, he had been told to solicit for money by Woo who gave him a suit of Chinese boy scout's uniform for this purpose. Woo, questioned by the Judge, admitted knowing Lee, but denied having told him to solicit for money under the pretext of using the money for anti-Japanese purposes.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

ESSEX SOUNDLY DEFEATED BY 307 RUNS AT CHELMSFORD

Robins and Hendren Flay Bowlers: A 12 Wicket Bag for Goddard Against Derby in Innings Success

BOWLERS GENERALLY STARVE BATS

London, Aug. 12.

MIDDLESEX advanced a step nearer the Championship to-day when they scored a decisive victory over Essex, winning by the large margin of 307 runs.

They have now a clear lead, as their nearest rivals, Yorkshire, were only involved in a friendly match against Scotland, whom they defeated by an innings and 44 runs.

The most outstanding achievement in the games concluded to-day was that of Goddard, the Gloucester off-spinner, who took a total of 12 wickets against Derbyshire for only 145 runs. He claimed seven victims in the first innings for 104 and followed this up by taking five for 41.

Clay, the Welshman, also did well with the ball, capturing five wickets for 33 and seven for 78.

Cowie, the New Zealander, was another bowler who emerged with a splendid analysis, with five for 21 and five for 46.

Quick Decisions

A surprisingly large number of matches ended this afternoon after only two days' play, these resulting as follows.—

Glamorgan beat Hampshire by an innings and 68 runs.

New Zealanders beat Sir Julien Cahn's XI by nine wickets.

Yorkshire beat Scotland by an innings and 44.

Surrey beat Somerset by nine wickets.

Gloucester beat Derby by an innings and 84.

Lancashire beat Kent by 102 runs.

Worcester beat Northants by an innings and 146.

Middlesex beat Essex by 307 runs.

Only three centuries were scored in the eight matches. Cooper, of Worcester, was top-scorer with 138, while Turnbull, of Glamorgan, reached 124 and the ever-green Hendren contributed 112 to Middlesex's score. Details:—

AT SOUTHAMPTON—Glamorgan beat Hampshire by an innings and 68 runs. Glamorgan 310 (Turnbull 124); Hampshire 90 (Clay five for 33) and, following on, 152 (Clay seven for 78).

AT WEST BRIDGFORD—New Zealanders beat Sir Julien Cahn's XI by nine wickets. Sir Julien's XI 80 (Cowie, five for 21) and 134 (Cowie, five for 46); New Zealanders, 106 and 111 for one.

AT HARROGATE—Yorkshire beat Scotland by an innings and 44. Yorkshire 291 (Melville, six for 81); Scotland 104 (Robinson for four 10) and, following on 143.

AT WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Surrey beat Somerset by nine wickets. Somerset 104 (Parker four for 24) and 103; Surrey 185 (Meyer, four for 24) and 104 for one.

AT CHELTENHAM—Gloucester beat Derby by an innings and 84. Gloucester 302 (Allen 128, Townsend five for 59); Derby 223 (Goddard seven for 104) and, following on, 80 (Goddard five for 41, Sinfield five for 36).

AT MANCHESTER—Lancashire beat Kent by 102 runs. Lancashire 188 (Washbrook, 83) and 220; Kent 121 (Phillipson, six for 53) and 185.

AT NORTHAMPTON—Worcester beat Northants by an innings and 146 runs. Northants 115 (Perks five for 54, Martin five for 50) and 136 (Jackson five for 37); Worcester 397 (Cooper 138).

AT CHELMSFORD—Middlesex beat Essex by 307 runs. Middlesex 302 (Robins 87) and 313 for five, declared (Hendren 112); Essex 156 (Sims five for 23) and 152.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 14.

Rain seriously interfered with first-class matches throughout the country to-day. Owing to downpours not a ball was bowled at:—

Bradford (Yorkshire v. Worcester); Birmingham (Warwick v. Middlesex); Manchester (Lancashire v. Leicester); Cheltenham (Gloucester v. Sussex); Nottingham (Notts v. Derby).

Scores in other matches were:—

At Southend.—Hampshire 82 for seven against Essex.

At Dover.—Kent 134 (Wellard, seven for 62). Somerset, 186 for five.

At Neath.—Surrey 57 (Clay five for 25, E. Davies four for 12). Glamorgan 81 (Gregory five for nine).—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL BEGINS

London, Aug. 14.

Following are the results of the Scottish League matches played to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Aberdeen 4, St. Mirren 0
Arbroath 0, Dundee 5
Clyde 2, Motherwell 2
Hamilton 4, Partick 2
Hearts 2, St. Johnston 1
Kilmarnock 2, Ayr 1
Morton 1, Third Lanark 3
Queen of South 2, Celtic 2
Queen's Park 1, Hibernian 1
Rangers 0, Falkirk 0

SECOND DIVISION

Airdrieonians 5, Dunfermline 3
Brechin 3, Dumbarton 4
Cowdenbeath 6, Montrose 1
Dundee United 1, St. Bernards 7
East Fife 3, Alloa 1
East Stirlingshire 1, Albion 4
Forfar 3, King's Park 1
Leith 3, Raith 4
Stenhousemuir 3, Edinburgh 1

—Reuter.

TENNIS LEAGUE RESULTS

Creating the biggest upset in senior league tennis this year, the Shanghai Cricket Club brought their season to a successful climax by scoring a most unexpected victory over the formidable Columbia Country Club squad by the wide margin of ten sets to five, in Wednesday's (Aug. 11) final in the men's first division league series. The main feature of the matches was the one and only defeat this season of the powerful L. D. Carson—Maxcy Smith combination, who succumbed in two of three sets to the brilliant team-work of the Cricket Club's first couple, Forbes and Gotch.

First Division

S.C.C. 10, C.C.C. 5

Forbes and Gotch beat Carson and Smith, 6-0, 6-4, 3-6; Bridge and Green lost to Sullivan and Squires, 8-6, 4-6, 1-6; Honey and Aiers beat M. Newell and Loutit, 8-6, 6-3, 6-4; Godkin and Kimber lost to Biesel and Clare, 6-3, 6-8, 4-6; Frame and McFarlane beat Henry and Johnson, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

COUNTY A.C. 9, RECS 6

Second Division

RUSSIAN T.C. 10, CLUBE LUSITANO 4 (1 SET UNFINISHED)

Stepanoff and Kuznetzoff beat Silva and A. Souza, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2; B. Petroff and S. Petroff beat Remedios and M. A. Sequeira, 7-5, 6-2, 4-6; Indrickson and Ogilvie lost to A. M. Sequeira and E. Vietal, 8-6, 1-6, 1-6; Ouskoff and Tifontal beat Barradas and Ed. Vietal, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3; Butenko and Murzanoff v. E. Souza and V. Souza, 5-7, 8-6 (1 unfinished).

A.S.F. 8, SWISS CLUB 7

Graziani and Ouang lost to Mottu and Getz, 5-7, 2-6, 2-6; R. Bossuet and Aynie beat Buergin and Rojdestvensky, 6-3, 6-1, 3-6; J. Bossuet and Berthelot lost to C. H. Duff and J. A. Duff, 2-6, 1-6, 3-6; Collet and Bell beat Geiser and Leslie, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1; Fabre and Favache beat Cortner and Stepan, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

POLICE 8, G.G.C. 7

Bourne and Wahl beat Rodek and Berg, 6-6, 6-2, 6-2; Gash and Aiers beat Grosser and Balduin, 9-7, 6-2, 3-6; Shute and Rassushen lost to Nimphius and Mayer, 5-7, 5-7, 6-4; Wilkinson and Douglas lost to Kuelps and Fleissmann, 3-6, 2-6, 2-6; Hurry and Fleming beat Hagenstein and Schulz, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.

SCHOL 8, BRAMTOCO 7

RECS 11, CATHEDRAL T.C. 4

Neugebauer and Noodt beat Johnston and Peach, 6-3, 6-4, 6-0; Murray and Kermani lost to Blackwood and Hood, 6-4, 1-6, 7-9; Burgoyne and Kew lost to Blackwood, Jr., and Lawrence, 6l, 1-6, 3-6; Davie and Hutchinson beat Parker and Nolting, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Ryan and Harris beat Wilkie and Fletcher, 6-1, 7-5, 6-6.

J.A.C. "A" 10, WATERWORKS 5

J. Cobarrubias and J. MacDonald beat D. Pintos and A. Fonseca, 5-7, 6-2, 6-3; V. M. Marcal and A. J. Marques beat J. Fonseca and R. O. Baker 6-3, 4-6, 6-4; T. Murray and T. E. Baker beat S. E. Flory and T. M. Collaco 6-4, 6-0, 6-4; A. Silva and S. M. Zee beat A. C. Collaco and B. Wolnitzer, 6-4, 6-0, 6-4; A. Carion and J. Liu lost to G. B. Collaco and J. Burford, 2-6, 3-6, 5-7.

FRENCH GOLF TITLE TO BRITISH GIRL

London, July 15.

Miss Katheleen Garnham (Naze) winner of the French championship in 1933, won the title again this year at St. Germain when in the 36 holes final she beat Mrs. C. D. Rhodes (Harrogate), the Yorkshire champion by 4 and 2.

The surprise of the championship was the defeat of Miss Pam Barton, the former British champion, who lost to Mme. Decugis at the 22nd hole.

Miss Barton started well enough and was three up at the turn, but, after halving the 10th, she lost the next two holes through being stymied and Mme. Decugis won the 17th hole with a par three to square the match.

The pair then proceeded to halve the next four holes, but at the 22nd Miss Barton put her drive into the woods and, having difficulty in getting out, gave the hole and the match to her opponent.—Reuter.

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SWIMMERS EQUAL SPRINT RECORD

Logan, Gavriloff Share 100 Heat in 57.1/5 Sec.

Indications of close racing and prospects of record breaking were given in the heats for the 100 yards men's free style swimming championship which were swum off on Aug. 12 when H. A. Logan and A. Gavriloff shared the first heat in 57⅕ seconds, while Tommy Britton (who shares the Shanghai record of 57⅕ sec. with N. Hammond) won the second heat in 57⅗ seconds.

In the 100 yards breast stroke, R. Hall defeated Kan Yee Kit, who represented Shanghai in last year's interport with Tientsin, by a foot in 80 sec., while R. J. Dudley won from R. A. Dodd in the heat in 79⅘ sec., both times being only slightly slower than the present record.

In the first heat for the women's 50 yards free style, Miss Ella Whitehead won from Miss Lin Mei Ling in 31 sec., while Miss Diana Cannan defeated Miss Stephenie Brabner by a touch in the second heat in 31⅗ sec.

The boys' 100 yards produced a good performance by E. Smith, who recorded 64⅗ sec. in defeating J. Moody by five feet, while G. Figueredo won the first heat easily from R. Hall in 67 sec.

Men's Free Style Heats

Undoubtedly the greatest excitement and the best swimming was seen in the 100 yards men's free style heats. The start saw Gavriloff getting well away with Farmer second off and Logan slightly left. Gavriloff set up a tremendous pace for the first length and turned two feet ahead of Logan with Farmer a foot back. In the second length Logan began to move up and half way up the pool he was level with Gavriloff, the two fighting out every yard of the distance thereafter with Farmer five feet behind. Gavriloff got a poor turn and Logan took a slight lead, but the former drew level again. In the last ten yards it looked as if Logan would just get the decision, but a grand spurt in the final few feet enabled Gavriloff to secure the dead heat decision.

The second heat saw L. Oliveira giving Tommy Britton a hard fight before the latter was able to draw away in the final lap. Britton and Oliveira went off together slightly ahead of W. H. Chang, the Chinese entry, and Britton set the pace, with Oliveira swimming at his shoulder, while the Chinese contestant was very close up. Britton got well away at the turn and gained five feet which he retained to the finish. Oliveira was second and Chang third. The time was 57⅗ sec. The finalists on Saturday will be: T. Britton, H. A. Logan. A. Gavriloff, L. Oliveira.

Hall Wins Breast Stroke

In the 100 yards breast stroke, R. Hall used the butterfly breast stroke, and made little impression over Kan Yee Kit or W. Y. Woo until the last ten yards of the third length, and here his extra spurt just enabled him to win by a few feet, Woo being third. The time was 80 sec. In the second heat, R. J. Dudley took the lead from the start and retained it to the finish despite a continued challenge from R. A. Dodd, while S. S. Cheng was third. The time was 79⅘ sec. The finalists will be: R. Hall, Kan Yee Kit, R. J. Dudley, and R. A. Dodd.

Women Finalists

Miss Ella Whitehead went out from the start of her race and held a slight advantage over Miss Lin Mei Ling with Miss A. Dudley third, the winner retaining a margin of five feet to the finish. Her time was 31 sec. In the second heat Diana Cannan and Miss Brabner had a grand struggle all the way up the course, Miss Cannan turning slightly ahead of her rival at the end of the first lap, and retaining this advantage to win by a touch in 31⅗ sec. The finalists are:—Misses: E. Whitehead, Lin Mei Ling, Diana Cannan and Stephenie Brabner.

The boys' 100 yards saw G. Figueredo winning easily from R. Hall in the first heat with D. Lunt third, the time being 67 sec., while E. Smith won from J. Moody in the second heat with E. Copley third. The finalists are: E. Smith, J. Moody, G. Figueredo, R. Hall.

Budge Ranked World's No. 1 Tennis Player

Paris, Aug. 10.

Donald Budge, only man ever to win three Wimbledon championships and a member of the championship Davis Cup team, to-day was placed No. 1 in the world's tennis rankings announced by the Paris sports paper, "Auto." He was put in the No. 1 position on the amateur list and also at No. 1 on the list combining amateurs and professionals. His rise as a player was cited as the year's outstanding contribution to the game.—United Press.

SHANGHAI BASEBALL

Two City League baseball games were played off on August 11 at the Race Course diamond. A keen encounter took place in the opener between Headquarters and the league-leading Second Battalion in which Captain Fenton's men handed the leaders their second set-back of the season, by a score of 4 to 2. The night-cap was a lackadaisical affair between the U. S. Navy outfit and the Amateurs, the final score reading 8 to 7 in favour of the former.

Box Score

2nd Battalion

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Winchester, ss.	5	0	2	2	4	0
Traw, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2	0
Beeson, cf.	4	1	2	3	1	0
Lock, 1b.	3	1	1	6	0	0
Zener, lf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Potts, rf.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Paisley, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Burnett, c.	4	0	1	6	2	0
Harvill, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boles, p.	4	0	1	1	2	0
	34	2	8	24	12	0

Headquarters

Winger, lf.	3	2	2	3	0	1
Teague, cf.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Varconie, ss.	3	0	1	3	3	1
Girard, 1b.	3	0	2	11	0	0
Evinger, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3	3
Norris, c.	2	1	0	6	3	0
Bowers, 3b.	4	0	1	2	4	0
Givens, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sharples, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Porter, p.	4	0	0	0	3	0
	29	4	7	27	16	5

Score by innings:—

2nd Battalion	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—2
Headquarters	2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 x	—4

U.S. Navy

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Carberry, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3	2
Schlottman,	1	0	0	0	0	0
J. S. Conrad, ss.	4	0	0	1	2	3
Orzment, 2b.	4	1	1	4	1	0
Christensen, c.	2	1	0	4	1	1
Murphy, cf.	5	2	2	4	0	1
Baham, lf.	2	2	1	4	1	0
J. W. Conrad, 1b., rf.	4	1	1	2	0	1
Freeman, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Posik, 1b.	3	0	2	4	0	0
Kilduff, p.	3	0	0	1	1	2
	33	7	8	24	9	10

Amateurs

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Huebner, p., cf., c., rf.	5	2	4	3	2	1
Riley, ss.	4	0	1	0	3	0
Kabbert, c., rf.	4	1	0	11	0	1
Fielden, 1b., p.	5	1	3	11	0	0
Becker, 2b.	5	2	0	2	3	1
David, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0	0
W. Ward, rf., cf.	3	2	1	0	0	1
Liboon, cf., rf., p., 1b.	4	0	0	0	2	0
Adams, lf.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Ike Fenton, rf.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Krause, p., 3b.	2	0	0	0	3	0
	39	8	11	27	13	4

Batted for Carberry in the ninth inning.

Score by innings:—

U. S. Navy	0 0 0 0 0 0 3 4 0	—7
Amateurs	2 0 1 1 2 0 2 0 x	—8

WATER POLO

By playing up magnificently, the Rowing Club Strokeside team climbed into the joint leading position in the water polo league as a result of their victory over the hitherto acknowledged league leaders, the Foreign Y.M.C.A. Porpoises whom they defeated on August 10 by two goals to nil in the Oarsmen's pool before a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators.

Strokeside's victory makes it necessary for the two teams to have a play off for the championships if both teams conclude their league engagements without a loss, and as both have only one more game to play, this is practically certain. The play off will probably take place on the opening night of the interport gala, August 26, tentative arrangements being made to hold the match on that day at the Cercle Sportif Francais pool which is a neutral venue, and necessary for such a deciding game.

In the first round of the league, the Foreign Y.M.C.A. team defeated their rivals from the Rowing Club by the odd goal in five in the game played at the Y.M.C.A. pool, and yesterday's return fixture played at the Oarsmen's pool saw the home team gaining the victory which placed them as joint leaders in the standings. Undoubtedly the play off will attract a large crowd, and some very close and interesting play is expected.

Two other games were run off in the league, the Association Sportif Francais defeating the Shaforce by four goals to nil in the Rowing Club pool, while the Foreign Y.M.C.A. Walrusses were at home to the Rowing Club Bowside team, and after a hotly contested engagement, the score was recorded as a goal all—a draw.

The Rowing Club Strokeside team had a scare in their final water polo engagement played on August 12, only defeating the Association Sportif Francais by three goals to nil after a close fought match. The winners, who were not at full strength, found their opponents playing in grand form and the issue was at stake right up to the final whistle.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

WASHINGTON CLOSELY WATCHES LOCAL SITUATION

Evacuation Measures for American Citizens Being Prepared: Representations Made

Washington, Aug. 14.

A prediction that President Roosevelt would issue a statement on the Sino-Japanese hostilities at Shanghai and vicinity on Monday or Tuesday was made to-day by Senator Key Pittman, Democrat of Nevada and Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Inasmuch as Senator Pittman is generally regarded as the Administration's spokesman on foreign policy, his prediction was regarded as a virtual announcement.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, to-day announced that the Embassies at Nanking and Tokyo had made repeated representations to China and Japan respectively to refrain from endangering foreigners in China.—United Press.

"Hands-Off" Policy

Washington, Aug. 14.

A "hands-off" policy in connection with the situation in the Far East was urged to-day by Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho. "The world," he declared, "appears determined to commit suicide by more wars, armament and taxes. I think the United States can longest preserve her civilization by staying out of the Chinese situation."—Reuter.

U.S. Representations

Washington, Aug. 15.

Following the example of Great Britain, the United States had made the most earnest representations to the Japanese and Chinese Governments not to use Shanghai as a "theatre of operations," according to an announcement by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

The United States Ambassador to China, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, added Mr. Hull, had proceeded to Shanghai with a view to consolidating plans to preserve the safety of American life and property.

The Secretary of State emphasized that the United States placed primary importance on continued consultation with other governments in making representations to China and Japan for the avoidance of a conflict in Shanghai.

The Asiatic Fleet, he declared, was prepared, on short notice, to remove about 3,000 Americans from the trouble zone, if necessary. The State Department was holding itself ready day and night to co-operate with the Navy to get vessels into the zone in time to give whatever protection was necessary.

Mr. Hull further stated that American diplomats and naval officials conferred constantly with representatives of other governments responsible for their nationals in Shanghai on methods of protecting their citizens.

He added that he greatly deplored the American casualties, and explained that American diplomats in the principal conflict zones had been instructed to close their offices and leave when they considered the situation sufficiently dangerous.

Referring to the despatch of the Augusta, flagship of the United States Asiatic Fleet, to Shanghai, the Navy Department said that naval officials stood under orders to "act on the spot and on their own judgment" according to the seriousness of the situation.—Reuter.

LEAGUE TO REPORT ON PALESTINE

Mandates Commission Will Remain Non-Committal

Geneva, Aug. 14.

Faced with the declaration of the British Government that its mandate over Palestine was no longer executable and that the British people no longer desired to send troops to the Holy Land to enforce the decisions of the British administration, the League of Nations' Commission on Mandates agreed yesterday that the mandate would continue operative until a better solution were found.

No judgment was passed on the Royal Commission's partition scheme nor on any other scheme presented, but the Committee will spend the first few days of next week drafting a report on its findings to submit to the League Council in September. The report will outline in purely objective fashion the advantages and disadvantages in various proposals, without recommending or condemning any.

British View Restated

Mr. William Ormsby-Gore, British Colonial Secretary, attended the afternoon session of the Mandates Committee yesterday, outlining the British point of view, and was to leave Geneva last night with Mr. John Hathorn Hall, chief secretary to the British Government in Palestine.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore said the maintenance of the mandate would be impossible without a change in the immigration policy. The capacity for absorption of the proposed separate Jewish state would be limitless and, though Palestine was not a breeding range like Australia, some refuge had to be maintained for the Jews driven out of other countries.

M. Orths, chairman of the Commission, closed the meeting with the remark that the mandate would continue in effect until some more definite solution of the problem could be found.—Havas.

IL DUCE WATCHES MANŒUVRES

Messina, Aug. 10.

An impressive display of coastal defence, in which 16,000 men took part, was witnessed here to-day by Signor Mussolini.

Escorted by a cruiser and six destroyers, Il Duce arrived in his yacht, the Aurora, this morning and watched the unusual military manœuvres, which were intended to discover to what extent the armed forces of the island could resist invasion in the event of war.

The theoretical invaders of Sicily used a new type of naval barge in an attempt to land 16,000 men on the rocky coast during the night.

It was Signor Mussolini's first visit to Sicily in sixteen years. After being conducted through the public buildings he briefly addressed the crowd. He promised to make a speech at the conclusion of the manœuvres, but said:

"To dispel any absurd fears, I will declare that the objects of my trip are both pacific and constructive.—Reuter.

U.S. SUGAR BILL PASSES SENATE

Uncertainty Felt Over the President's Attitude

Washington, Aug. 13.

The U.S. Senate to-day passed the hotly-debated compromise sugar bill and returned it to the House of Representatives for conference on differing House and Senate amendments.

Opposing the measure, Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, charged that the administration is with-holding 59,000 tons of American sugar from consumption for "trading purposes." The negotiation of trade treaties, he averred, is sacrificing American production and that trading would block the result expected from the large quota given the Philippines, which "they will undoubtedly not fill."

Senator Pepper emphasized the bill specifically provides that the unused Philippine quota is allotable to other nations except Cuba, and asserted that "no other nation in the world" would adopt a policy restricting domestic production to a point below consumption.

It is still uncertain whether President Roosevelt will veto the measure, which provides for an excise tax of 50 cts. per 100 lb.—United Press.

JAPAN REJECTS SOVIET PROPOSAL

Moscow, Aug. 14.

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, has rejected, as entirely unacceptable, the Soviet proposal that the raid on the Soviet Consulate in Tientsin be investigated in conjunction with foreign representatives.

Denying Japanese complicity, Mr. Hirota suggested a joint investigation by the Japanese and Soviet Consuls in Tientsin.—Reuter.

IRAQ QUIET AFTER ASSASSINATION

No Incidents Follow Murder of Gen. Bekir Sidky

Bagdad, Aug. 13.

No incidents have resulted so far following the murder by a soldier of Gen. Bekir Sidky Pasha and Col. Mohammed Ali Djewad at Mossoul on Wednesday night, the news of which has spread throughout Iraq.

The late General, who was Chief of Staff of the Mesopotamian armies and was on his way to witness Turkish Army manœuvres when the assassination occurred, was something of a national hero. His fellow victim, commander-in-chief of military aviation, who was killed while rushing to his chief's aid, had been engaged in the task of modernizing the nation's air force.

Bekir Sidky Pasha was born in a Kurdistan village in 1890, the son of the governor of that province under the Ottoman regime. He took part in the Great War, fought at the Battle of Gallipoli and with the Syrian army in 1919. He was promoted a captain in the Iraq army in 1921, and subsequently went to England to study military science.

Throughout his military career, he was noted for his high intelligence, his excellence at military tactics, his energy and decisiveness. His political career began in 1933, when he won the confidence of King Ghazi, then Crown Prince, by his successful crushing of the Assyrian revolt and of the insurrection on the Euphrates. In the *coup d'etat* of October 29, 1936, he made himself indispensable to the government, although he held no ministerial portfolio. He organized the army on the model of European armies, with the most up-to-date equipment possible.

Gen. Bekir Sidky is survived by his widow, a young German woman whom he married only recently.

Col. Djewad had lately returned home from a trip abroad, where he made important orders of aeronautical supplies, notably in France and Italy.—Havas.

London Deplores Murder

London, Aug. 13.

While deploring the assassination of the late Gen. Bekir Sidky Pasha and Col. Mohammed Ali Djewad, observers here hope it will mean an easing in relations between Iraq and Great Britain.

It is hoped that the domestic crisis, in which, it is carefully observed, Britain's treaty with Iraq gives her no right to interfere, will be rapidly settled and that the General's successor will be more willing to co-operate with the British Government. If so, it should be possible to apply the terms of the 1927 Treaty in a more favourable atmosphere than formerly.—Havas.

MARSEILLES SPY DRAMA REVEALED

Marseilles, Aug. 12.

The police have arrested M. Adrien Sentenac of the Posts, Telegraph, and Telephone administration here, for having misappropriated certain code telegrams addressed to Valencia.

Investigation revealed that Sentenac was in league with accomplices who put him in touch with the agents of a foreign power. One of these agents has also been arrested. Information secured by this band resulted directly in the recent attack against three Spanish cargo boats off Grau du Roi in the Gulf of Lions. Further arrests are expected.

Sentenac maintains he belongs to no organization of a political character and that all he received for his work was Frs. 100 for each telegram he managed to divert.—Havas.

YUGOSLAV CONCORDAT MAY BE DROPPED

Belgrade, Aug. 10.

In the little town of Bijeljina in the district of Drina, the police had to resort to arms to disperse a crowd demonstrating against the Government's Concordat with the Holy See.

The Deputy, Dr. Vjislav Janjitch, and a number of Serbian Orthodox priests led the manifestation which the authorities had prohibited. Dr. Janjitch delivered a fiery speech after which his audience rushed out into the street, hurling stones at the gendarmes who tried to disperse them peaceably. One was seriously injured. The police fired, killing one and wounding another of the crowd, successfully breaking up the demonstration.—Havas.

Concordat May Be Dropped

Belgrade, Aug. 9.

Sources close to the Government were reported to-day to have decided to drop their attempts to obtain Senate ratification of the proposed Concordat with the Vatican.—United Press.

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CO-OPERATION WITH AMERICA URGED IN LONDON

"The Times" on Shanghai Situation: Japan's Need for Peace Stressed: Press Comments

London, Aug. 15.

"Japan's instant despatch of warships and aircraft to Shanghai, and the concerted outburst in the Tokyo press, suggest more than a mere reprisal," declares the "Sunday Times" in an editorial to-day on the Shanghai situation.

The conflict, the newspaper states, is not yet "war." Possibly, if the precedent of 1932 is followed, it never will be.

The fighting in Shanghai is likely to prove no less dangerous to the International Settlement than it did six years ago, the paper continues. Few more purposeless conflicts were ever embarked upon. Japan needs peace and her statesmen know it. Her pressing problems are economic and every further advance towards China increases the burdens of her tax-payers and lowers her taxable capacity.

The Japanese nation, the newspaper says, is intensely patriotic, but the demands by the army must strain patriotism to the breaking point. China's need for peace is even greater.

The position of Great Britain, in the face of these calamitous developments is relatively simple—her interests in peace and trade. Her coadjutor, is, and must be, the United States. Close co-operation between London and Washington is what the situation demands, and there is every reason to hope that it will be forthcoming, the paper concludes.—Reuter.

Appeal to League

London, Aug. 15.

China will soon send an appeal to the League of Nations, the "Sunday Times" believes but the journal does not know whether she will ask for an immediate meeting of the Council.

"The hope is entertained by the Chinese not that this step will set in motion the machinery of collective security, but that it will reveal to the world public opinion the facts of the renewal of Japanese aggression."

Turning to the attitude of other nations, the paper declares, "The British neutrality policy is the result of a decision taken at a Cabinet meeting last month. The view held here is that only in the event of joint action with the United States could Britain take a strong line in the hope of restraining Japan.

"The diversion of British forces from Europe to the Far East might, it was felt, mean the immediate deterioration of the European situation where such improvement as there has been during the last twelve months is held to be due almost solely to the growing momentum of British re-armament."

The "Sunday Times" then emphasizes the difficulties of Japanese in the present conflict and believes that China could resist for a year against Japan—which would upset all the plans of Tokyo.

Finally, the paper says, it is not impossible that following the adjournment of Congress, President Franklin D. Roosevelt may profit by the Congress vacations to postpone the application of the neutrality law and its provisions to Chinese armaments.—Havas.

New York Papers

New York, Aug. 14.

The Shanghai bombings were unanimously featured with banner headlines in all the newspapers here this evening.

"Bombs fall into heart of city as Chinese airmen try to sink Japanese cruiser" was the streamer headline appearing in the "New York Sun," while the "New York Post" had the following caption in large type over its Shanghai despatches: "Three Americans killed in Shanghai as Chinese planes bombard city."

Most despatches attributed the bombings to the poor marksmanship of Chinese aviators.—Reuter.

Paris, Aug. 15.

France was deeply shocked by the news of the bombing of the International Settlement and the French Concession, accounts of which were published in the evening newspapers under splash headlines.

Though the news was received too late for comment, authoritative circles are of the opinion that the bombings must have been accidental, but nevertheless they have aroused some uneasiness.

The Prime Minister, M. Camille Chautemps, is remaining in Paris, although normally he would have left with others for the Bank Holiday week-end.—Reuter.

Berlin Withholds Comment

Berlin, Aug. 15.

Berlin newspapers continue to refrain from comment on the Sino-Japanese issue, and official circles only remark that they hope the present difficulties will soon be settled.—Reuter.

LONDON "DEFENDED" FROM AIR RAIDS

Second Phase of Manœuvres Postponed by Weather

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Aug. 11.

Four out of every five bombers "raiding" London last night during the biggest Royal Air Force manœuvres staged hitherto were tackled by interceptor 'planes, according to an Air Ministry communique issued to-day.

Forty-nine "raids" by single aircraft and small formations, the communique states, were made on targets at Enfield, Walthamstow and Kidbrooke, and also on North, North-east and East London. Altogether about 400 aircraft were engaged.

Raiders were picked up by searchlights, thus enabling fighters to intercept them.

Nearly 80 per cent. of the raiders were seen and attacked before they reached their targets. About 90 combats occurred and the majority of raiders were intercepted more than once.

Owing to unfavourable weather reports, Air Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Fighter Command, who is in control of the exercises, postponed the second phase, which was to have begun at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, until the same hour to-day.—Reuter.

Naval Air Arm Strength

London, Aug. 11.

Action by the British Government in placing aircraft carried on British warships under the direct command of the Admiralty, is to be followed up, says the naval correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," by an extensive increase in the strength of the naval air arm. The present strength of approximately 220 machines will be increased to 685, or over three times the amount, by 1940. Plans have been drawn up to exceed this strength if need be. The five aircraft carriers now in service with their total equipment of 170 aeroplanes are to be modernized and five large new aircraft carriers of 23,000 tons each are to be constructed and put into service by 1940, carrying about 350 planes. All battleships and cruisers are also to be equipped with from two to four aeroplanes each. This will result in a new form of collaboration between warships of all categories and the naval air arm in keeping with the latest conceptions of offensive and defensive tactics.—Trans-Ocean.

LORD NUFFIELD'S NEW DONATION

London, Aug. 11.

The promised gift of £35,000 from Lord Nuffield towards the provision of "talking-books" for the blind is announced. The gift will be made in fourteen half-yearly instalments of £2,500.

In August, 1935, Lord Nuffield contributed £5,000 toward the cost of talking-books, which are being produced by the Sound-Recording Committee set up by the National Institute for the Blind and St. Dunstans.

In the previous month, Lord Nuffield had sent £10,000 for the welfare of the blind to Sir Beachcroft Towse, V.C., Chairman of the National Institute for the Blind.—Wireless through Reuter.

50 INJURED IN CLASH IN INDIA

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Calcutta, Aug. 14.

Fifty persons were injured and 100 arrested in a clash here to-day when the police broke up a procession marching to the Town Hall in connection with the so-called Andaman's day, which is celebrated throughout India in sympathy with hunger-striking prisoners in penal islands.—Reuter.

Earl Baldwin of Bewdley has expressed regret that he is unable to accept the invitation of Mr. J. A. Lyons, Prime Minister of Australia, to visit the Commonwealth on the occasion of the centenary celebrations.

Britain Makes Demarches

Representations Against City as War Zone

London, Aug. 14.

The British Ambassadors at Nanking and Tokyo to-day were instructed to make representations to the Chinese and Japanese governments, expressing the British Government's opposition to the conversion of Shanghai into a theatre of war.

An official announcement regarding the representations being made added that a decision as to evacuation of British subjects from Shanghai was being left to the discretion of the British naval commander on the scene.—United Press.

London, Aug. 14.

Possibly there are still some Japanese who believe that another portion of China may be removed without resistance, the "Manchester Guardian" says to-day, but the situation does not admit theoretical discussion.

"There is no question of right or wrong," the newspaper declares, "and no vexed interpretation of treaties, Japan, having swallowed, but only half-digested, Manchuria, is now hungry for North China. It is as simple as that.

"One cannot argue with divine inspiration. The only considerations are: 'How can Japan be stopped?' Japan apparently has no intention of demanding anything that can reasonably be accepted.

"Decision by the powers is difficult. Russia is unlikely to act, except in collaboration with Great Britain and the United States. The right time for them to act is now, when there is still a chance that a strongly-worded declaration and a combined offer of mediation might influence Japan.

"She despises the forces of law and order, and still respects and understands the strength of her three great rivals, especially when compared with her own economic weakness."

Powers Co-operating

The press yesterday gave prominence to the fighting in Shanghai under treble column streamers and devoted the principal editorials to the subject stressing the international aspect of the drama.

It would be easy to over-emphasize the gravity of the international dangers involved, says the "Daily Telegraph." The British and American governments, however, are co-operating with other governments which have Far Eastern interests in an effort to mitigate the course of hostilities.

"It appears that Japan's forward policy is being forced on her by the men in the field and their powerful patriotic backers at home," the newspaper adds.

The well-wishers of Japan as well as the friends of China, it continues, must hope that the responsible elements in Tokyo will yet regain control and that terms acceptable to General Chiang Kai-shek, who has to cope with his own war party, will be offered before the conflagration is extended still further.

A clash such as this, says the "Morning Post," has an awkward way of developing. It is difficult to suppose that either side is indifferent to the injuries which might be inflicted on others than themselves or that either party is unmindful that those interests will refuse to be ignored.—Reuter.

Washington Discussion

Washington, Aug. 13.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mr. Hiroshi Saito, Japanese Ambassador here, to-day discussed Sino-Japanese developments in a conversation which Mr. Hull described as an ordinary exchange on "acute conditions" in the Far East.

There was no special discussion on the grave situation at the International Settlement in Shanghai, the Foreign Secretary added.

Replying to a question whether the United States, Great Britain and France would ask that the Settlement should not be used as a base of operations by the disputing countries, Mr. Hull said he knew nothing new.—Reuter.

No U.S. Troops Coming

Washington, Aug. 14.

In anticipation of the possible necessity of evacuating the 4,000 American citizens resident in Shanghai, the authorities have instructed Admiral Yarnell of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet to proceed with evacuation if he deems it advisable. The Admiral has replied that the fleet could remove all Americans from the danger zone without any difficulty.

After a call from the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Hirosi Saito, yesterday, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, stated for the press that the Shanghai situation was serious but the United States did not contemplate sending troops there from the Philippines.—Havas.

Soviets Taking No Part

Moscow, Aug. 14.

Reports from Japanese and German sources that the Soviets are alleged to be taking some part in the military operations in China by sending military advisers are malicious inventions, according to the official Soviet agency. They do not require any comments, the agency adds.—Reuter.

Paris, Aug. 14.

"For the first time since the beginning of the hostilities in China, the Shanghai incidents have awakened the profound interest of the world declares "L'Excelsior." "The development of the Far East situation obliges London, Washington, and Paris to assert their rights and to maintain their political and economic position."

"L'Epoque" believes that "The Tokyo Government seems to hesitate in starting large scale fighting in the Shanghai area. It is ready to negotiate but when guns have begun to sound, it is most difficult to silence them."—Havas.

School Bombing Protested

London, Aug. 14.

Prof. Gilbert Murray of Oxford, Chairman of the Committee for Intellectual Co-operation, Geneva, condemned Japanese attacks on intellectual institutions in China in a letter which he wrote to "The Times."

Quoting a cable he received from the presidents of Chinese universities, which declared, "In the interest of civilization and humanity we appeal to you to condemn the barbaric destruction of educational institutions," Prof. Murray stressed the resolution with which the Chinese continued rebuilding their moral and intellectual life in the face of almost overwhelming difficulties. There is something revolting to the average conscience, he said, in the systematic war of the Japanese militarists who seem to be selecting schools and universities as objects of their attacks.—Havas.

Tokyo Outwardly Calm

Tokyo, Aug. 14.

Except for some activity in the collection of patriotic funds, the capital is so quiet and peaceful that it is difficult to believe that a life-and-death struggle is going on in China. The newspapers here have been forbidden to chronicle naval movements and departures of troops.

The police, under the new stringent Military Secrets Act, are dealing drastically with rumour-mongers.

The man-in-the-street is patriotically clamouring for the strongest measures against the Chinese. He is convinced that a drastic lesson is needed before the Chinese nation is converted to Japan's objective of the closest political and economic co-operation between the two countries.

Heavy industrialists generally foresee a very busy time ahead now that Japan is virtually at war, but they are depressed at the prospects of the Finance Ministry restricting profits.

Bankers are uneasy, as the financial outlook is very gloomy, with a third supplementary War Budget looming up to meet the expenses of the China incident, which are estimated at present to exceed £1,000,000 a day.

Cotton, rayon and miscellaneous industrialists are depressed at the loss of their China market. Their attitude is reflected in the Stock market, which has slumped steadily since July 7.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Archbishop of Seville

Seville, Aug. 10.

Cardinal Ilundain y Esteban, the Archbishop of Seville, died here to-day.—United Press.

Herr H. G. Roehr

Berlin, Aug. 11.

One of the best known German motor car constructors, Herr H. G. Roehr, whose name is mainly associated with Adler and the small Daimler-Benz cars, died at Coblenz to-day.—Trans-Ocean.

Mrs. Edith Wharton

Paris, Aug. 12.

The popular American novelist, Mrs. Edith Wharton, died here to-day. She was 75 years of age at the time of her death.—United Press.

Rear-Adm. Noble Irwin

Warner's Hot Springs, Cal., Aug. 11.

The body of Rear-Admiral Noble Irwin, 67, retired, who died on Tuesday after a heart attack, was en route to-day to San Diego for burial. The Admiral was a veteran of the Spanish-American war and was wounded during the battle of Manila Bay.—United Press.

NAVAL BATTLE OFF SPANISH COAST

Nationalists Preparing for New Santander Attack

Valencia, Aug. 13.

A naval battle occurred to-day between the Republican destroyer, Ciscar, and the Nationalist vessels, Jupiter and Ciudad de Cadiz, which were accompanied by armed trawlers, according to reports from Gijon. The Jupiter is reported to have been seriously damaged.—Reuter.

French Ship Attacked

Tunis, Aug. 14.

The commander of the French merchantman, Paramé, which arrived at Tunis to-day, declared that a torpedo exploded before the ship while en route, following which a submarine of unidentified nationality rose to the surface and immediately dived.

Crews of ships anchored at Tunis have now asked their unions to ask that merchantmen be escorted by warships.—Havas.

Britain May Take Steps

London, Aug. 14.

The British Government, it was disclosed yesterday, are contemplating adequate measures in case the Spanish Nationalist leader, Gen. Francisco Franco, fails to release the three British ships taken in recent weeks.

Repeated demands have been made for the release of one of these, the ss. Molton, hailed on July 14. Authoritative circles are still hopeful that headquarters at Salamanca may yet yield to the insistence of the British Ambassador at Hendaye, Sir Henry Chilton.—Havas.

Republican Tanker Sunk

Salamanca, Aug. 14.

More details are now available about the sinking of the Republican tank steamer Campeador. A report from Nationalist quarters states that the tanker was sunk by the Nationalist destroyer Velasco and two auxiliary cruisers. No submarines took part in the attack. The Campeador was accompanied by Republican aeroplanes but the anti-aircraft guns of the Velasco prevented these from playing any useful part in the defence of the Campeador.

Messages received here from the Santander front appear to indicate that a Nationalist offensive against Santander is imminent. All roads leading to the front are crowded with troop transports and that the Nationalist artillery is heavily shelling the Republican positions.

Spanish Nationalist planes yesterday reappeared over Santander and dropped several thousand leaflets calling upon the population to surrender voluntarily.—Trans-Ocean.

Supplies For Republicans

Paris, Aug. 14.

Supplies of war material for the Republicans from France and Belgium since the beginning of this month are enumerated by the paper "Action Francaise." Among the deliveries quoted by the paper were 36 Ford Motor-lorries, six aeroplane engines and 20,000 litres of fuel despatched from Perthus near the Spanish frontier on August 3, 305 tons of various materials, 58 tons of foodstuffs and 27 motor-cycles sent on August 4 from Cerbere, 986,000 litres of fuel, six motorbuses, several Ford passenger cars, 26 Ford lorries and five Graham-Paige cars sent on August 5. Further war material was shipped every day of the month up to now.—Trans-Ocean.

Revolts Among Rebels

Barcelona, Aug. 14.

Numerous rebellions have broken out in the Nationalist ranks, according to a radio broadcast here.

Fusillades and cannonades were heard northwest of Torriente. The Republican Defence Ministry learned that 150 soldiers at Ceuta refused to board ship for Spain. Finally, grave incidents are reported at San Sebastian where it is said the frontier has been closed.—Havas.

BURGOS CONSULATE IN GIBRALTAR CLOSED

Gibraltar, Aug. 14.

It is understood that the Spanish Nationalist consulate, which has been functioning here in semi-secrecy, has been closed in obedience to the orders of the British authorities.—Reuter.

SALVADOR LEAVES LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Geneva, Aug. 10.

Salvador to-day announced her withdrawal from the League of Nations for financial reasons. Salvador, which is the smallest republic in Central America, lies between Honduras and Guatemala. She has a population of approximately 2,000,000 persons. She remained neutral during the Great War and joined the League of Nations in 1919.—Reuter.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

JAPANESE ECONOMIC MISSION IN LONDON

Federation of British Industries Dinner to the Visitors: Development of East Asia

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, July 13.

The Federation of British Industries gave a dinner yesterday to the Japan Economic Mission in the Hall of the Mercers' Company, with Lord Hirst, President of the F.B.I., in the chair. The Principal speakers at the Dinner were Lord Barnby, Mr. Chookura Kadono, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, and the Japanese Ambassador to London.

Those present included:

The Japanese Ambassador, and Messrs. Chokora Kadono, Gengo Kodera, Kisanji Fukshima, Hidehige Kashiwagi, Hiroshi Kasuga, Taizo Ishisaka, Seichi Takashima, Sakae Suzuki, Kanzo Tanaka, Yoshio Shimoide, S. Matsuyama, T. Saito, Y. Ito, O. Kamura, S. Arakawa. Members of the Japan Economic Mission, and Japanese business men in London: Lord Hirst, Lord Barnby, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Sir Alexander Cadogan, Sir Robert L. Craigie, Sir William Brown, Sir Edward Crowe, Sir George Macdonough, Lord Riverdale, Mr. Peter Bennett, Sir Harold Bowden, Sir Geoffrey Clarke, Sir William Larke, Sir Charles Seligman, F. B. Wathen, Brig. Hubert Clementi Smith, Col. Sir Frank Watney, Bertram Watney, Kenneth Fraser, Captain Leslie Gamage, R. W. Allen, A. B. Ball, J. L. Edmonson, Col. R. K. Morcom, Forrest Hewit, C. V. Sale, W. E. Rootes, A. H. F. Edwardes, W. J. U. Woolcock, H. G. Hughes, Col. C. V. Holbrook, Julian Piggott, Arthur Pilkington, W. B. Pickering, T. R. Miller, Gavin Cowper, D. Bulay-Watson, R. G. Henderson, R. B. Dunwoody, R. Reid-Adam, C. F. I. Ramsden, Moir Mackenzie, R. G. Glenday, D. H. J. Hartley, Captain W. A. T. Synge, W. V. Jenkins, J. Y. Fletcher and J. Gough.

Policy of F.B.I.

Lord Barnby, proposing the health of the Mission, after referring to the F.B.I. Mission to Japan in 1934, of of which he had been the leader, said:—

This is not the time nor the place in which to discuss details of the conversations which we have had with the Mission. We naturally hope that they may lead to closer co-operation and more friendly relations between the industries of our two countries, but, be the direct results great or small, the mere fact that the conversations have taken place cannot fail to be for the good. It has always been the policy of the Federation of British Industries to meet and discuss freely with its opposite numbers all over the world, and I have no hesitation in saying that such a policy is a sound one.

Our conversations have taken place in an atmosphere of commercial goodwill, (and here I emphasize freedom from political influence as far as our deliberations are concerned), and this is obviously a point to the good. In the next decade the development of East Asia should be the hope of world trade. The history of the past decade shows that the expansion of commercial prosperity in the older industrial countries followed from the development of the large and less modernized communities. In the vast territories and populations of East Asia, if our mission really be to raise the standard of living, the field for financial investment and commercial supply is ample for all the leading trading countries of the world. Surely co-operation should suppress mistrust. I would suggest that our two great nations, whose development and history have followed such parallel lines, have a like responsibility towards the prosperity and well-being, not only of their own citizens, but also of the world at large. We must, of course, leave to our statesmen the major part of the task of strengthening the ties between our two countries, but I believe you will agree with me that as the industrial and commercial leaders of our two countries we can play a not insignificant part in removing misunderstandings and reinforcing our good relationships, to our mutual benefit and to the great security and prosperity of the world as a whole."

Friendly Competition

Mr. Kadono, Leader of the Japan Mission, replying referred to the visit of Lord Barnby's Mission to Japan in 1934, and said:

"That Mission contributed immensely to the promotion of mutual understanding and goodwill between the business interests of our two countries. One of the concrete results of that visit was the formation of the F.B.I. Anglo-Japanese Trade Relations Committee and of its sister body the Japan-British Trade Committee of the Japan Economic Federation in Tokyo. These two organizations represent vital business interests of the two countries and are the expression of the keen desire of both sides to adjust their economic and trade differences through the method of friendly consultation and co-operation. We must face facts. The numerous difficult problems arising from the rapid increase in population forced Japan to enter the field of industry and commerce around the turn of the Century, and it was perhaps inevitable that this orientation should tend to create friction between the economic interests of our two countries. But this fact does not justify the pessimistic view that the common dependence of England and Japan upon foreign trade must necessarily give rise to destructive competition. Friendly competition, governed by the rules of reason and fairplay, is often the very stimulus needed for wholesome growth and development.

The subjects which we have discussed recently with you have all been what might be termed controversial questions, and we discussed them, not only frankly and without reserve, but even bluntly. Because you are animated by the spirit of fairplay and a desire to see the other fellow's point of view (as I assure you we try to be) the discussions were carried on in an atmosphere of the utmost friendliness. I think that discussions of this nature are valuable and helpful because it is important not only to know the facts, but to know how the man on the other side of the fence thinks and feels about such facts.

So far as our two countries are concerned, we believe that there is nothing in our current trade relations which need cause anxiety that the traditional Anglo-Japanese friendship will be seriously disturbed.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, proposing the toast of Anglo-Japanese trade relations said:—

I hope that the members of the Japan Economic Mission will talk fully and frankly with those representatives of British Industry with whom they come into contact. I am convinced that if they do so they will be assured that we in this country have ever the desire to establish good trading relations with Japan. I hope that the Mission, when it returns to Japan, will be able to make this clear, because when I was in Japan I found that the United Kingdom was frequently criticized as creating or inspiring difficulties for Japan. I really do not think that such criticisms are borne out by the facts.

We, like Japan, are an Island power dependent upon exports for the support of our population, and while we have had to defend our economy by the adoption of moderate tariffs we have done less than almost any country in the way of imposing restrictions on imports. The trade exchanges of the United Kingdom with Japan give Japan a very favourable balance. Our Colonies similarly offer a very important market for Japanese manufacturers, and their resources are open to development by Japanese companies.

The main difficulty relates to textiles. In regard to these the effects of unregulated competition have been so severe that we have had to resort to the quota system. But we did so only after efforts to arrive at an understanding had proved fruitless, and we then fixed these quotas on as fair a basis as possible, giving Japan an assured share of an expanding market. I believe that it is in the interests of Japan to work out some arrangement which will avoid excessive competition in this field, and I still hope that some arrangement may be arrived at which may enable quotas to be replaced to the mutual advantage of both our countries.

I have been recently in China with the object of seeing if anything could be done to restore a more stable financial economic position in the interests, firstly of China herself, and then of all countries trading with China. Only by making China more prosperous can we hope to improve trade with China, and the country which is likely to gain most from the more prosperous state of things in China is Japan. The trade figures during the past year show how Japanese exports to China have been expanding and I believe that this development can be carried much further if a better understanding can be reached between China and Japan. I much hope that it may be possible to smooth away the difficulties that still exist between these two countries, as I feel that it is in the interests of both our countries to co-operate in restoring a strong, peaceful and prosperous China. I am very glad to see the Japanese Ambassador here, becnuse I know that he shares this view.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs recently referred to the conversations which have been proceeding with him on the possibility of a better ordering of Anglo-Japanese relations, and expressed the hope that at a very early date it might be possible to begin the examination of concrete proposals. I should like to endorse that hope. With the expansion of trade which is now taking place all over the world, there is an exceptionally good opportunity for arriving at a beiter understanding of trading difficulties. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that I propose the toast of Anglo-Japanese trade relations coupled with the name of the Japanese Ambassador.

The Japanese Ambassador, replied to Sir Frederick Leith-Ross.

CLOSING OF FAMOUS LIBRARY

Pathetic Scenes When "Mudies" Close Doors

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, July 13.

"Mudies," famous for 100 years as the oldest circulating library in the world, closed its doors on Saturday for the last time—and many of its girl librarians wept. The staff of several hundred men and girls waited until one o'clock to receive their final pay envelopes, hoping up to the last minute that their notices would be withdrawn. The firm had been in the hands of a receiver for a year. Mr. A. Jeffery Parker, general manager, predicted that "Mudies" would rise again from its depression and flourish for another 100 years. The Renaissance did not happen. Recent negotiations by another firm to take over the business raised false hopes among members of the staff.

More than 2,000,000 volumes ceased to circulate. Ten motor delivery vans were driven into the garage, greased and washed—and left. Drivers and mechanics said goodbye at the gates—unemployed scores of girls, in the great warehouse in Southwark, S. E., and the central library premises in Kingsway W. C. dragged dust sheets over miles of bookshalves. Mudies became a shrouded mausoleum — tragic monument to an ancient and honoured business. Seven years ago the old premises in Oxford Street were discarded and a palatial new home was taken at Queens House, Kingsway.

Yesterday, I met a stranger who had been away from England for thirty odd years, and who had not read many English papers. He wanted to know why so many old mansions had gone. I explained as far as I could. He wondered where Coronation hostesses would entertain, and recalled the big houses he saw in 1902. I reflect too that there has been a clearance. Gone are Stafford (now the London Museum), Devonshire, Battersea (now the Regal Cinema) Spencer, Grosvenor, Aldford, Brook, Chesterfield, Lansdowne and Montague Houses, venue for 15,000 guests at receptions. Aldford is now a block of flats and Montague has become the Ministry of Labour. Remaining are Bridgewater, Forbes, Norfolk, Derby, Crewe and Londonderry Mansions, which, for certain will be well used.

SIR ERIC DRUMMOND BACK IN ENGLAND

London, Aug. 10.

Sir Eric Drummond, just back on vacation from his post in Rome where he is H.M. Ambassador, went to the Foreign Office yesterday and was received by Lord Halifax, Lord President of the Council in charge of foreign affairs during Mr. Anthony Eden's holiday and Sir Robert Van Sittart, Permanent Under-Secretary.

The conversation bore on the projected Anglo-Italian rapprochement, inaugurated in recent communications between London and Rome and to be continued the first week in September by Anglo-Italian parleys in Italy.

It was of a preliminary nature only, for more extensive discussion will take place before Sir Eric returns to Rome to interview the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.—Havas.

Count Grandi in Rome

Rome, Aug. 9.

The Italian Ambassador in London, Count Dino Grandi, has arrived here to spend a lengthy leave in Italy. Count Grandi will report to Sig. Mussolini on his most recent conversations with British statesmen and later, before his return to London, he will collaborate in the preparation of an understanding with Britain.—Trans-Ocean.

The total number of wireless receiving licences in force in the United Kingdom at the end of July was 8,269,500 an increase during the year of 550,700.

CHINESE PAINTER IN LONDON

Prof. Woo Lee-fu's Pictures Attract Attention: Many People Going Abroad

BY O. M. GREEN

(Editor, "North-China Daily News & Herald," 1911-1930)

London, July 17.

No one can have relished the Lukouchiao "incident" less than the Japanese Economic Mission who went on to Liverpool yesterday after eight days' feasting and conferencing in London. They had made no secret of their wish for better Sino-Japanese relations and their hope that the forthcoming conversation between Great Britain and Japan might unobtrusively serve to improve matters between Japan and China.

I was invited to the lunch given by the Japan Society to the Mission on Thursday, which was in Fishmongers' Hall by London Bridge, a high majestic room in classical style, with lovely coffered roof, gilded pilasters and a noble gallery. About 400 people sat down to table, including the Lord Mayor and the Japanese Ambassador.

Mr. C. V. Sale made an admirable speech, describing the visitors as belonging to "the second generation of those far sighted pioneers who laid the foundations of modern Japan," of whose great achievements he spoke with real feeling. Mr. Kadono, leader of the Mission, a charming personality with thick white hair, who speaks the most perfect English, was no less eloquent. They did not, he said, look to conclude any particular agreement, but would be well satisfied if their visit resulted in a real mutual understanding of each side's needs and difficulties.

Both speeches were as good as the lunch itself, and the cookery of a City Company hall is a thing to remember. But the shadow of Lukouchiao hung inevitably over the feast.

Professor Woos Pictures

The Chinese Ambassador and Mme Quo gave a tea party the other day for the distinguished Chinese painter Professor Woo Lee-fu, son of Dr. Woo Kwang-Kien, the famous Anglo-Chinese scholar and translator. Several of Professor Woo's pictures were shown, which are in the true classical style, notable among them being a scroll perhaps 15ft. long by as many inches high, slightly reminiscent of the "Thousand Miles of the Yangtze" which attracted so much notice at the Chinese Art Exhibition at Burlington House. The guests were all members of the P.E.N. Club (except your humble servant) including Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Nevinson, Miss Rebecca West, Mr. Alec Waugh, Mr. H. G. Wells, Miss G. B. Stern and others of that distinguished coterie. One felt very Bloomsbury and refined.

Next day Professor Woo lectured to the China Society on Chinese landscape painting. He began of course with the development of calligraphy and its intimate connection in China with painting, showing us how a piece of writing, however many lines it may contain, must represent to the eye, as well as to the mind, the writer's mentality as a whole; for which purpose special strength is given to the last and first letters of any two successive lines.

In landscape painting, Professor Woo said that "to an Oriental mind, perhaps one of the outstanding features of the European painting is its aptness to work after a model." The Chinese landscape painter may fill his sketch book with notes, but is never accustomed to sit before a tree or mountain and bring his picture to such perfection as a Westerner. He seeks to be dominated and inspired by Nature and then evolves his picture in the studio, poetizing her and seeking to bring out her different moods. As Kuo Shih, the great Sung dynasty painter, wrote, "The mountain seems to smile in spring, to droop in summer, to decorate in the autumn, to sleep in winter."

An Irish Problem

I sat between two Irishmen at lunch this week and they were discussing what will be their position in England if Mr. De Valera puts his new Republican constitution into force. It contains no mention of the King or of Great Britain, affirms the right of Ireland—henceforth to be called Eire, with Erse as the first official language and English as its second—to have precisely what government it pleases; the President is to succeed the Governor General with enlarged powers and supreme command of the defence forces.

The question raised by my Irish friends at lunch is put succinctly by a colonel writing to-day in the "Morning Post."

> Having been born in Ireland under the British flag, he writes, and having served for over 30 years in the British Army, am I to be deprived of my British citizenship under the new Irish Constitution? The question is a vital one to many, and will sooner or later have to be answered by the Government of this country.

He says, probably with truth that there must be thousands of Irishmen in the same position.

In the general election, as you may remember, De Valera got only the same number of seats, 69, as the Cosgrave, Labour and Independent parties together. The results of the plebiscite on the Constitution are published to-day, 685,105 for and 526,945. The majority for the Constitution not being so big as De Valera hoped for, and Labour being likely to make heavy conditions for its support in the Dail, the expectation is that De Valera will not proceed immediately to enforce the Constitution. But everyone agrees that no one can predict what a strange fanatical nature like De Valera will do.

One of my neighbours, who had recently been in Ireland for some time, said that the hatred between Orangemen and Roman Catholics was as bitter as ever. He heard an Orange mother say to her little boy, whom she wanted to keep from falling into a stone quarry near the house, "Now don't you be going near that quarry, it's full of wee popes."

Going Abroad

A feature of the holiday season which is now getting into full swing is the ever-increasing number of people who go abroad. The average daily application for passports at the Passport Office for some time past has been nearly 3,000 of which some two-thirds are for new passports. The favourite resort is Switzerland, to which all this month there are 20 special trains every week. Germany comes next and Belgium third, but Austria is becoming very popular.

Thousands of people take their cars abroad. A friend was showing me this week the information he has got from the R.A.C. for a trip he and his wife are making to Austria. It includes a really marvellous map, with every feature that may call for special care in driving vividly shown; minute details about hotels, octrois etc; a diagram to paste on the windscreen of all the road signs used abroad; and over everything the reiterated warning "Drive slow; Keep to the Right."

One necessity in going abroad is to make an exact list of every loose and movable object on the car, which you deposit with the Customs. This is to frustrate the ingenious habit of some people to strip their car to the bone, go abroad and buy a full equipment of tools etc., and sell them on their return.

If you go to Ireland the lists of details about the car that you have to fill up are as long as the 119th Psalm; and you also have to deposit the value of the car in money on entering Ireland, to prevent your selling it duty free while there.

With so many people going abroad, it is pleasing to add that our "invisible exports" in the shape of foreign visitors to England are keeping up a high level. Most of them are from America but, in spite of currency difficulties, plenty of Continentals manage to get here. There was never a time when the nations, the majority of them, mingled so abundantly as now and with so much mutual friendliness and satisfaction. Some friends of mine who have been making a long stay in Italy say that wherever they went they found the Italians as friendly as ever, giving them the warmest welcome. It is certainly so in Germany. Why do our respective Governments continue to keep us all at daggers drawn?

Battalions of Starlings

I saw a curious sight the evening before last when walking past St. Martin's-in-the-Fields about half-past nine (that of course is 8.30 sun time) on my way to the Trafalgar Square tube station. Huge flocks of starlings were flying up from the west to settle for the night among the arches, pillars, capitals and cornices of the spire.

They advanced like battalions of soldiers in a march past at regular intervals. There must have been hundreds in each battalion, and while I watched I saw nine of them. As they arrived at and clustered round the spire they seemed to melt into it like smoke. Some of the birds must have been interlopers, not recognized by the others as members of the dormitory, for from time to time a flock would burst from the spire and flutter off eastwards with loud cries. I had read of the starlings who nightly roost on certain buildings in London, but never before seen them. St. Paul's is a favourite resort. The starlings from there, I believe, go out to feed on the north of London, the Trafalgar Square birds to the west and south-west. But like any other confirmed Londoner, they always come back to town for the night.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

INCONSEQUENCES

By Latrator

There have been many reasons alleged for the origin of the Great War, so it does no harm to cite a new one which, perhaps, has as much claim to credibility as some of its predecessors. As a column of recruits filed into Charing Cross station in the first week of August, 1914, a cockney loafer delivered himself of this exclamation:

I *knew* somethin' would happen when they started pullin' the old Tivoli dahn!

Mr. J. B. Booth in delighting his followers with a fourth volume of London reminiscences, suitably entitled "A Pink 'Un Remembers" (Laurie, London. 21/-) there crystallizes his own outlook.

* * *

Not that he is blind to the merits of modern London—more orderly, better dressed, better equipped for housing and transport, and perhaps more respectable—but he frankly adopts that cockney philosophy in affectionately remembering old institutions which he succinctly describes as comprised in

.....that world of hansoms, and of unrestricted hours, robust, luxurious, individualistic, and essentially masculine, in which machine-made "mass production" was unknown, and "propaganda" something vaguely connected with the Salvation Army.

* * *

The present generation, which takes so much of London's efficiency for granted, may be surprised to learn from their parents—if they condescend to pay attention to reminiscences—that it was not ever thus, and the prevailing opinion in the country can be judged from the elaborate instructions which were invariably given to the young man or young woman who was venturing to pay a first visit to London. The countryman, in fact, was advised to regard every Londoner with deep suspicion, and to credit him with even deeper designs on his pocket, if not his person. But although London in those days was a jovial enough spot, those precautions were by no means unnecessary. The London policeman then as now was a tower of strength to respectability, but it may be astonishing to learn that the bus conductor and other now esteemed figures of London's organization were expected to look upon the stranger as fair game. Mr. Booth illustrates this vividly in recalling the old days of Earl's Court—what memories they awake in the mind of the old-timer! That was only, perhaps, say, 30 years ago, before the motor bus and taxi had driven the hansom and the horse bus off the streets.

* * *

The horse bus had, of course, become regularized, so to speak, but the organization still permitted the cheerful activities of the pirate. The pirate bus was not necessarily disreputable, but it had in its fraternity some to whom the word "pirate" was more than just a playful label. In order to turn a semi-honest penny it was necessary for these vehicles and their operators to exercise considerable ingenuity in the selection of their route. And as Mr. Booth points out, if an old lady designing to go Victoria incautiously revealed her ambition to one of these pirates, she was speedily collected and dumped down in a seat. She might reach her destination—but supposing, as Mr. Booth does, that on the way three Americans enquired whether the bus was going to Marble Arch, they would receive an equally reassuring answer, a signal would be given to the driver, the route changed, generous fares collected from the Americans, and the old lady would be put out, say, at Oxford Circus and told to take the first turning on the right for Victoria station.

* * *

A classic instance of this erratic handling of the bus route was afforded by the experience of four Yorkshiremen, obviously visiting London for the first time, with four ladies to match. At King's Cross they fell into the ambush, and enquiring the way to Earl's Court were at once invited to come inside, regardless of the fact that in the bus already was a young man and young woman who had paid for a journey to Sandown Park. The inconvenient couple were promptly ejected and the Yorkshiremen were gathered in and it was signalled to the driver that they were bound for Earl's Court. Their shillings were duly collected, but the conductor had to proceed to the roof to discuss the matter with the driver. Certain instructions were given, the omnibus sped through a short street leading to Caledonian Road, and was making for Holloway:

o

To animals that could go at all the Caledonian Road was but a breather, and when that omnibus pulled up it was about as near as some considerable road excavations would permit to a noble red-brick building, from which flags were flying, and across whose *facia* ran a crimson sign:

"GRAND EXHIBITION"

Briskly did the conductor bustle out his passengers, and indicate to them the main gates which would presently fly open—though doubtless hugh crowds were already pressing on the early doors round the left-hand corner—sixpence extra. Then with a swift "Right away, Sam!" to his driver, he and his vehicle disappeared, and it was left to the octave of victims to discover that Messrs. Lingerie Brothers' dry-goods emporium had no connection with the Balkan States spectacle, nor with Earl's Court itself; also, that the big crimson sign, continuing round the corner, went on to announce:

"OF LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING"

* * *

It is amazing to find how rich is Mr. Booth's collection of memories in spite of the generous out-pourings of his previous volumes. But when it is realized that as a boy he paid a visit to Toole at the actor's own theatre and enjoyed the box of chocolates which the old gentleman kept for his younger visitors, was able to meet Sarah Bernhardt under the guidance of Beerbohm Tree, and came in contact with all the music-hall giants and giantesses of the palmy days of "The Pink 'Un", surprise is diminished.

* * *

On theatrical matters he has much to say of the thoroughness of the training which the old school gave. He shudders to think what Irving would have said to the modern actor who informs the producer that he "cannot see himself in that part"—for Irving, Terriss, Beerbohm Tree and the rest all regarded acting as a business and it was the actor's business to fit himself to whatever part came his way. As an example of this versatility he instances the achievements of Jessie Millward, into whose life the murder of William Terriss brought such tragedy. In her younger days she had played with Irving in such parts as Hero in "Much Ado About Nothing', and then in partnership with Terriss she was the leading lady in many a melodrama—the melodrama of the old Adelphi type—and also in classical or half-classical plays. Yet when she returned to the stage after a long retirement owing to the shock of Terriss's death, she shone in modern comedy and played in America in such plays as "Mrs. Dane's Defence," "The Hypocrites", and "Lady Frederick".

* * *

Mr. Booth gives a piquant picture of the clash between the warm-hearted, impetuous, generous-hearted Jessie Millward and the older and more experienced Madge Kendal, who came to be known as "the Matron of the Drama:"

"Oh, shall I ever be able to use my hands properly!" cried the young Jessie at rehearsal in the days of novitiate, the cry being half to herself.

"*Never*, my dear," retorted the Matron promptly, primly, "you were not born on the stage"

* * *

These reminiscences are bristling with new sidelights on old stories. Here is the manner of Gracie Fields' first step to fortune. Gerald Du Maurier had heard of a promising girl from Rochdale who was at the Alhambra, and he wanted a small part in a new production to be filled:

"She was sitting on a basket when I went in," he would relate afterwards. "Hullo!' she said, 'Who are you?'

"'My name's Du Maurier,' I told her.

"'Ah!' said Gracie Fields, 'I know—Bulldog Drummond. I saw the pictures of you oop in t'West End, outside theatre, but I didn't like the look o' you. I didn't go in!'"

* * *

The rise of "Tipperary" to fame as a wartime song has often caused wonderment to the Old Contemptibles, for, as everyone knows, it was by no means their favourite tune. Its popularity, in fact, was a fluke and very largely a myth and it was never Tommy Atkins's song. Here is the story as Mr. Booth tells it:

When the first of the Expeditionary Force disembarked at Boulogne, George Curnock, of the *Daily Mail*, heard the men chorusing "Tipperary" as they marched down the gangways; the song was new to him, and in his description of the scene he quite naturally recorded what he had heard.

The publishers were quick to sense their opportunity; the papers were as quick, and "Tipperary" won lasting fame in a day. It was all by the purest chance; half an hour earlier, twenty minutes later, Curnock might just as easily have recorded the singing of "Has Anyone Here Seen Kelly?" or some other established "classic". But "Tipperary" has passed into war and music-hall history.

* * *

In tribute to this historical fame a brass tablet was erected on the front wall of Ye Olde Plough Inn where the supposed composer, Henry J. Williams, was said to have worked, and his grave at Coventry bears the inscription:

Author of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."
Give me the making of the songs of a nation,
And let who will make its laws.

* * *

Over four years ago, however, this tradition was exploded. Mr. Jack Judge, of Tipperary Gardens, Oldbury, Birmingham, pricked the bubble by this statement:

I claim to be the author of the words and music of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary", and hereby declare that the late Harry Williams did not write a single word or note of the song. The established facts are as follows:

Mr. Harry Williams and his brother, Benjamin Thomas Williams, were joint proprietors of the Malt Shovel Inn, Oldbury, near Birmingham, when I lived next door. I was in the fish trade at the time, which was prior to my creation of the song "Tipperary". The deceased Harry Williams used to assist me financially in my fish trade, so one day I publicly declared that if ever I wrote and published a song, I would put his name on the copies and share the proceeds with him. Not only did I generously fulfil that promise, I placed his name with mine on many more of my own published compositions, thereby presenting him with a small fortune. I have no desire to injure or humiliate the surviving relatives of Mr. Harry Williams, but in justice to my family and myself, also to the public, I shall request the removal of the brass tablet and the marble stone, as I am ready to produce overwhelming evidence that I alone am the author and composer of "Tipperary" and every other published song bearing the names of his hand, and, after careful scrutiny:

* * *

Those who occasionally hear the veteran Florrie Forde on the wireless will be interested to know that "Tipperary" was first sung by her in the summer of 1913 in the Isle of Man, but its real fame is due not to that distinguished artist's patronage, but to the casual report of a war correspondent.

* * *

The other day when Herr Hitler forbade German parents to give their children topical names, an attempt was made to recall the old music-hall gibe at that practice as it existed at the time of the South African War. Here is the correct version of that song:

The baby's name is Kitchener Carrington
Methuen Kekewich White
Cronje Kruger Powell Majuba
Gatacre Warren Colenso Boojer
Capetown Mafeking French
Ladysmith Thorneycroft Bobs
Fighting Mac Union Jack
Lyddite Pretoria Blobbs

Of course Mr. Booth has a lot to say about the soldiers' songs of the Great War and of war-time magazines with their parodies and jests. The temptation to quote is irresistible and it will be indulged in respect of two:

This dates itself as being in the early days of munition shortage:

"In a weak moment our artillery fired a few rounds, which were replied to by as many hundreds from the Boche batteries. A factious Tommy, having stood it in unconcealed impatience for some time, arose in his wrath, and shouted across to the Boche lines:

"'Ave a 'eart, Fritz: 'av a 'eart! We've broke our bloody gun!'"

And here is the food problem in the early days of the war:

"A small issue of bread was served out to the battalion, and was found to pan out only to one small loaf a section. One section consisted of sixteen men, and the corporal carefully divided his loaf into sixteen pieces, paraded his men and proceeded to distribute. One bright lad received his dole in the palm of him hand, and, after careful scrutiny:

"'Eh, corporal, w'a's this?'

"'That, m'lad, is your bread ration.'

"'Blimy, A thowt it were 'oly communion!'"

* * * *

Of American humorists and amateur cricketers Mr. Booth has much to write. He adored Mark Twain in the flesh just as he had adored "Huckleberry Finn" and "Tom Sawyer" in print, and his affectionate character-sketch is worth noting:

With Mark Twain, the humorist, the shrewd, kindly observer, the dry wit, the world was familiar. There were other facets in his nature, as one grew to realize when riper years developed judgment and observation. Then one realized that often enough behind the wildest gibe there was a touch of bitter pessimism, of disillusionment. "Whenever I have diverged from custom and principle and uttered a truth, the rule has been that the hearer hadn't strength of mind enough to believe it", was a dictum of those later years, with more than a tinge of bitterness behind the smile—poles removed from the gaiety of a wholly false description I heard him give in earlier days of his Civil War experiences:

"Last in war, first in peace, and not idle between whiles." The tragedy of Mark Twain has been written, and it is not for the mere acquaintance to touch upon.

But even in the later years the old spark was not wholly extinct, and the old contempt for intolerance of any kind persisted.

* * *

Bret Harte did not impress Mr. Booth in quite the same way and this is attributed in part to the fact that as Bret Harte took up an official post in Europe he found himself in the anomalous position of being popular only outside his own country:

.....At home they called him non-American, pro English; in England he came to be looked on as the typical American poet, and writer of the wide-open spaces and of the life of the West and South. At heart ever a fervent patriot, the irony of his position embittered him, and he made no concealment of his bitterness.

But all this savours of ingratitude, for did not Breat Harte one memorable evening, of his own volition, pick up a volume of his poems, and read aloud to a youthful audience the immortal tale of the "Heathen Chinee", and then—it was the Christmas season, and there had been dinner-table talk of Dickens and the English Christmas—that little poem of the mining camp, and of the minders who listened to the story of Little Nell, when

The pine trees stopped to listen.

He read well, and as he read one caught a glimpse of the man behind the veil of discontent and disappointment.

SIXTY YEARS AGO

From the "North-China Daily News" of August 11, 1877

The flood tides, Saturday and yesterday, were unusually strong, causing one or two mishaps to vessels anchored in the river, away from the wharves. The Glenroy broke away from her buoy, owing to the connection chain breaking. An anchor was let go as soon as possible, but she drifted against the Hindostan, damaging her on the starboard quarter. The two vessels, in swinging to the tide, again came in contact, bumping violently against each other. Both were considerably damaged, and the repairs will take some days to execute. We hear that a Chinese gunboat also broke adrift. The flood seems, in fact, to come in with almost the strength of a bore.

* * *

Upwards of forty persons, including six ladies, availed themselves of the excursion to Pootoo, by the Kiangteen, on Saturday. This is supposed to be the last trip of the season; but no doubt, if a sufficient number of passengers are forthcoming the C.M.S.N. Co., would be willing to run the steamer again.

* * *

From the "North-China Daily News" of August 12, 1877

The interest excited in the Bradlaugh-Besant trial is something remarkable. It has been quite the talk of the day, in clubs, on railways and steam boats, everywhere, in fact. It is generally admitted that the prosecution of the interesting couple was an exceedingly ill-advised one, for it has done more to revive an interest in the population question than could have been accomplished in a life-time of ordinary agitation. At the Hall of Science, where Bradlaugh and Annie Besant received an ovation on Sunday night, the Fruits realized 2/6 a basket, a copy, I mean. In spite of highly aristocratic patronage, it is doubtful whether the Orleans Club at Twickenham will prove financially successful. It is recruited for the most part from the White's, the Marlborough, and the Turf Clubs, and there is a talk about amalgamating the last two. Captain Wombwell is hon. sec. to the Orleans. He is brother of Sir George; hence the club is facetiously designated Wombwell's Menagerie.

* * *

From the "North-China Daily News" of August 13, 1877

The past four days and nights have been exceptionally hot in Canton, the thermometer ranging from 92 to 96 at 2 to 4 p.m. and 86 to 92 at 10 o'clock p.m. the air parched and dry, the wind continuously from the North, as it still is this morning, though there is sensible relief in a quality of elasticity in the air since midnight. The barometer began to fall on the 3rd instant and has very gradually dropped from 29.70 to 29.38 where it now stands; the same barometer marking 29.10 in heavy typhoons during the past 25 years at Macao and here. At offices here the thermometers stood as high as 98 and 102, and 98 or higher in Shameen. I remember no day since August 14, 1868, so trying to one's strength.
Macao, August 8.

* * *

The Pall Mall Gazette says there are now staying at Southsea twelve young officers of the Imperial navy of China, who have come to England for professional instruction. Their ages vary from seventeen to twenty-six, and they all speak English. After a time spent in preliminary study, six of them will proceed to the Naval college at Greenwich, three will enter the English navy, and the rest will attach themselves to various training schools.

* * *

From the "North-China Daily News" of August 14, 1877

Yesterday we briefly mentioned that the strong flood tide on Saturday caused one or two mishaps on the River. We now give further details. It appears that the steamer Glenroy was moored at Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's lower buoy, opposite the Hongkew Wharf, and near her were the P. & O. steamer Hindostan and the blue-funnel steamer Stentor. The flood tide made with unusual strength and rapidity, all at once as it were, and the chain holding the Glenroy to the buoy gave way. She forged ahead and struck the Hindostan on the starboard quarter, smashing one of the boats to pieces, tearing away the main brace bumpkin, and bending two or three awning stanchions. All hands were employed on board the Hindostan in lowering the boats, closing ports, and fendering wherever the two vessels were likely to bump against each other. On the chain breaking at the buoy, the Glenroy lowered an anchor, and she gradually dropped to it, ranging herself on the port quarter of the Hindostan. She then swung to the flood with her stern to the Pootung side, and the Hindostan swinging with her stern in the other direction, the vessels again came in contact. The Glenroy struck the Hindostan violently on the starboard side, damaging the life-boat and first cutter. An attempt was then made to heave her back to her moorings but being unsuccessful she sheered across the bow of the Hindostan, and her propeller fouled the latter's moorings. She was then completely athwart hawse of the Hindostan, whose bowsprit was a little abaft of her mizen mast. The moorings of the Hindostan soon afterwards parted, and the Glenroy then sustained considerable damage to her boats and railings while she also damaged the figure head and mouldings of the Hindostan. The starboard anchor of the Hindostan was let go and sixty fathoms of chain paid out; at the same time the Glenroy cleared, and both vessels were soon beyond reach of each other, and were speedily made secure. The greater portion of the railings and awning stanchions round the quarter deck of the Glenroy were torn off, and two of her boats with their davits etc., were carried away; a hole was knocked in her bow and the dead light forced in.

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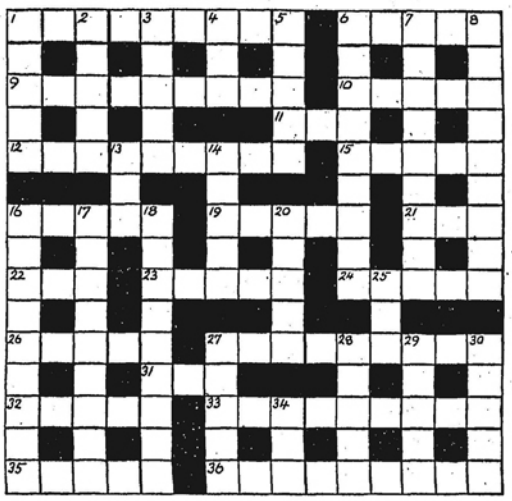
LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

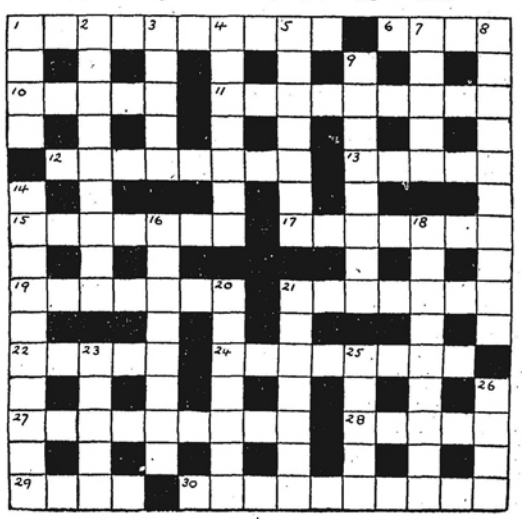


ACROSS

1 An implement many a man may carry or a team in an inter-port boat race
6 To the sapper, of course, this word has at least two meanings
9 A bird's egg in bed shows warped understanding
10 Adjective of nationality
11 Teetotallers are safe in describing this drink as a snare
12 You may get this food from a green tin
15 "Uncertain, coy, and hard to please" (Scott)
16 Scottish town
19 From this one pole one might make a brace
21 This men's combination will retreat if turned back
22 Equip
23 A native salt that suggests an artist shut up
24 Vehicle from a French town
26 Just a greeting from an English port and nothing more
27 This foolish fellow would seem to be a mere weight
31 This creature ladies used to wear for warmth
32 A S. African quadruped (you may want to alter later)
33 An aid to sight
35 Town of Italy
36 Wood that would seem suitable material for making 19 across

DOWN

1 With a young animal it might be its length
2 Tree
3 This lets the finer pass
4 Aviators often pass this by on their way from London to Liverpool
5 A fastener that may be driven to raise
6 Oddly enough Brighton inhabitants, for example, often go up this way for a walk
7 Scarcely auspicious
8 Opera
13 Boat that might have been a carriage
14 Bring on oneself, suggesting "Kennel up!"
16 French actress
17 Part of a clock; you want to in ordinary surroundings
18 A fireside fairy?
20 Fair, forty, and alas fat?
25 Time for a lady
27 An abbreviated county
28 This law takes the place of the laws of the country
29 Musical direction
30 Relative
34 The head of 32 across



ACROSS

1 This has cut short many a career abroad
6 Bird
10 A town that came from the coast
11 A big blow merely disturbs it, but many taps tend to bring it low
12 A foreign notability
13 Not much change
15 One of the greens
17 There's only one arm in this bit of clothing
19 Scottish town
21 This wanderer is apt to get sleepy in his head
22 A sweet coat for cook to put on
24 He often has to face a charge
27 A rising character in politics
28 From 1 across to this is a natural transition
29 Certainly not talkative
30 Well known

DOWN

1 Motoring beginners may find getting into this a bit of a grind
2 Beyond remedy
3 A fastener
4 To toast anyone does not imply this, of course (unless the speech is awful!)
5 This may be useful for a rainy day
7 Colour
8 This mineral occurs in a London park
9 Made ready by being skinned in advance, apparently
14 The credulous might cultivate it for their own protection
16 You will find this kind of tale in Pilgrim's Progress
18 Lavish
20 This is most excellent
21 This sort of thing would not stand much chance among the breakers
23 The smaller of the two pictures, of course
25 This Essex town produces an organ
26 It may be strung up to please a woman

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

IN PARENTHESIS

Shakespeare

Mr. Robertson-Davies's hat as Malvolio was the thing that appealed to everybody.

(Dramatic criticism.)

* * *

Like Adam

"DID he take his misfortunes like a man?"

"Precisely. He laid the blame to his wife."

* * *

For a Big Splash

ANGLER (to friend): "Yes, the fish was too small to bother with, so I got two men to throw it back into the water."

* * *

The Old School Tie

LIEUT.-Colonel H. G. F. Hay, Colonel Commandant of the Essex Cadet Force, inspected cadets of the King Edward VI. Grammar School at Chelmsford to-day.

"Lots of people to-day look upon the old school tie as a great joke," he said. "It has even got to the B.B.C., where the Western Brothers sing about it.

"Let me tell you that the old school tie and the traditions it stands for are to be looked upon not with derision but with pride.

"Wear your school tie on every occasion now and when you have left school. Its influence will be a help and its inspiration will be something to look up to."

Yes, but only a contortionist can look up to his old school tie when he has got it on.

Mother Tongue

TEACHER: "Why do we call English our mother tongue?"

Pupil: "Because father doesn't get much time to use it."

* * *

Old Theory Is Uuset

MOTHER, to Small Daughter: "Look, puss is washing his face."

Small Daughter: "No, he's washing his hands and drying them on his face."

* * *

Tell-It-To-Santa Dept.

"Easy well-paid job wanted; short hours."—

(Situations Wanted Column.)

And what would *you* like for Christmas?

* * *

His Line

MEMBER of audience (*to p rson in adjoining seat who is vigorously clapping*): "You seem to enjoy the music."

Clapper: "Well, as a matter of fact, I don't know very much about music; but I'm a great applauder."

* * *

And Vice Versa

"I WONDER why Mr. Brown didn't come to take the chair at our concert?" said Mrs. Sharpe.

"I heard that his wife wouldn't let him," ventured Mrs. Jones.

"The very idea, being ruled by a woman! If I'd been his wife, I should have made him go"

Atrocious Pun

"WOMEN like marriage as a rule. But not otherwise."

Miss B. Bussy, O.B.E.

* * *

Protection

"WHAT'S a kiss worth? Waal, you'd be surprised what some guys think it's worth. But I simply gotta be stern," said Mr. Ernie Stone, detective bodyguard of the girls of the Marcus Show now in Sydney.

Reference to a £10 fine which a business man had to pay for kissing his typist, brought a tired "Huh, huh," from Mr. Stone, who wanted to sleep after an all-night rehearsal of the show.

"A guy comes to me and says, 'Here's 20 dollars—I mean £5—for five minutes in the wings with that cute thing in the blonde hair.' He thinks he's a fast worker and can make a date in that time. Nuthin' doing.

"Since I hit Sidney, some social registries want me to take £20 to arrange for 10 of the girls to go to some swell party. NUTHIN' doing!

"There's another guy wants to take a bunch of girls yachting in Sydney Harbour. He surely tried hard enough to bump up the Stone fortune by a £10 note.

"For a kiss from Hocha San, the girl who panics the customers in that very artistic number where she wears gold leaf, I could write my own ticket. Yessir! But I jest never do.

"No," said Ernie, blowing a smoke ring like a halo from his black cigar, "I can't be got at. Mrs. Stone's little boy Ernie is just as honest as the day.

"Mebbe, you ought to know," he added, "that Mr. Marcus pays me a mighty nice bonus at the end of the season just for bein' that way.

"What's that? Did anyone ever offer to pay anything to kiss me? Say, you can go and jump in the lake!"

The Marcus show was also in Shanghai, wasn't it?

"North-China Daily News" Sunday Supplement

PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION

The Series for best "Animal Study" will close August 22

CASH PRIZES OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH

will be distributed as follows :

$25 for the best "Animal Study" received between August 9 and August 22.
$25 for the best "Study of Chinese Life" received between August 23 and September 5.
$25 for the best "Action Photograph of Sports" received between Sept. 6 and Sept. 19.
$25 for the best "Interior Scene" received between September 20 and October 3.
$25 for the best "Holiday-Photograph" received between October 4 and October 17.
$25 for the best "Scenic Photograph" received between October 18 and October 31.
$25 for the best "News Photograph" received between November 1 and November 14.

Readers will remember that the "North-China Daily News" ran a similar competition last year, which, judging by the number of entries received, was very popular, and also proved that Shanghai was not lacking in amateur photographers of ability and imagination. This year's competition is different in that the entries have been divided up into groups, which it is thought will make the award of prizes more satisfactory and will also add interest to the competition.

Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish, and for all or any of the eight groups. Each entry, however, must be attached to the entry form, which will be found at the foot of the Competition advertisement which will be published every day in the "North-China Daily News" during the period of the competition.

This is the ideal season of the year for photographers; you are competing with amateurs; and there is no entrance fee. So keep your camera loaded and remember that there are thousands of pictures ready to hand in the streets, in the country, at the seashore, and indoors.

The prize winners will be announced in the Sunday issue of the "North-China Daily News" following the closing date of each series.

GLOSSY PRINTS ARE PREFERABLE BUT THERE IS NO RESTRICTION AS TO PAPER OR PRINTING.

RULES

1. A prize of $25 will be paid to the amateur sending in the best photograph of each series every fortnight, from the fortnight ending July 25 to the fortnight ending October 31.
2. Photographs must be taken by the competitor, who must be an amateur, and must not have previously appeared in any other publication.
3. Photographs may be of any size not smaller than 8 square inches and must be unmounted. They may be developed, printed and enlarged by a professional photographer, but must not be touched up, double printed, or otherwise manipulated.
4. Any number may be sent in any one fortnight or every fortnight. The entry form at the foot of the advertisement must be filled in and *must accompany each photograph submitted.* Name or *nom de plume* must be written in pencil on the back of the photograph.
5. The "North-China Daily News" has the right of printing any or every photograph sent in for competition, whether a prize winner or not. No photographs will be returned.
6. The decision of the "North-China Daily News" must be accepted as final. No member of its staff is allowed to compete.
7. Entries must be addressed **Photograph Competition, North-China Daily News, 17 The Bund.**

Every photograph sent in must have a separate entry form attached to it.

PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION ENTRY FORM

To Photograph Competition, "North-China Daily News," 17 The Bund, Shanghai.

Name ..... Title .....
Address ..... Where taken .....
..... Camera used .....
Nom de plume for publication if preferred .....

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

Shanghai, Aug. 14.

With tanks rattling up Avenue Edward VII, with every back-fire on the street outside the window enough to make you think the big guns have started up their dirty work, with banks fast grilled and hiding behind "Closed for Two Days" signs, with babies from Chapei making their homes on every doorstep on the Bund . . . it is no time to think of social doings, though it be Saturday and an empty week-end all ahead.

The week behind has not been empty, in spite of the tension, for foreigners in Shanghai have caught something perhaps of the passive philosophy of the East and know that it is useless to bemoan the uncertain future. What will come will come. . . . till then what use to fret and stew? The boats, it is true, are all booked to over-flowing with outgoing passengers, but the majority of the local residents are carrying on as usual, remembering the Curfew of other wars over a hand of bridge at the Club, laughing at the trials of having to move in from Kiangwan or Hungjao, laying plans for next week as unconcernedly as if they had forgot the war which lies around the bend in the river.

A Pleasurable Dither

Some of the tourists with which the city is crowded, it is true, are in a pleasurable dither at finding themselves in the midst of all this trouble, and particularly at thought of their temerity in exchanging the security of the concessions for a day or two's perilous gadding to Soochow or farther.

An interesting group of young Americans has been in town these past few days, arriving here from Manchoukuo and, previously, Japan. They are a party of nearly a dozen, several of whom are from Princeton University with special travel fellowships for a summer in the Far East, the majority of them with political and economic interests to further by what they see, and a few with artistic interests instead. Cheated out of a trip to Peiping and the Great Wall, they nevertheless managed to see Hsinking, and have interesting stories to tell of the way the Japanese are sending their men to war, with flags waving, cheers, and women in tears at every wayside railroad station.

Mr. Robert Reischauer, son of former residents of Japan, a former member of Yenching University, and now a professor at Princeton, heads the group. The two girls in the party are from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and Barnard College in New York City respectively. Although they were to sail with the Nagasaki Maru to-day, they have managed to prolong their visit in Shanghai and will be here, stopping at the Astor House, until the Tatsuta Maru sails on Sunday.

Occupation, Soldier—Age, 9

Now here is a story, whose authenticity can be vouched for, and one which proves that our apparent unconcern is only skin-deep after all. It concerns a little American lad, aged nine, who told his mother the other day that he intended to visit Mayor Yui and offer his services as a soldier against the Japanese. The declaration was so seriously made that his mother dared do no more than observe "Don't you think you're rather young?"

The young man did not. His motner, he remarked, was a business woman and kept hours as such. "You see," he said, "I have got quite used to doing without you." So he trotted around to the Mayor's house and was duly ushered into the presence of Mr. Yui.

Exact details of the interview are not known, but it is believed the young volunteer was told that, for the moment at least, the Mayor felt China had men enough of her own, but he was very grateful for the offer so spontaneously forthcoming!

An Official Visit

Officially speaking, the most important event of the week was the arrival of the Philippine Independence Commission aboard the President Hoover on Wednesday. President Manuel Quezon and the former American Minister to China, Mr. John Van Antwerp MacMurray, headed the delegation, which comprises a group of leading Filipino and American experts on their way to the Islands to study the situation likely to be created when the Philippines are granted their complete independence in another two years.

Mrs. MacMurray and one of their daughters were along, and a number of old friends of the couple went down to the Hoover while the boat was in port to see them. They found the entire party more or less tied up with official engagements, as was natural, for the Filipino community gave a large luncheon in the Cathay Hotel that day for the President, and the American Consul-General, Mr. C. E. Gauss, entertained at the American Club for Mr. MacMurray.

The latter, who is American Minister to Turkey now, expects to be back within three months, and may have more time then to review old ties in Shanghai.

Modern Diana Returns

The same boat brought, and left in Shanghai, Mrs. Ruth Harkness of baby giant panda fame, who says she is back to find a mate for the furry specimen she took to America with her from the wilds of the far west some time ago.

The panda is in a cosy cage in the Chicago Zoo at the moment, and Mrs. Harkness, who created a considerable stir with it and a Chinese land otter coat about the same colour as the bottle-fed baby when she arrived at a big and very fashionable hotel in Manhattan, is at the Palace Hotel wondering whether conditions will let her proceed with another panda-hunting expedition.

Mr. Arthur de Carle Sowerby, editor of the China Journal, and Mrs. Sowerby had an informal tea in her honour on Thursday afternoon at their home in Lucerne Road.

Guests Here and There

Among the interesting people visiting Shanghai at the moment is Mrs. Katharine Innes of San Francisco, house guest of Mrs. J. R. B. Branch. Dr. Branch recently left Shanghai for a holiday in Tsingtao, forgoing, like so many others, a trip to Peiping; Mrs. Innes is helping Mrs. Branch keep the home fires burning in his absence.

Her stay is longer perforce than she had expected, for she finds the boats so crowded that she will be here until the Asama Maru sails on September 10th. Originally intending to circle the globe, Mrs. Innes has found so much to interest her along the way that it has taken her six months to get this far. She has about made up her mind to return home from China, so as to have a good reason to visit the Far East again when she finally makes that round-the-world trip.

She has been well entertained since she arrived, largely with informal affairs and mahjongg-bridge teas, and seems to enjoy her stay. Others in town, on their way home from Manila, are Mrs. W. E. Henry of Seattle and Miss Mildred Allen of St. Louis.

Mrs. Macbeth's Tea

A house guest of Mrs. W. J. Gande at present is Miss Perkins of Texas, in whose honour a ladies' tea was given yesterday afternoon at the Route de Grouchy home of Mrs. James Macbeth.

Mrs. Gande and her sister-in-law, Mrs. W. H. Gande, were there, as were Mrs. W. H. Lunt and Mrs. Carol Lunt, Mrs. D. K. Evans, Mrs. Edward G. Hagen, Mrs. A. W. Sherriff, and several others. The guest of honour leaves the end of the month for home, in order to be back in time for the opening of the schools in mid-September. She will be entertained by Mrs. W. H. Lunt at the Columbia Country Club to tea next Monday afternoon.

At Ciro's Saturday Night

The Arthur N. Youngs' dinner last Saturday night introduced to Shanghai a perfectly charming visitor in the person of Miss Park Gossom of California, who has been their house guest for about a month and leaves within the next ten days for home.

Dinner was served out of doors on the huge lawn, at a long table set for approximately a score of people, and as much the centre of interest as anyone present, outside the guest of honour, was a diminutive and very grave little laddie in long gown, a son of the Youngs' houseboy, who has been taught to pass the cigarettes and the bread and butter. Miss Gossom has been teaching him English, between trips to the country with Mrs. Young, and the guests were entranced to hear him deliver a little poem about a "little brown dog" before dinner.

Afterward the party went on to Ciro's, occupying a table which some of them clung to until Ciro's closed in the early hours of Sunday morning. Among those there were Miss Jacqueline Terry, Miss Bo and Miss Frances Bixby, Miss Dorothy Reierstad, Miss Love, Mr. Bill Williams, Mr. Chillie Vaughn, Mr. Dick Lewis, Mr. Gaby Renner, Mr. Garnier, Mr. Hardenbush, and a number of others.

An Eightieth Birthday

There is no gainsaying the fact that birthdays are events more special in China than almost anywhere else in the world. But an eightieth birthday is "special" anywhere, and when it is the anniversary of anyone so well known and widely liked as Monsieur J. Emile Lemiere of the local French community, the celebrations are bound to be exuberant.

Dinner at the French Club marked this one on Thursday night, and those on the terrace below were enlivened by the strains of "Happy Birthday" floating down from the convivial gathering above.

And a Fortieth . . .

Mr. M. Speelman proposed one of the toasts, which was a happy coincidence, for on Tuesday of next week that popular gentleman, a director of the International Savings Society, celebrates an important anniversary of his own. It will be the fortieth birthday of his arrival in China, and the day will be appropriately observed by celebrations likely to extend far into the week.

He himself was host at one of his delightful dinners last week-end, in farewell to Mrs. Jack Levy, who leaves Shanghai soon for a few months in Europe.

A Cocktail Affair

Another recent affair assembling quite a number of Shanghai's citizens who refuse to be scard by the war was at Mrs. K. De Sales' apartment yesterday evening, when she entertained a group of friends with cocktails in Broadway Mansions, that building, being on the border line, more or less, between the panic in the northern district and the show of assurance presented by the battleships off the Bund.

Coming and Going

There's not much more to add to the social register, except more arrivals and departures. Lady Little sailed in the Empress of Japan early in the week, with Miss Muriel Saker, Mrs. H. S. Peak, bound for Unzen, and Mr. Harold G. Robinson, bound for Honolulu for a holiday and to meet his wife; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bryan, well known Shanghai hands, sailed on Tuesday to take up permanent residence in England.

Mrs. J. T. Inch, with Miss Anthea Inch and her niece, Miss Katherine Rea, got back on Wednesday from a few weeks in Hamasaki; Miss Dallas Lee Franklin is home from Tsingtao; Judge and Mrs. R. Rapex have returned from Dairen; and Mr. P. G. Calcina returned a few days ago from Peitaiho, where Mrs. Calcina is summering.

CHINESE SOCIAL NOTES

By Wu Ai-lien

The heading over these columns should be changed. For with the ghastly threat of war overhanging this great country, society, in its generally accepted term, has become a dead letter and all things pertaining to the social have ceased to exist. To sit here and even think of such frivolities seems pitifully grotesque when, as one wries, the heavy boom of artillery only a few miles away assails one's ears.

It is heartening, however, incredible though it may seem, to find people carrying on their work just as usual, despite the knowledge that men are dying on the blood-stained field of battle, leaving behind the real victims of any man-made conflict-the women and children.

One bright spot in an otherwise gloomy picture is the way those who are usually listed "among those present" have risen to the national emergency. The surprising thing is that this is not only confined to the older generation, wise in past experience, but to the young, untried generation. The way they have eschewed all pleasures and taken more serious things in hand augurs well for the future of China.

Younger Set Active

It s, therefore, amazing to see how the members of the younger set, who hitherto have only been interested in enjoyment, if they had no hobbies or other interests, are one and all striving so earnestly to do their bit for the motherland. With their elders too busy with their own affairs, this precious energy of youth has been in danger of being wasted by the overlapping and re-duplication of efforts, shown by the forming of several small groups with no definite sense of leadership or organization.

Some of them have come to realize this and, in order to conserve all this strength and direct it in the most useful channels to the greatest advantage, are trying to organize these groups and combine them into one efficient unit with definite aims. One of the most energetic sponsors of this scheme is Miss Lee Ya-ching who, as China's first aviatrix possesses the initative and courage to ensure its success.

Groups Gather

With this laudable purpose in view, she invited about 50 of her young friends and those interested to attend a meeting which was held in her apartment in Tifeng Road last Friday night.

The outcome of this meeting was the forming of the First Citizens Emergency Auxiliary to which Mr. Percy Chen was elected President and Miss Lee Ya-ching, Vice-President. Letting no grass grow under their feet, two enthusiastic members in the persons of Mr. K. L. Woo and Mr. Yao announced the establishment of a Red Cross Hospital equipped with 350 beds. To maintain this for two months, $40,000 was required, half of which they announced they would be responsible for, the balance they requested the Auxiliary to commence a drive fair. For this purpose a committee was formed consisting of Miss Lee Ya-ching, Mrs. Ernest S. H. Tong, Mr. K. L. Woo and Mr. Kinson Gee.

Mr. Percy Chen gave another of his inspiring talks to those present and was, no doubt, himself inspired by the picture of the flower of Chinese youth so eagerly and touchingly ready to immolate itself on the altar of sacrifice so that its country might find a place in the sun.

Busy Young Seamstresses

Keeping up the good work, the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Gockson in Bubbling Well Road continues to present a scene of great activity every day. No friend of the family is spared, nor wishes to be, and it has become a habit to drop in any afternoon one has time to give and help the group that is always present to fashion suits for the wounded, bandages and dressings for the Red Cross, and anything else that may be needed for the comfort and relief of the country's defenders.

Most enthusiastic of all are perhaps the two young daughters of the Gocksons. Both of them have scarcely entered their teens and yet have shamed many of their elders by the amount of work they have turned out. From morning to night they machine seams, etc., often working till well after midnight, and although they are great cinema "fans," they have even given up this favourite enjoyment of theirs for the sheer joy of service.

Their example certainly inspires the others to greater effort and no one is more delighted than their father. So that busy fingers may not lack the wherewithal to work with, Mr. Gockson has aided materially by his contribution of 50 bolts of cloth to the energetic circle.

C. W. C. Unusually Active

With preparations for war relief a permanent part of its programme, the Chinese Women's Club also has other measures in hand for coping with the needs of their nationals. One of these is a weekly lecture on ways and means for self defence and the duties of women during a time of national stress.

The first of these talks was given by Mr. Percy Chen, son of Mr. Eugene Chen. It was most interesting and instructive, many members besieging him with requests for further information after his address. It was delivered at a meeting held last Monday in the club room, 999 Bubbling Well Road.

A Further Donation

The enthusiastic response of members to the call for relief and comfort work was responsible for the speedy exhaustion of the first batch of material bought by the club. It was therefore resolved at this last meeting to contribute further funds for additional purchases of cloth so that there would be no stoppage in the work which willing hands are so eager for.

Among those present were the First Vice-Chairman, Mrs. S. Y. Chen, who presided, Mr. F. C. Yen, Mrs. Ernest S. H. Tong, Mrs. P. C. Yang, Miss Virginia Chang, Mrs. Percy Kwok, Mrs. C. T. Feng, Mrs. T. G. Ling, Miss Moli How, Mrs. Wilfred S. B. Wong, Mrs. Z. D. Zau, Mrs. Lawrence Tsang, Mrs. John Y. Lee, Mrs. Sidney K. Wei, Mrs. Henry Lin, Mrs. Edward Hsu, Mrs. Blondell Hsu, Misses Ethel and "Lynn" Chun, Misses Eppy and Emmy Chang, Mrs. M. S. Chen, Mrs. T. Y. "Billie Chang, Miss Lee Ya-ching, Miss T. Y. Zau, Miss Ada Lum, Miss Flora Chow, Mrs. Percy Chen, and others.

The Next Meeting

This influential group of women never does anything by halves so it holds its next meeting to-morrow at 4.30 p.m. at the club quarters. It is a general meeting and it is hoped that depite the shortness of the notice, occasioned by the seriousness of the times, every member in town will make an effort to be present. Fresh needs are arising every day, hence the necessity for more frequent meetings so that members may keep in touch with what is being done.

From The U.S.A.

Amongst our visitors from the United States are Miss Margaret Erdt, art director in the school of San Bernardino, California, and Miss Adele Petit, a pianist of New York City. They have been traveling together through Japan and China and expect to leave soon after a trip which they have found thoroughly enjoyable despite some inconveniences because of the present tension.

Vacationers Return

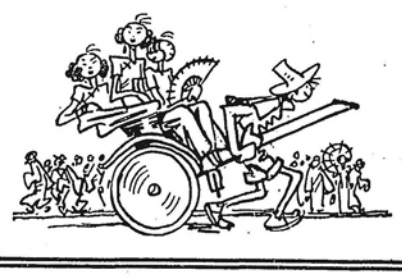
Many who have been vacationing amid the quiet and peace of nature's retreats have cut their holidays short and returned home, cheerfully ready to receive whatever may come, so long as the members of the family were all together. It seems to be that in times of joy or sorrow, one's feet naturally turn to "Home Sweet Home."

Last Express From Nanking

Travellers who returned from what was probably the last run for the time being of the Capital Express were Mrs. T. K. King and her three children Herbert, David and Marie. They came from Kuling where Mrs. King went less than two weeks ago to bring back her two sons, who had gone there earlier in the company of their father's cousin, Mr. Tommy Kiang.

Not as hard as it looks

The rickshaw-wheels spin round and round,
The coolie's feet just skim the ground.
When the rickshaw-cart is full,
Then he really doesn't pull,
No, he really doesn't pull——
He's *pushed !*



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VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

Rawalpindi	10/7	22/8
Somali	24/7	5/9
Corfu	30/7	5/9
Naldera	13/8	19/9

From LIVERPOOL

Menelaus	17/7	27/8
Ajax	24/7	31/8
Eurybates	31/7	11/9
Hector	7/8	14/9
Perseus	14/8	24/9

From GLASGOW

Ajax	17/7	31/8
Menestheus	14/8	30/9

From COPENHAGEN

India	3/7	4/9

From GOTHENBURG

Delhi	—	20/8

From OSLO

Delhi	28/6	20/8
Tourcoing	—	11/9

From GDYNIA

Cyclops	14/7	3/9
Protesilaus	11/8	1/10

From ANTWERP

Oder	31/7	31/8

From BREMEN

Oder	21/7	31/8

From HAMBURG

Scharnhorst	7/9	11/9

From MARSEILLES

Sphinx	23/7	24/8
D'Artagnan	5/8	5/9

From TRIESTE

Cortellazzo	20/6	18/8
C. Verde	6/8	20/8
Volpi	21/7	5/9

From VENICE

Arabia	29/7	10/9

From PORT SAID

Sauerland	19/6	20/8
Oder	8/8	31/8

From MASSOWAH

Volpi	4/8	5/9

From KARACHI

Cortellazzo	25/7	18/8

From CALCUTTA

Cortellazzo	3/8	18/8
Shirala	1/8	22/8
Tilawa	13/8	6/9

From MELBOURNE

Nankin	4/8	9/9

From SOURABAIA

Tjisadane	6/8	21/8
Tjisaroea	2/8	21/8

From COLOMBO

Cortellazzo	3/8	18/8

From SINGAPORE

Cortellazzo	10/8	18/8

From MANILA

Emp. Asia	13/8	19/8

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

Birmingham City	—	23/8
Foylebank	6/7	24/8
Potter	—	24/8
Pres. Pierce	30/7	24/8
Gertrude Maersk	7/7	27/8
P. Van Buren	22/7	7/9

From NEW YORK

Phemius	27/7	13/9
Chastine Maersk	24/7	15/9
P. Garfield	5/8	21/9
Chinese Prince	—	24/9
Peter Maersk	10/8	25/9

From VANCOUVER

Emp. Canada	7/8	24/8

From SEATTLE

Ixion	27/7	29/8

PASSENGER LISTS

INWARD

I. C. Chiksang

From Tsingtao. Aug. 8. Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. F. S. Wang, Mrs. and Mstr. Wen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wen, Mrs. C. Wen.

C. N. Yunnan

From Tientsin. Aug. 10. Miss E. Westling, Miss Federoff, Mrs. T. G. Augurs, Mrs. Rathbell, Miss Duncan, Major W. Clarke, Mr. A. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. J. Whyte, Mr. L. B. Gray, Mr. E. Warneker, Mr. Koepper, Miss M. R. Jones, Mr. J. K. Simpson.

N.Y.K. Nagasaki Maru

From Nagasaki. Aug. 11. Mr. H. Y. Mclean, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. C. Freman, Mrs. M. Nagel, Miss E. and G. Nagel, Mrs. F. Harcks, Miss R. and E. Harcks, Mrs. B. Kantzler, Mr. I. Hedaya, Mrs. E. Rapoport.

N.Y.K. Shanghai Maru

From Kobe and Nagasaki. Aug. 11. Mr. P. Y. Angus, Mr. A. F. Ginson, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Rogers, Mr. H. J. Schuette, Mrs. L. B. Schuette, Miss J. S. Schuette, Miss B. Walk, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. McLaren, Miss L. Ouda, Miss E. Lavery, Mrs. S. B. Abbey, Miss R. Clegg, Miss M. A. Smith, Miss F. E. Moore, Mr. F. A. Boucile, Mrs. L. Boucile, Miss M. L. Boucile, Mr. W. James, Mr. W. J. Straith, Mrs. A. M. Straith, Miss M. and J. Straith, Dr. P. Poverelli, Mr. S. Elindz, Mrs. C. R. Getz, Mr. George A. Sangster, Mr. Luiz G. Saldas, Miss Elvie Carneiro, Miss K. Khandvala, Mrs. L. Khandvala, Miss N. Wadia, Mrs. L. Doctor, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hudson, Mstr. D. S. Hudson, Mr. Eric Moller, Mr. W. S. Bowman, Mrs. J. Inch, Miss A. Inch, Miss K. Rea, Mr. E. B. McGhee, Mrs. M. Vissering, Mr. C. E. Vissering, Mstr. and Miss C. E. Vissering, Dr. A. Berrer, Dr. Brauns, Mrs. E. Folger, Dr. D. Leto, Mr. J. L. Compalgnolle, Mr. P. Deliyamis.

R. D. President Hoover

From Los Angeles and Waports. Aug. 11. Mr. and Mrs. R. Allix, Miss H. Anderson, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. Foster Bain, Mr. M. Bates, Mr. P. Benedict, Mrs. M. Boardman, Mrs. E. Bialo, Mr. and Mrs. Rollin Browne, Mrs. R. T. Bryan, Mrs. A. Bubeshko, Miss L. and J. Bubeshko, Mr. C. A. Cattern, Mrs. Chan Nien Chu, Mr. Chu Hsien, Miss Su-O Chang, Miss Sulin Chang, Miss Tue Ming Chang, Mrs. Y. F. Chang, Mr. I. L. Ching, Mr. Chen Ju Shan, Mr. C. J. Collins, Mrs. J. W. Chow, Mstr. D. Y. D. C. and D. L. Chow, Miss G. L. and V. G. Chow, Mrs. H. Demary, Miss L. De Older, Lt. J. A. Dunlap, Miss H. G. Flynn, Mr. F. Gaspar, Mr. S. J. Gattas, Mr. Amedeo Giola, Mrs. W. Hawkness, Jr., Mrs. M. L. Hartman, Dr. J. Herzstein, Mr. C. Hertog, Miss H. Herzstein, Miss M. Hunter, Miss D. M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Judah, Miss G. Judah, Mrs. Z. Just, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kelly, Mr. J. Kalbney, Mr. Louis Kung, Miss R. Kung, Miss K. Larson, Mr. Lea Ting Yao, Miss Jessie Low, Mr. J. R. McClensky, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mahon, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Moshkin, Mrs. A. M. Miller, Mrs. J. R. McClensky, Miss J. McClensky, Mr. S. R. Norris, Dr. A. C. Nor, Mr. J. M. Nikkels, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Oliver, Mr. C. M. Papaz, Mr. Alfred Palmer, Mr. Harod Pease, Miss A. Peterson, Mrs. F. Pinchard, Mr. R. C. Porter, Mr. R. C. Porter, Mr. A. A. Roche, Dr. H. Roescheisen, Mr. M. Roskopf, Mr. M. C. Roskopf, Mr. D. H. Rowe, Mr. T. A. Rymer, Mrs. H. and Miss M. Shand, Mrs. M. A. Shaw, Miss E. Shekury, Mr. F. A. Siegler, Mrs. L. Tinling, Mr. and Mrs. M. Tuttelman, Mstr. G. Tuttelman, Mr. G. T. Tolonsky, Miss C. Troxel, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Tyrrell, Rev. J. W. Van Kirk, Mr. H. H. Winburg, Mr. G. Wolfe, Miss B. Woo, Mr. Wu Chin Hou, Mrs. Yen Ou Shee, Mr. You Tin Cheong, Mstr. You Choo Ping, Mr. Sun Shu See.

I. C. Daviken

From Tsingtao. Aug. 13. Miss Rampin, Mrs. and Miss Kurrik, Mr. Sweenay, Mr. Knoedler, Mr. A. E. Bates, Mr. Goldberg, Mrs. L. P. Knoedler, Miss and Mstr. Knoedler, Mrs. Chow, Mrs. B. Chow, Mr. and Mrs. Tsao.

OUTWARD

I. C. Fausang

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For Tsingtao.—Miss R. Yates, Mr. Gowland.

For Chefoo.—Mrs. Schnolder, Mrs. Bruce.

For Tientsin.—Mr. and Mrs. Tiltman, Mr. Tshenl, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. McDonald, Mrs. S. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. G. Burke, Mr. Grant, Capt. P. Johnson, Mr. Ford, Mr. G. Twatkinia, Mr. Shralshi, Mr. Tsegawa, Mrs. Bernard Smith.

C. N. Taiyuan

For Southern Ports.—Aug. 11.—Miss A. Budzynsky, Mr. D. Bolan, Mr. E. V. Budzynsky, Mr. and Mrs. Budzynsky.

R. D. President Polk

For Hongkong.—Aug. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Ho Hung Wai, Mrs. Wong Moi, Miss Nancy Yeh, Mrs. Sih, Mrs. Lai Wai Sheung, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Kwak Kee, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rosenwald, Mrs. N. L. Blitzsten, Mrs. L. Sung, Mstr. Sung, Mr. N. I. Blitzsten, Mr. Francis Yee, Miss S. S. Sih, Miss D. D. Sir, Mr. P. S. Chang, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Lin, Mrs. W. S. Lam, Miss T. K. Lam, Miss H. K. Lam, Miss Y. K. Lai, Mstr. S. K. Lam, Mstr. W. K. Lam, Mstr. Y. K. Lam, Miss H. K. Lam, Madame Fung, Mstr. A., B. and C. Fung, Miss and Mstr. Fung, Madame Lee, Mstr. A. and B. Lee, Miss K. Y. Liang.

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For Singapore.—Mr. A. J. Corot, Mr. and Mrs. N. Clumeck, Miss Clumeck.

For Bombay.—Mr. Chambers Mitchell, Mrs. Charles R. Bard.

For Genoa.—Mrs. Jessie Ewald, Miss Dorothy Newman.

For New York.—Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. M. Moses.

C. N. Hsin Peking

For Ningpo.—Aug. 11.—Mr. Kemp, Mr. Kemp, Mr. W. D. Brown.

C. N. Woosung

For Kiuklang.—Aug. 11.—Mr. A. Camporelli, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Stewardson.

C. N. Siangtan

For Changsha.—Aug. 11.—Mr. Hsu, Mr. Hu, Mrs. Hsu, Mrs. Hu, Mrs. Hsu, Mrs. Woo, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Ho, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Ho.

I. C. Sandviken

For Hongkong.—Aug. 11.—Mrs. Lee Chi Ying, Mrs. Yu, Mr. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. Mei.

I. C. Kungwo

For Kiuklang.—Aug. 11.—Miss Lee, Mr. C. Y. Hu, Mr. C. I. Hu, Mr. C. Chow, Mr. Chen, Mr. Holland, Mr. D. Liang, Mr. Simms Lee, Mrs. M. Shiung, Mr. and Mrs. A. Shiung, Mr. Shiung, Miss Chang, Miss Shen, Mr. C. M. Chao, Miss S. C. Chao, Miss Wong.

For Hankow.—Mrs. Y. L. Wong, Miss and Mstr. Wong, Mrs. Shiang, Mrs. A. Domrachova, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Lin, Mr. T. S. Shen, Mrs. Shiang, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Robinson, Mstr. Robinson, Mrs. B. Lee, Mr. C. H. Liang, Mr. G. S. Dinel, Mr. and Mrs. Fong, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw.

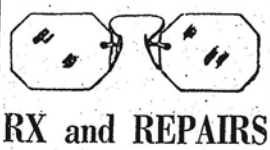
R. D. President Hoover

For Hongkong.—Aug. 11.—Col. and Mrs. L. A. Beltran, Mr. F. Barthelamy, Miss L. Mevaine, Mr. and Mrs. G. Negus, Mr. M. Sultan, Mr. and Mrs. P. Chen, Miss T. Lo, Miss S. Cheng, Mr. K. T. Oei, Mrs. P. F. Chen, Miss K. Y. Chen, Mrs. Y. T. Oei, Miss Y. P. Oei, Mr. V. Rein Hardt, Mstr. A. Au, Mstr. B. Au, Miss C. Au, Mr. S. P. Tsai, Mr. C. M. Cheng, Miss Tong, Madame Wong, Miss Wong, Miss Pao, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Chen, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Chan, Mr. Paul M. Henry, Mr. George Perry, Mr. Taus Tai Shing, Miss Y. L. Tom, Mr. John B. Sanford, Mr. Ho Yui, Mr. Frank Freeman, Jr., Miss Chan Yuen Mui, Mr. and Mrs. Brady Johnson, Miss Gloria Johnson, Miss J. Johnson, Mstr. B. Y. Lai, Mr. T. S. Cheng, Mr. K. C. Sun, Mrs. Hsu Tai Tai, Miss A. Chow, Miss Hsu, Miss B., C. and D. Chow, Mr. H. Seidler, Mr. aLm Yat Ming, Mr. W. Baumann, Miss Young Kam Oi, Miss Wai Hoon Chang, Mrs. Yee Chun Shee, Mrs. Choy Shee, Miss Chen Chan Yee, Miss Jennie Kam Choy Yee, Mr. C. P. Vegger, Mr. T. W. Li, Mr. C. L. Chu, Miss Lai Sheung Luk, Miss Meu Ing Ching, (Woo), Bernice Yee Ching (Mrs. C. S. Woo), Miss Miriam Ching (Woo), Mr. H. S. Carey, Mr. J. C. Guo.

For Manila.—Major William Clarke, Mrs. C. Y. Cu, Miss Florence G. H. Chu, Mstr. Wellington H. P. Cu, Mstr. Frank-lin Chasse Cu, Mrs. Gan Tiac, Miss Juan Dee Bo Giek, Miss Li Gim, Miss Dee Siu Ti, Mr. T. Dee Se Hong, Mr. E. W. Hoyle, Mr. S. C. Kirkland, Mrs. Lydia Hazelton, Mr. Owen Dawson, Mr. Hon P. Magslin, Mr. Atty J. Rustia, Mr. Charles P. Romalo, Mr. Felipe Buencamino, Mrs. Concepcion A. De Lizares, Miss C. Lizares, Miss Sonia L. Carominos, Miss Carolina Mantilole, Major Wm. H. L. Reinhardt, Mrs. G. F. Clarke, Miss Genevick Clarke, Mrs. George Doyd, Mrs. C. F. Fetterley, Mrs. E. C. Raine, Miss Beth Tibbot, Miss Bess Cook, Miss M. Mathes.

C. N. Shuntien

For Northern Ports.—Aug. 12.—Mr. C. R. Shaw, Mr. E. Gensburger, Miss F. N. McCongan, Mr. A. M. Stickels, Mrs. A. M. Stickels, Mr. C. E. Morton, Lt. and Mrs. Barnes, Misses Barnes, Lt. Drewlett, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Hill, Mr. K. K. Stott, Mrs. W. E. Young, Mrs. C. A. Frasier, Mr. A. J. Tommasini, Mr. S. Benjamin, Mr. R. L. P. Bande, Mrs. McKeitrick, Mrs. Connell, Mrs. Raby, Mrs. Yarnell, Mrs. Lockhart.



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Day of month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a.m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
Aug. 6	29.77	82.9	S E	3	84.0	78.3	90.0	77.7	B. C.
" 7	29.71	82.4	S E	2	84.0	80.4	93.0	76.8	C.
" 8	29.69	82.4	S E	1	84.2	80.8	94.0	76.3	C.
" 9	29.74	82.9	S E	2	84.7	80.4	91.4	77.4	C.
" 10	29.83	81.9	S E	3	82.8	78.3	91.4	77.2	C.
" 11	29.96	83.3	E S E	3	80.6	78.6	90.0	75.9	R.
" 12	29.98	82.9	E	2	82.4	78.6		76.6	C.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1937	Minimum Temperature 1936	Maximum Temperature 1937	Maximum Temperature 1936	Rainfall 1937	Rainfall 1936
Aug. 6	79.0F.	75.5F.	89.5F.	88.0F.	Nil	0.14-in.
" 7	79.0	78.0	89.5	91.5	Nil	Nil
" 8	77.5	80.5	88.5	95.5	0.02-in.	Nil
" 9	78.5	81.0	88.5	96.5	Nil	0.02
" 10	78.5	82.5	89.0	98.0	Nil	Nil
" 11	77.5	80.0	88.0	95.5	Nil	Nil
" 12	78.0	82.0	88.5	94.5	Nil	Nil

N.Y.K. Shanghai Maru

For Kobe and Nagasaki.—Aug. 12.—Mr. E. A. Warden, Miss Louise Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Reich, Mr. D. Vialy, Mr. E. Turnbull, Mr. A. Graham, Mr. E. Beehler, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Buzza, Mr. M. Duguesnel, Mr. H. Herzberg, Mr. W. G. Turnbull, Mr. G. F. Anderson, Mr. P. W. Their, Mr. S. C. Radford, Mr. W. Schulz, Mr. W. J. A. Brummelkamp, Mr. W. Lindequist, Mr. J. K. Hildbrandt, Miss M. Bonsel, Miss H. Summers, Miss S. Christensen, Mr. A. T. M. Pearse, Mr. James Cleveland, Mr. John Masland, Mr. A. Carnell, Mr. T. P. Cobb, Mr. A. Nasmith, Miss M. Byrne, Miss M. Ryan, Miss C. Learned, Miss A. T. Scheh, Miss C. Gibson, Mrs. A. Shirk, Miss M. Fitzsimmens, Miss C. L. Seidel, Miss M. Betts, Miss H. Ruffner, Miss C. Fraser, Miss M. E. Bucher, Miss D. Suyder, Miss E. Donovan, Miss A. Pehle, Miss E. Masselbauer, Miss A. Richardson, Miss M. R. Schumacher, Mrs. E. Jones, Mrs. R. S. Brydon, Mr. M. J. Bharacha, Mr. O. P. Brennscheidt, Dr. Howard Fay, Mr. R. S. Brydon, Mr. Chester Shirk, Dr. Frank M. Shirk.

I. C. Pingwo

For River Ports.—Aug. 13.—Mr. L. M. Guedes, Mr. Koeknke, Mr. and Mrs. Wong, Mrs. Cheng, Mrs. Wei, Miss K. Chow, Mr. Kao, Mr. S. C. Hai and family, Mr. and Mrs. Tam, Capt. Robertson, Miss W. R. Steward, Mr. S. Y. Hao, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. W. C. Yen, Miss Yen, Mr. V. A. Mason.

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